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Wednesday, April 04, 1984
Chaitra 15, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)

Dc 3

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LOK SABHA

———

Wednesday, April 4, 1984/Chaitra 15, 1906 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose.*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 388.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are all happy and we congratulate...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Have you received my notice under Rule 388 ?...

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : They cannot disturb the proceedings like this. If they want to speak, they must take your permission. This is Question Hour.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारा पंजाब जल रहा है। वहां पर कम्युनल राइट्स हो रहे हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Question Hour has been suspended on so many occasions...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given notice under Rule 388 according to the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Just one minute.

Hon. Prime Minister.

———

STATEMENT *RE* : SQN. LEADER RAKESH SHARMA BEING THE FIRST INDIAN TO GO INTO SPACE

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I think I express the views of the entire House and all Parties in expressing our pride and pleasure at Sqn Leader Rakesh Sharma being the first Indian to go up into Space.

Many of us saw the actual launching on TV and on the 5th I hope to have the opportunity of speaking with him direct and I shall convey the whole country's greetings to him and his fellow cosmonauts on the Spacecraft, also our prayers and hopes for a successful and useful journey and a safe return back home. It is a great achievement. Such adventures are fraught with risk. It is difficult and is still rather new not only for us but even for those who have had previous experience.

I should also like to send my good wishes to the other person, Ravish Malhotra who has not gone but who also underwent this arduous training along with Rakesh Sharma. It must be a disappointment to him that he has not been sent, but at least...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : His wife must be feeling relieved.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Our thoughts are with the families of these young cosmonauts. Once again we send them all our good wishes.

———

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given a notice under Rule 388...

MR. SPEAKER : Please hear me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We reciprocate the feelings of the Prime Minister. We are also proud of it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पंजाब की स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां पर हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है मेरे पास 388 का नोटिस भी आपने दिया है। डिसाइड यह हुआ है कि

The first item that will be taken up just after the Question Hour is on this very subject.

लेकिन यह आपके और सारे सदन की सलाह से होता है।

that I dispense with all these things.

···(व्यवधान)·····

Better we take up the Question Hour.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

क्वेश्चन अवर हो लेने दें, उस के बाद पहला आइटम इसको लेंगे।

···(व्यवधान)·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए राम विलास जी, मैं तो हाउस के हाथ में हूं। जैसा आप कहते हैं वैसा करता हूं।

···(व्यवधान)·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक कि क्वेश्चन अवर के क्वेश्चन वाले ऐग्री न करें मैं यह नहीं कर सकता।

···(व्यवधान)·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि आपने तय किया है कि क्वेश्चन के बाद पहला ही आइटम यह लिया जायगा।

···(व्यवधान)·····

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि सारा हाउस कहे तब तो मैं कर सकता हूं। अकेले मैं नहीं कर सकता। श्री आर०पी० गायकवाड़।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You dispense with the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : After the Question Hour, this will be the first item that will be taken up. *(Interruptions)*

जितनी देर आप चाहेंगे उतनी देर बहस करवा दूंगा।

···(व्यवधान)·····

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gaekwad. I have taken a decision. We shall take this up after the Question Hour.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what are the achievements going to be ? Heaven is not going to fall.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Is there any achievement in shouting in this House every day ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall take it up more seriously after the Question Hour.

Shri K.P. Gaekwad. Q. No. 549.

**Not recorded.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QEUSTIONS

Applications for Issue of Industrial Licences in Gujarat State

*549. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences in Gujarat pending with Government as on 1 January, 1984 ;

(b) whether Government have prescribed any time limit for processing applications for industrial licences to cut short the delay ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As on 1.1.1984, 88 applications for the grant of licences under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in Gujarat were at various stages of consideration.

(b) and (c). To streamline the licensing procedures and eliminate delays in industrial approvals, the following time limits are now in force for deciding different types of applications for industrial licence :

1.	Applications from non-MRTP companies.	—60 days
2.	Applications from MRTP companies.	—90 days
3.	Applications of Composite nature.	—90 days
4.	Applications from non-Residential Indians	—45 days
5.	Applications from 100% Export Oriented Undertakings.	—30 days

SHRI R P. GAEKWAD : I am happy at the information conveyed to us by the hon. Minister. It is heartening to know that industrial licences are being disposed of and the whole procedure has been streamlined. I would like to know how many licences out of 88 have been given so far for Baroda city and Baroda district.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I don't think I have details about the place. He can put a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER : You may inform the Member later on.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : I would like to know how many licences have been issued to the backward areas of the State.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : As on 1.1.84 there were 88 applications pending disposal from Gujarat. Out of these 39 have since been disposed off by 29.3.84. Only 50 of these cases are pending. I have details of approved cases. If you want, I can read it. It is a very long list. If you want I can place it on the Table.

Taking over of Factories by Hindustan Lever

*551. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of factories have been virtually taken over by the management of Hindustan Lever Ltd. so as to produce toilet soap and cosmetics ;

(b) whether this step of Hindustan Lever Ltd. has been taken with the concurrence of Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). With the approval of Government of India under M.R.T P. Act, 1969, M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. has, on the behest of the State Government of Punjab, acquired on lease for a period of 5 years a sick joint sector unit of the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation viz. M/s. Stepan Chemicals Ltd., Rajpura which produces toilet soaps and detergents. The Company has confirmed that it has not acquired on lease

or otherwise any cosmetic unit.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, to my question the Minister has read out the reply and he admits that one unit has been taken over. Secondly he admits that the company has confirmed that it has not acquired on lease or otherwise any cosmetic unit. As far as my information goes, there are such factories which are situated at Pune, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Rajpura in Haryana, Pempere in Srinagar. The producers ultimately come to the market in the brand name of M/s. Hindustan Lever. Moreover, in the reply it has been mentioned that the Company has confirmed that it has not acquired on lease or otherwise any cosmetic unit. I would like to know what does the phrase "acquired on lease or otherwise" mean because it is public knowledge that these products are being marketed in the name of M/s. Hindustan Lever. Now, after a letter was written to you by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, you have gone into this question. What I would like to know is whether you have made enquiries to find out whether such factories at the places that have been mentioned by me are there or not and if so, whether they are producing these products in the brand name of M/s. Hindustan Lever. Would the hon. Minister agree with me that such practices actually affect the growth of small-scale units and put them at a great disadvantage and also deprive the Exchequer by way of not collecting excise duties ? This practice would also put the workers in trouble because M/s. Hindustan Lever are capable of getting rid of the industrial legislations that are beneficial to the workers. Would you kindly enquire into this question and let us know what are your findings because this is actually giving undue benefit to the MRTP companies like the Hindustan Lever ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : My last sentence of the reply to the question is : "the Company has confirmed that it has not acquired on lease or otherwise any cosmetic unit." So, that shows that it has not come to our knowledge that they have taken over any company.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is this the answer to my question ? I have mentioned a number of places where the products of those companies are being marketed in the name of M/s. Hindustan Lever. The hon. Minister does not say whether he would go into them and suggest what he should do on this. Let him answer that question first.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the first time, I have heard about it. I will certainly enquire into it and come to know the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that he would look into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What the hon Member wants to know is whether the hon. Minister will make enquiries and inform her.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : When I make enquiries, I shall certainly inform the Member.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is not happening only with the Hindustan Lever. There are various other companies which are indulging in malpractice. Would you kindly take steps to enquire into the MRTP companies which harm the interests of the small scale units ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : The policy of the Government is very clear in not allowing any of the MRTP companies or other companies to enter into that field. If she brings any specific case to our notice, certainly we will look into that.

Transport and Communication Projects in North-Eastern Region

*552. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for transport and communication in North-Eastern Region during the last three years ; and

(b) the projects to be covered thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) *The amount earmarked for Transport and Communication in the North Eastern Region during the last three years.*

Funds for Transport and Communication are provided in the Plans of the States/ Union Territories of North Eastern Region, the North Eastern Council and the Central Ministries concerned. The outlay approved during the last three years are as under : (See Cols. 11—14)

(b) *List of the major projects of Central and State Sectors and the North Eastern Council under the Transport and Communication in the North Eastern Region.*

Central Sector and NEC

1. TRANSPORT

(A) *Railways*

(1) *Conversion/Extension*

(i) Extension of Broad Gauge (BG) line 164 Kms. from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati in Assam.

(ii) Conversion of Meter Gauge (MG) to Broad Gauge from Gauhati to Dibrugarh.

(2) *Construction of six new railway lines*

(i) Gauhati-Burnihat (Assam/Meghalaya)—B.G.

(ii) Amguri-Tuli (Assam/Nagaland)—M.G.

(iii) Balipara-Bhalukpong (Assam/Arunachal Pradesh)—M.G.

(iv) Lalabazar/Lalaghat-Bhairabi (Assam/Mizoram)—M.G.

(v) Silchar-Juribam (Assam/Manipur)—M.G.

(vi) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (Tripura)—M.G.

(3) Improvement of Lumding-Badarpur hill section.

(4) Rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa and B.G. line from Jogighopa to Gauhati.

(B) *Roads and Bridges*

(i) Roads being raised to National Highway Standard :

(1) Imphal-Silchar-Badarpur

(2) Silchar-Aizawl-Lungleh

(3) Link to Itanagar

(4) North Trunk Road (Gauhati-Passighat-Tezu-Saikohaghat)

(5) Paikan-Tura-Dalu

(6) Lateral Road (Portions in North Bengal and Assam)

(ii) NEC Roads

(i) Construction/improvement of inter-State roads

(ii) Construction of roads of Economic Importance.

(iii) Second bridge across the Brahmaputra river at Bhoomoraguri near Tezpur.

(C) *Inland Water Transport*

(i) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (Strengthening of fleet)

(ii) Provision of floating jetties and night navigational aids (under NEC plan).

(iii) Slipway at Pandu

(D) *Civil Aviation*

(1) Operation of Vayudoot service at (i) Chabus (ii) Tezu (iii) Gauhati (iv) Shillong (v) Silchar and (vi) Aizawl.

(i) *Approved outlay for Transport and Communication under the plans of North Eastern Council and the States and Union Territories during the last three years i.e. 1981-84 in the N.E. Region.*

(Rs. crores)

	States/UTs			North Eastern Council			States/UTs and NEC Total
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-84
(1) Road and Bridges	58.81	62.50	72.70	25.05	36.85	44.10	300.01
(2) Road Transport	6.87	7.01	7.37	—	—	—	21.25
(3) Civil Aviation	0.50	0.27	0.40	—	—	—	1.17
(4) Inland Water Transport	1.06	1.00	1.21	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.77
(5) Ropeways	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.10	0.40
(6) Railway Surveys	—	—	—	0.35	0.35	0.10	0.80
Total	67.24	70.78	81.68	25.90	38.00	44.80	328.40

(ii) *Approved outlays in the Central Sector for the North Eastern Region*

(Rs. crores)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Total (1981-84)
(1) Civil Aviation	1.95	1.16	2.10	5.21
(2) (i) Inland Water Transport	0 07	0.24	0.15	0.46
(ii) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	4.36	6.08	9.05	19.49
(3) Railways	25.00	22.53	26.98	74.51
(4) (i) Roads National Highway	4 66	7.90	8.60	21.16
(ii) Central Road Fund	0.75	0.34	0.39	1.48
(iii) Roads of Economic Importance	—	0.25	0.40	0 69
(5) Communication*	10.21	10.75	14.97	35.93
Total	47.00	49.25	62.64	158.89

* Figures for telecommunication indicate expenditure.

(2) *Development of Aerodromes*

(i) Agartala (ii) Behala (iii) Dimapur (iv) Gauhati (v) Imphal (vi) Jorhat (vii) Lilabari (viii) Mohanbari (ix) Silchar and (x) Tezpur.

(xi) Construction of new terminal building/new apron and taxi way at Kailashahr, Passighat, Cooch Behar and Daporijo.

(xii) Installation of communication and navigational equipment at airports in NER.

(xiii) Provision of ground and air safety facilities including fire fighting and night landing facilities at airport in NER.

II. COMMUNICATION

(A) *Information and Broadcasting*

(i) Doordarshan

(1) Installation of seven low power TV transmitters – one in each State/Union Territory.

(2) Setting up of a full-fledged TV Centre with a high power transmitter at Gauhati ; a high power transmitter at Agartala and four low power TV Transmitters at Dibrugarh, Tura, Tezpur and Loktak.

(ii) A.I.R.

(1) Setting up of a new radio

stations at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Aizawl (Mizoram), Diphu (Assam) and Tura (Meghalaya).

(2) Upgradation of transmitter power at Dibrugarh, Gauhati (Assam).

(3) A new integrated service for North Eastern Region at Shillong.

(4) Civil works at Passighat, Tezu, Twang, Aizawl, Kohima, Shillong, Gauhati, Silchar, Agartala, Dibrugarh and Imphal.

(B) *Telecommunication*

(1) Switching capacity

(2) D.E.Ls

(3) Telephone Exchange

(4) U.H.F. system

(5) Earth Stations

(6) Openwire Carrier

(7) Telegraph offices including combined offices (Nos.)

(8) L.D.P.C.Os

(9) Telex exchanges

(10) Telex capacity

(C) *Post and Telegraphs*

(i) Opening of Post Offices

(ii) Provision of counter-service to villages

(iii) Installation of letter boxes.

(iv) Appointment of additional EDAs for improvement of village delivery and clearance of letter-boxes.

State Sector

I. Roads and bridges

II. Road Transport.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The answer given to my question is, I think, misleading because in my hand I have got a letter which is in reply to my memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister regarding installation of a TV Centre in Silchar. The Minister, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, *vide* his letter of August 27, 1983 has confirmed it ; whereas in the reply it has been written that Dibrugarh, Tura, Tezpur and Loktak would have low power transmitters. So, before I ask my question, I would like to seek a clarification whether this answer is correct or not, because this is the letter written by Mr. Bhagat. I have got it in my hand. But the reply to the question will affect my constituency, because I will be told that I am misleading the people. So, it should be clarified first.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has brought to my notice the letter written by Shri Bhagat. But it seems that the information and Broadcasting Ministry ought to have kept the Planning Commission also informed as to what is the latest position about it. But since that Minister has written the letter the hon. Member can definitely go ahead on the basis that this TV Centre has been sanctioned for that area.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then this should be amended.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I must congratulate the Minister for giving me a very exhaustive answer.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Just now you said that he had given a misleading answer.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He has corrected it. In this House, time and again it has been criticized that the Government of India is not taking any positive step to improve the transport bottleneck and development in the north-eastern area. The Prime Minister in her different speeches in

the north-eastern area has said that the development of the north-eastern region should be viewed from the fact that no development work was done there earlier, before independence ; and after independence, various works have been taken up, and naturally, there is a backlog, in comparison with the other parts of the country. Keeping that in view, may I know from the Planning Minister what, according to the amount allocated for transport and communications and other development works, is the *per capita* outlay of money in the plans for the north-eastern region, in comparison with the other parts of the country ?

Secondly, I would like to know whether it is a fact that a team of experts from the Planning Ministry, together with those from Home Ministry and Communications Ministry visited the north-eastern region and suggested certain border roads to be developed, in order to check infiltration ? If so, what is their report ; and what is the reaction of the Government to that particular report of the Home Ministry and Planning Ministry.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the outlays for the 6th Plan for the north eastern region happens to be 2½ times that of the 5th Plan, on the basis of *per capita* outlay. (*Interruptions*) The *per capita* outlay during the 6th Plan period for the region works out to Rs. 1219 as against Rs. 891 for all-India. The *per capita* outlay in the region, after taking into account the outlay of the North-Eastern Council which was Rs. 340 crores and which was later on increased to Rs. 413.90 crores, the special Central assistance under the Assam Hill Areas Sub-Plan which is Rs. 71.28 crores and the tribal sub-plan of Rs. 35.69 crores, works out to Rs. 1447 *per capita*.

About the second part of the question, the team of experts consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, the Home Ministry and other Ministries concerned had gone to the north eastern region. Their report is under examination.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The Minister in his reply has said this. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the first was for asking for an exploitation. Now I am putting the supplementary.

The Minister in his reply has said that the Railway Ministry has included the survey of broad gauge line from Gauhati to Tinsukia. May I know whether this survey is according to the new suggestion made by the Government of Assam and the Members of Parliament viz. that these broad gauge lines should connect all the towns of Upper Assam instead of the existing railway lines ? What is the scheme of this survey ? Is the new suggestion given by Assam Government and Members of Parliament being carried out, or the original one ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : It is an omnibus question and it is going to be extremely difficult for me to reply to any of the details that the hon. member is asking. It would before the Railway Minister to reply to such kind of a question. But, definitely, we will make enquiry from the Railway Ministry and let the hon. member know.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The Minister has tried to mislead the House, because it is a question relating to the North-Eastern region. If you go through the page 3 of the reply you will find this : "Construction of new terminal building/new apron and taxi way at Kailashahr, Passighat and Cooch Behar." Cooch Behar is not in the North-Eastern region ; it is within West Bengal. I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister's geographical knowledge is very poor. You kindly correct it. There was a longstanding demand from the North-Eastern region people, particularly from Assam that there should be a dry dock port, something of a new kind at Gauhati. Has he got any survey done and a feasibility report prepared of this port ? Will it ultimately affect the Calcutta Port ; if so, may I know whether the government has included it in the 7th Plan or not ?

SHRI S B. CHAVAN : So far as the later part of the question is concerned, it will be too early for the Planning Commission to say anything about what shape the 7th Plan is going to take. We will have

to wait for some time. When the whole thing is decided at the NDC, it will be possible for me to reply to the points which the hon. member has raised.

Birth Rate in Delhi

*555. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the actual registered births in Delhi since the last census, year-wise, as well as the unregistered births, if any, to show the metropolitan multiplication trend of this city ;

(b) whether the birth rate of this city has in the recent years been progressively declining in comparison to Calcutta and Madras ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the records of the Civil Registration System, Delhi city i.e., the area covered by Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment of the Union Territory of Delhi, returned 155,825 live births in 1981 and 164,823 live births in 1982. Figures for the year 1983 are not available. No information regarding births not registered is available.

(b) and (c). The birth rate data for the three cities in question, over the period 1978 to 1982, as derived from Civil Registration Records do not show any progressive decline in the case of Delhi city. Statement containing the relevant data has been placed on the Table of the House. It is difficult, however, to draw any firm conclusion as the efficiency of the Civil Registration System varies from area to area.

Statement

City	Birth Rate (per 1000 Population) in				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Calcutta	16.5	16.6	18.2	16.9	16.9*
Madras	34.8	34.7	30.0	32.0	30.9*
Delhi	25.2	26.1	29.5	29.4	30.0

* Provisional

SHRI R.P. DAS : The Minister has only given certain figures regarding registered live births ; she has not been able to give figures regarding un-registered births nor could she indicate the trend of births. I have no doubt that like many other departments under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Civil Registration System is also very inefficient ; its figures vary always from place to place. But so far as the city of Delhi is concerned, I expected that the civil registration department would give some firm figures. But they have failed. I would like to ask one question. According to the environmental pollution experts, modernisation and quick economic development from the main reasons for the fall of birth rate in the metropolitan cities as well as in the developed countries.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : What is the question ?

SHRI R.P. DAS : The question is, while Delhi, the third largest city in India is experiencing a high birth rate, why are the

cities of Bombay and Calcutta experiencing a low birth rate ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Because of the presence of Ministers !

SHRI R.P. DAS : I want to know whether it is due to the failure of population control measures of the Government or due to predominant traditional outlook of the citizens towards birth and birth control. If so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : The figures of registration as far as Delhi is concerned, have been given in the annexure and the birth rate — it is clear from the annexure which has been given — for Calcutta it is 16.5 per thousand in 1978, 16.6 per thousand in 1979, 18.2 per thousand in 1980, 16.9 per thousand in 1981 and 16.9 per thousand in 1982. In Delhi it has increased from 25.2 per thousand in 1978 to 30 per thousand in 1982. For the year 1983 we have no figures.

As far as the registration office is concerned, we are looking into this and it might be possible that there might be some deficiencies in the department and they will be looked into. We are trying to strengthen the department and we have asked for more staff.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, on a point of information, since when has the Home Ministry taken over the work of the Ministry of Family Planning ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Because it deals with 'home'.

MR. SPEAKER : Home means 'home' where the children are born.

SHRI R P. DAS : I would like to put a second question. I want to know whether the female population of Delhi has gone up or has been on the increase, and if so, whether it has any relation with the rising trend of female population in the Asian and Pacific countries in the recent times, which according to the United Nations information is expected to reach 1.6 billion by the turn of the country. Has it got any relation with the growing female population in Delhi ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Population in the country is increasing and as far as Delhi is concerned more than one lakh new people come to Delhi every day and therefore the population has been certainly increasing. But unfortunately everyone who is coming here is not registering himself, and that is the lacuna.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वह महिलाओं के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is no break-up of figures as far as ladies and gents are concerned.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : It is not the birth rate which is increasing the population of Delhi, it is the migration which is increasing the population of Delhi. Whereas the all-India increase of population is 22 per cent, for Delhi it is 43 per cent. I want to know from the Home Minister the reason for the rise in the population of Delhi.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : For Delhi it is 30 per cent and not 43 per cent as the hon. Minister has stated.

Setting up of Industries in Palamau and Madhubani

*556. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the industries for the setting up of which proposals have been received from Government of Bihar and which are pending clearance by the Union Government ;

(b) the causes of delay and the time limit for the clearance of each of them ;

(c) the latest position with regard to the industrial nucleus proposed at Palamau and Madhubani ; and

(d) specific details of the Central Task Force and time schedule for construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Two applications for the grant of industrial licence for setting up of new industrial undertakings received from State Industrial Corporations of the Government of Bihar are pending disposal. As these were registered on 22.2.1984 and 22.3.1984, they are within the time limit of 60 days prescribed for the disposal of such applications. The details of pending applications are not generally divulged till the Government have taken final decision thereon.

(c) and (d). The establishment of Nucleus Plants is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives and concessions. The report of the Task force identifying the Nucleus Plants in Madhubani and Palamau has been remitted to the State Government for further action.

The Bihar Government have already initiated action to prepare project reports etc. in respect of the recommended Nucleus Plants.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न के भाग 'क' में पूछा था कि उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनकी स्थापना के लिए बिहार सरकार से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और जो अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, लेकिन जवाब जो दिया गया है, उसमें किसी उद्योग का नाम नहीं है। मंत्री जी बता सकते थे कि उन्होंने किन उद्योगों की स्थापना की मांग की है? उन्होंने यहां लिख दिया कि बिहार सरकार से दो लाइसेंस के लिये आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता था कि वहां सरकार किस तरह के उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहती है पलामू और मधुबनी में? साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी लिख दिया कि आमतौर से सरकार आवेदनों के ब्यौरे देती नहीं है. यह आमतौर लिखने की क्या जरूरत थी? अगर आमतौर कोई बात है तो खासतौर पर भी कोई बात हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आम शास्त्री जी मीठा होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आम शास्त्री नहीं, खास शास्त्री हैं ये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने कहा कि आमतौर है तो खासतौर चीज भी होगी। इसलिए वह उद्योग क्या हैं, यह बताइये तो मैं आगे प्रश्न पूछूं।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : महाराष्ट्र में आमतौर और खासतौर होता है।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Sir, as regards Palamau district, in Garhwa Road, the industries suggested by the Nucleus Plant Task Force are, Rayons Pulp and Staple Fibre Plant, Spinning mills and Handlooms and Power mills—the employment potential is 2,192—and Para-nitro Chloride Benzene plant. That is also in the same place. There is one Calcium Carbide/PVC Complex.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What is that ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Then there is one Crucible Mobile X-Ray and Methol Menthol Plant.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हो गया, सब ठीक हो गया। सब समझ गये।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You should have given all those things in this statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Lay it on the Table ; we do not want reading.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Then there is a Solvent Extraction Plant, Model Tannery Unit, Mining and Earth-moving Machinery Plant, Mechanical Equipment and Spare parts for thermal powerplants... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सारी इण्डस्ट्रीज इनको दे दो।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Then there is an Aluminium Extraction Casting and Wire Rods Unit, and also a Ceramic Complex. Then in Madhubani district there is a Cotton Spinning Mills Unit.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप टेबल पर रख दीजिए। शास्त्री जी को दे दीजिए, खाली वक्त में पढ़ेंगे।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a long list.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दो लाइसेंस में इतने कारखाने कहां से आ गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह लाइसेंस की लिस्ट है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसमें दो का ही जिक्र है। उत्तर में कहा गया है कि मधुबनी और पलामू में केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों का पता लगाने कृतिक बल, टास्क फोर्स, की रिपोर्ट अग्रेतर कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट में टास्क फोर्स ने ऐसी कौन सी बातें कही थीं, जिनके बारे में कार्यवाही करने के लिए वह रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार को भेजी गई है। इस तरह के कामों में केन्द्र के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों की किस प्रकार की मदद की जाती है और क्या रियायतें दी जाती हैं ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : The backward areas are divided into three categories—(a), (b) and (c). The Government of Bihar has informed that the State Government Corporations have been instructed to go ahead for establishment of nucleus plants, as recommended by the Task Force, in Madhubani and Palamau districts.

The obligations and concessions in respect of the nucleus plant would be available to, if it is concerned with the status of the nucleus plant, through a procedure of certification by the Ministry of Industries. On being so certified, the nucleus plant would be entitled, subject to performance of obligation, to all the Central and State level incentives. To be certified as nucleus plant, the Project Report should indicate that 50 per cent of the plant would be through off loading specified by the Assembly/sub-Assembly components to ancillaries. The nucleus plant would not be permitted to set up manufacturing facilities in respect of such identified items to be off-loaded.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Whatever information he has got, let him place on the Table of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री भोगेन्द्र झा पहले हाउस में नहीं थे। वह लेट आए हैं। फिर भी वह सप्लीमेंटरी कर लें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के हम सब लोग औद्योगिक मामलों में पिछड़े हुए हैं। हमारा औद्योगिक संसार पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसमें कोई व्यक्ति अपवाद हो सकता है। बाकी किसी को मैं अपवाद नहीं समझता। ऐसी हालत में उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव यहां आता है, जिसको यहां पर अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है, वह क्रियान्वित नहीं हो पाता। जैसे बरौनी के पेट्रो-कम्प्लेक्स की योजना है। इसी तरह अशोक पेपर मिल में तीन बरसों से उत्पादन बन्द है, जबकि देश में कागज का अकाल है। पलामू और मधुबनी के लिए केन्द्र का टास्क फोर्स वहां गया और उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया, लेकिन वह भी जहां का तहां अटका हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि यह मामला अधिकतर राज्य से सम्बन्ध रखता है, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य से हमें जो पैसा दिया जाता है, आम तौर पर हम उसे खा लेंगे, उद्योग कम खड़े करेंगे। बिहार की यह बात है। कोई मित्र खण्डन कर देंगे तथ्य पर तो मुझे खुशी होगी। लेकिन जो उद्योग का काम अभी लटका हुआ है केन्द्र सरकार की वजह से, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस पिछड़ेपन में पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है और पलामू, मधुबनी के लिए जो न्यूक्लिअस है उसका, उसमें स्थानीय लोग अपना उद्योग खोल सकें, मैं नौकरी पर जोर नहीं दे रहा हूं, उसके लिए जो परियोजना थी वह परियोजना क्या है ? उसके लिए आप क्या सहायता दे रहे हैं ?

यह केवल उन दो जिलों की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि यह एक नया पेस-सेटर होगा पूरे बिहार के लिए इसी माने में एक उदाहरण के रूप में, तो उस के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, is this a question or a speech ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Sir, while I was reading that list of industries, you said that I should lay it on the Table of the House. If you permit me, I will read it again.

MR. SPEAKER : You lay it on the Table of the House.

Fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border

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*557. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since received the technical survey report on the proposed fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border ; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Technical Committee which was appointed by Government to advise as to how and what type of fencing should be erected along the Bangladesh Border submitted its report in December, 1983. As recommended by the said Committee, necessary steps are being taken to have a detailed survey carried out by the CPWD. Initially the survey is being done on 100 KMs stretch in each of the districts of Dhubri in Assam and West Dinajpur in West Bengal where fencing is to be started. About four months period is required for completion of survey and thereafter the work on erection of fencing in the above-mentioned districts will be taken up

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, May I know from the Hon. Minister, whether the Government of Bangladesh ever officially communicated to the Government of India expressing their resentment or dis-satisfaction over the proposal of creating a fencing ? If so, what has been the precise reason for raising that kind of objection and what has been the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, the information was received from Commissioner (Border) on April 1, 1984, that during the course of technical survey of our border with Bangladesh for erection of wire fence, the Bangladesh Rifles personnel questioned the sovereignty of our survey team regarding the construction of a fence within 150 metres from the international border. It was also learnt that the Bangladesh Rifles had strengthened their post from one section strength to one platoon strength. This information was conveyed to the Ministry of External Affairs. After examination of the matter, the Commissioner (Border) and the Government of Assam were informed to go ahead with the work for survey and construction of fence as scheduled Enquiries made this morning from Ministry of External Affairs, revealed that the text of the protest has not yet been received by the Ministry of External Affairs from Bangladesh, although the same has been delivered to our High Commissioner in Dacca.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, the reply contains that the Government has taken immediate steps for survey work for a distance of 100 kilometres only.

AN HON. MEMBER : About two hundred killometres.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : One hundred kilometres in each district. It is about only two districts. One hundred kilometres in each district.

Now, I would like to know whether the Government has got a proposal of erecting this kind of fences throughout the entire

length of the Indo-Bangladesh border or they want to restrict only to certain specific areas.

And part (b) of my question is that the answer by the Hon. Minister is not clear as to the total expenditure which is to be incurred. And the time by which the entire proposal would be given effect to. Lastly, may I know what particular steps have been taken during the pendency of erecting the fencing, to check infiltration from across the border ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the question of barbed wire fencing is concerned, although it is to start on 100 kms. stretch in one district of Best Bengal and another district of Assam, it will cover the entire Bangladesh border with India from every side. The approximate cost of the barbed wire fencing is about Rs. 201 crores and the construction of a network of roads along with Indo-Bangladesh border will be Rs. 240 crores. It may further escalate on account of time. As far as the time period is concerned, the CPWD is expected to give their report in four months and thereafter the work will start immediately.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : The Minister has said that in about a month's time the survey report is likely to be received and work will immediately be started. May I know whether Government have taken steps to acquire the land for erecting fencing and whether Government proposes to erect fencing covering the total border area of 3270 kms. ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is no question of acquiring the land because the fencing is to be constructed in our area. . .(*Interruptions*) If any land is to be acquired, it is our own area and it can be done. As far as the area is concerned, I have said that it will cover the entire area and after the receipt of the report from the CPWD the work will immediately be started.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Special legislation for acquisition of land is necessary. When will the Government do that ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This is a question of national importance. Infiltration in our country from across the border is going on unabated. The hon. Home Minister may recall that I had asked this question of infiltration from across the Bangladesh border, in the last session. I had also started and alleged that thousands of people from Bangladesh have infiltrated in other parts of the country, especially the city of Bombay. Government should not take this issue in a perfunctory manner. The hon. Home Minister had promised on the floor of the House that he would write to the Maharashtra Government. Four months have passed but I have not received any information. If we treat this question in a perfunctory manner, then the question of infiltration from across the border. . .

MR. SPEAKER : You are a learned parliamentarian. You could have put a separate question.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It is arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so. I disagree with you on this.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : All right, I will frame my question in a different way.

Is the hon. Home Minister aware that infiltration from across the Indo-Bangladesh border is going on unabated in spite of the promise that the fencing would be erected ? They have infiltrated in various parts of the country. What steps has the Government taken so far to prevent infiltration and spreading these foreigners in various parts of the country including Bombay ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as infiltration from Bangla Desh is concerned, it is true, it is not only in Assam but it is also in parts of West Bengal and from West Bengal some of them are also crossing into Bihar. As far as Bihar is concerned the checking work has been started. As far as Bengal is concerned, the Bengal Government is taking adequate steps to check the infiltrators. As far as the question of my writing to Maharashtra Government is concerned, I had written to

Maharashtra Government, but they have replied that there are no Bangladeshies. Of course, some people from Kutch and other border areas of Pakistan are being found there and they have promised that they would check up and throw them out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My constituency runs along the whole Bangla Desh Border. I would like to know is it a fact that orders have been issued which are being transmitted there along the border by the Border Security Force to the people residing along the border on our side ? They are being told by the B.S.F. that orders have been passed for them immediately to vacate the strip of land on our side upto about 100 metres deep and all houses or any construction there must be demolished. I want to know, in view of the fact as you said that survey work is still going on, it has not been completed, before that is done have such orders been passed ? Are B.S.F. acting unauthorisedly ? People are already being told to demolish their houses and structures upto 100 metres inside our territory. This is happening in 24 Parganas District. I can give you specific names of the areas if you like.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Unless the work of fencing starts, nobody is going to be evicted. As far as Border Security Force is concerned, they will not be authorised to do this work. I can assure the hon. Member that if any such thing has been done by the B.S.F. in 24 Parganas, which the hon. Member has mentioned, I will make enquiries and after the report is received I shall certainly inform the hon. Member.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Since Sixties Assam demanded for the erection of this fencing along with Indo-Bangla Desh Border. We are grateful to the Government of India, particularly Madam Prime Minister for agreeing to the construction of fencing along the Indo-Bangla Desh border. May I know from the hon. Home Minister, whether Government is considering creation of no man's land along Indo-Bangladesh border to stop infiltration ?

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 558.

पर्यावरण संस्थान के लिए धनराशि का आबंटन

*558. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) अल्मोड़ा में कटारमल नामक स्थान में खोले जाने वाले पर्यावरण संस्थान के लिए इस वित्तीय वर्ष में कुल कितनी राशि का आबंटन करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) उक्त संस्थान के लिए अब तक कितनी भूति अधिग्रहीत कर ली गई है और कुल कितनी भूमि अधिग्रहीत करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No formal allocation for the Himalayan Institute of Environment and Development has been made so far.

(b) A compact block of 500 acres of land is required for the Institute. No land has been acquired as yet.

श्री हरीश रावत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एनवायरनमेंट के स्थान चयन के लिए कटरामल नामक स्थान का चयन किया गया है, इसके लिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी की जानकारी में यह तथ्य भी लाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 365 एकड़ जमीन इस इन्स्टीट्यूट के लिए आफर की है और बाकी जमीन उससे लगी हुई है वह भी देना चाहती है। अभी तक उस जमीन को एक्वायर नहीं किया गया है, इससे स्थानीय लोगों में कुछ शंका है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट के लिए 1984-85 में कितना धन आबंटित किया जाएगा और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन आबंटित किया जाएगा। यह इंस्टीट्यूट कब तक अपना निर्धारित स्वरूप प्राप्त कर लेगा। इसके रीजनल आफिसेस खुलने की भी बात है।

कब तक ये रीजनल आफिसेस खुल जाएंगे और कब तक खोले जाएंगे ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 365 नहीं बल्कि 135 एकड़ जमीन के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अब तक बताया है। बाकी 365 एकड़ जमीन की हमको आवश्यकता है। पांच सौ एकड़ की खास आवश्यकता है और पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन एक साथ नहीं मिलती है। इसके लिए चीफ सैक्रेटरी के साथ जून, 83 और दिसम्बर, 83 तथा फरवरी में मीटिंग बुलाई थी। पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन मिल जाए, यह कार्यवाही चल रही है। दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने एलोकेशन के बारे में पूछी है, 1984-85 में सैंटर एलोकेशन 50 लाख रुपए का रखा है। इसमें से कितना धन प्राप्त हो सकेगा और हम दे सकेंगे, लेकिन वह कार्यवाही सब से पहले शुरू हो जानी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Liberalised Pension Formula

*553. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Liberalised Pension Formula applicable to Pre-31 March 1979 pensioners in the light of the Supreme Court Judgement has not been applied to retired ICS and IPS officers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) details regarding additional money which will be required to be paid under this Formula to the pensioners if it is also paid to ICS and IPS officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Government is considering the question of extending the Liberalised Pension Formula introduced with effect from the 31st March, 1979 to those retired ICS officers who are not governed by it at present.

Retired IPS officers are governed by the Liberalised Pension Formula introduced with effect from the 31st March, 1979.

(c) Since complete information about the retired ICS officers who are required to be brought under the Liberalised Pension Formula is not readily available it is not possible to give the exact amount of the additional money payable to them if they are brought under this Formula.

Representation of Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Regarding Enhancement of "Samman Bhata"

*559. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 18 November, 1983 on behalf of the ex-Andamans Political Prisoners' Fraternity Circle, praying for some enhancement in their "Samman Bhata" in view of the steep rise in cost of living ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that only 135 ex-Andamans prisoners are surviving and they are all over 70 years of age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Pension under ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme, 1969 was increased from Rs. 200/- p.m to Rs. 500/- p.m. with effect from 1.10.78. It is not considered possible to increase the quantum of pension.

Priorities Included in Seventh Plan

*560. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the priorities decided to be included

in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) the exercises, so far made in this direction ; and

(c) the number of working Groups set up so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan. This, on approval by the National Development Council, will form the basis on which the detailed work of Plan formulation will be undertaken by the Centre and the States.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

List of Working/Steering Groups/Study Groups etc. for the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.

I. Perspective Planning

1. Working Group of Analysis and Measurement of the Incremental Capital output ratio in Public and Private Sector in the seventies.

2. Study Group on Agricultural Strategies in Rain-fed Areas.

3. Study Group on Agricultural Strategies in Eastern Region of India.

4. Study Group on Fertiliser Consumption.

5. Advisory Group on Plan Modelling for Seventh Five Year Plan.

6. Study Group on concepts and Estimation of Poverty line.

II. Financial Resources

7. Working Group for a Study of Financial Resources for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

8. Working Group for a study of potentials as well as instruments for domestic resource mobilisation for financing Public Sector Plan outlays.

III. International Economics

9. Working Group on Balance of Payments.

IV. Monitoring

10. Working Group on Monitoring and Information Systems in the Central Ministries and Central Public Sector Projects.

11. Working Group on Monitoring and Information Systems at the State and District levels.

12. Working Group on Training for Development Administration.

V. Agriculture

13. Steering Group on Agriculture and Allied Sectors.

14. Working Group on Horticulture.

15. Working Group on Demand and Supply Projections and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.

16. Working Group on Management of Natural Calamities.

17. Working Group on Agricultural Production including Irrigated and Rainfed/Dryland Farming, Agricultural Extension and Administration.

18. Working Group on Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

19. Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Cooperation (including Crop-Insurance).

20. Working Group on Food Processing.

21. Working Group on Storage and Warehousing.

22. Working Group on Land Reclamation and Development.

23. Working Group on Buffer Stocking.

24. Working Group on Agricultural Inputs (Seeds, Fertilisers, Plant Protection, Agricultural Implement and Machinery).

25. Working Group on Agricultural Price Policy, Trade and Marketing.

26. Working Group on Fisheries.

27. Working Group on Forestry and Soil Conservation.

28. Working Group on Agricultural Marketing and Rural Godowns.

29. Working Group on Plantation Crops.

30. Working Group on Agricultural Research and Education.

VI. Irrigation, Command Area Development and Flood Control

31. Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation.

32. Working Group on Minor Irrigation.

33. Working Group on Command Area Development.

34. Working Group on Flood Control.

VII. Rural Development

35. Working Group on Special Programme of Rural Development.

VIII. Village and Small Industries

36. Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries.

37. Working Group on Handicrafts Industry.

38. Working Group on Small Scale Industries.

39. Working Group on Coir Industry.

IX. Labour, Employment and Manpower

40. Steering Group on Employment Strategy

41. Working Group on Identification of Technical Manpower Shortages.

42. Working Group on Manpower Requirements and Shortages in Hill/Tribal Areas.

43. Working Group on Industrial Relations.

44. Working Group on Vocational Training.

45. Working Group on Vocational Training of Women.

46. Working Group on Employment Services.

X. Energy

47. Working Group on Coal and Lignite.

48. Working Group on Petroleum.

49. Working Group on Power.

50. Working Group for the Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

XI. Industry and Minerals

51. Working Group on Non-Metallic (Industrial) Minerals.

52. Working Group on non-Ferrous Metals—Aluminium Copper, Zinc Magnesium and Nickel.

53. Working Group on Tyres and Tubes (Automobiles and Bicycles).

54. Working Group on Cement Industry.

55. Working Group on Paper, Paper Board and News Print Industry.

56. Working Group on Controls and Instrumentation Industry.

57. Working Group on Sugar Industry.

58. Working Group on Ship Building and

Ship Repairing Industry.

59. Working Group on Machine Building, Transport Equipment and Allied Industries.

60. Working Group on Leather and Leather Goods Industry.

61. Working Group on Iron ore and Ferrous Group of Minerals.

62. Working Group on Jute Textile Industry.

63. Working Group on Petro-Chemicals Industry.

64. Working Group on Organic and Inorganic Chemicals.

65. Working Group on Fertilisers.

66. Working Group on Pesticides.

67. Working Group on Iron and Steel.

68. Working Group on Electronics Industry.

69. Working Group on Industrial and Mining Programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy.

70. Working Group on Edible Oil, Soaps and Detergents.

71. Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

72. Working Group on Consumer Durables.

73. Working Group on Textiles (including Handlooms, Powerlooms and Sericulture).

XII. Transport

74. Working Group on Railways.

75. Working Group on Roads.

76. Working Group on Road Transport.

77. Working Group on Shipping.

78. Working Group on Ports.

79. Working Group on Inland Water Transport.

80. Working Group on Civil Air Transport.

81. Working Group on Tourism.

82. Working Group on Meteorology.

XIII. Communications, Information and Broadcasting

83. Working Group on Communications.

84. Working Group on Information and Broadcasting.

XIV. Science, and Technology

85. Working Group for Department of Science and Technology.

86. Working Group for Department of Atomic Energy (Research and) Development.

87. Working Group for Department of Space (S and T).

88. Working Group for Department of Environment, (S and T).

89. Working Group for Department of Ocean Development.

90. Working Group for C.S.I.R. (S and T).

XV. Education, Art and Culture and Sports

91. Steering Group on Education.

92. Working Group on Elementary Education.

93. Working Group on Secondary Education.

94. Working Group on University Education.

95. Working Group on Adult Education.

96. Working Group on Technical Education.

97. Working Group on Educational Technology and Distance learning.

98. Working Group on Languages.

99. Working Group on Monitoring and Evaluation (Education).

100. Working Group for the Resources Requirement for Education Sector.

101. Working Group on Art and Culture.

102. Working Group on Sports, Physical Education and Youth Services.

103. Working Group on Modernisation of Library Services and Informatics.

XVI. Health and Family Planning

104. Steering Group on Health and Family Welfare.

105. Working Group on Population Stabilisation and MCH Care Activities.

106. Working Group on Health Care Delivery Services in Rural and Urban Areas.

107. Working Group on Control of Communicable Diseases and Control of Blindness.

108. Working Group on Containment of Non-Communicable Diseases.

109. Working Group on Medical Education and Manpower Planning.

110. Working Group on Medical and Health Research and Development.

111. Working Group on Health, Education/ Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

112. Working Group on Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

XVII. Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply

113. Working Group on Housing.

114. Working Group on Urban Development.

115. Working Group on Water Supply and Sanitation.

XVIII. Multi Level Planning

116. Working Group to prepare guidelines for District Planning.

117. Working Group on Hill Areas Development Programme.

118. Working Group for Development of North Eastern Region.

XIX. Backward Classes

119. Working Group for Scheduled Castes.

120. Working Group for Scheduled Tribes.

XX. Social Welfare

121. Working Group on the Welfare and Development of Women.

122. Working Group on Welfare and Development of Children.

123. Working Group on the Welfare of the Handicapped.

124. Working Group on the Residual Areas of Social Welfare.

XXI. Economic Growth, and Policy

125. Working Group on Civil Supplies.

Mining of Manganese and Iron Ores in Goa

*561. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate mining of manganese and iron ores has destroyed large forests area in Goa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect the

farm land/soil from ore dust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Damage to forest land, to some extent, is caused by opening of pits and dumping of wastes but mining in Goa, on the whole, cannot be termed as indiscriminate.

2. The Union Territory of Goa is taking a series of steps to preserve ecological balance.

These include :

(i) back-filling of workedout pits ;

(ii) dumping of rejects in low lying areas at a suitable distance from mining areas ;

(iii) construction of toe walls at the base of dumps ;

(iv) terracing and levelling of dumps ;

(v) provision of catch-water drains at higher contours of ground ;

(vi) provision of check dams with filter beds at bottom of dumps ;

(vii) provision of vegetative covers to dumps by planting trees, grass and legumes at suitable places.

3. An Eco-Mining Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Goa. Another Committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner has been constituted to suggest alternative places for dumping of mining rejects. A project has been undertaken to study the feasibility of using mining rejects for building purposes. The report of the study is awaited.

4. Under the guidelines prepared by the Agriculture Department of Goa, 40% of the cost on protective measures would be borne by the Goa Government and the balance of 60% by the mine-owners.

5. A House Committee headed by the Minister of Law of Goa is studying the problem of damage to agricultural fields.

Review of Working of Hindi in Government Offices

*562. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of Hindi in the offices of Government of India ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the encouragement being given to the Central Government employees who are not familiar with Hindi during the last two years ;

(c) whether cases of some officers who do not comply with the rules regarding bilingual issuance of documents have been brought to the notice of Government ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government against such officers and the steps being taken on teaching and use of Hindi by various Ministries and Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The progress made in the use of Hindi in Ministries, Department and offices of the Central Government is being constantly reviewed.

(b) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) In Central Government Ministries/ Departments Offices necessary documents under section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 are generally being issued bilingually. If there is any shortfall it is due to the fact that officers/employees are not fully proficient in both the languages.

(d) It has been the policy of the Government to accelerate the pace of compliance of its official language through persuasion and goodwill. Special efforts have been made to impart training in Hindi language to non-Hindi knowing employees. For this purpose 153 Centres have been started for training in Hindi under the Hindi Teaching

Scheme of the Department of Official Language. Training in Hindi Stenography and typing to Hindi knowing staff is being imparted at 25 centres. In addition to this Hindi training being given by the Central Hindi Directorate of the Department of Education through the correspondence course. Ministries/Departments also organise workshop for this purpose.

Statement

Training in Hindi (Probodh, Praveen and Pragya)/Hindi typing/Hindi strenography is imparted to non-Hindi employees under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. The following incentives are given on passing the Examinations :

(a) Personal Pay

Equal in amount to one increment for 12 months.

Note : The stenographers whose mother tongue is other than Hindi are given personal pay equal to two increments on passing Hindi stenography examinations.

(b) Cash Awards :

	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 50/-
Praveen and Pragya	On securing 70% or more marks.	On securing 60% or more marks.	On securing 55% or more marks.	
Probodh		On securing 70% or more marks.	On securing 60% or more marks.	On securing 55% or more marks.
Hindi Typing	On securing 97% or more Marks.	On securing 97% or more marks.	On securing 9[illegible]% or more marks.	
Hindi Stenography	On securing 95% or more marks.	On securing 92% or more marks.	On securing 88% or more marks.	

(c) Lump-sum Award

Amount of award on passing the examinations by own efforts.

Pragya	Rs. 300/-
Praveen	Rs. 250/-
Probodh	Rs. 150/-
Hindi Typing	Rs. 150/-
Hindi Stenography	Rs 300/-

Programme for Tribal Development

*563. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes for tribal development financed by the Central Government and the amount released to the States, separately ;

(b) the evaluation made of the work done in this regard ; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring more progress in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The programmes meant for tribal development for which Central Assistance is provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs are mentioned below :

(i) Tribal sub-Plan.

(ii) Schemes for Pockets of Tribal Concentration.

(iii) Primitive Tribes projects.

(iv) Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes.

(v) Research Training.

(vi) Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(vii) Book Banks for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Medical/Engineering Colleges.

(viii) Coaching and Allied Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

State-wise allocation for the above schemes during 1983-84 is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Tribal development programmes are reviewed by Government twice a year regularly in the Tribal sub-Plans discussions. Directions are given to States for more effective implementation of the programmes.

Statement

Amounts Released to States during the Year 1983-84 for Tribal Development Programmes

I. Schemes for Tribals only

(Rs. in Lakhs)

States	Special Central Assistance			Central Assistance for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
	Sub-Plan	Pockets of Tribal Concentration	Primitive Tribes	Girls Hostels	Research and Training
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	404.20	55.00	52.32	58.00	5.00
Assam	477.33	Nil	Nil	3.25	10.00
Bihar	1344.18	167.67	55.04	10.50	3.00
Gujarat	806.36	92.75	9.15	Nil	4.50
Himachal Pradesh	152.49	5.78	Nil	0.35	Nil
Karnataka	74.14	—	3.84	1.68	Nil
Kerala	55.39	—	7.12	4.00	10.00
Madhya Pradesh	2623.62	367.25	114.08	8.50	2.00
Maharashtra	654.88	49.93	53.94	Nil	4.79
Manipur	193.24	Nil	3.85	4.70	1.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.00	0.12
Orissa	1327.51	116.34	52.04	15.00	4.19
Rajasthan	473.11	241.99	7 01	3.11	2.00
Sikkim	29.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	110.69	Nil	11.19	3.38	2.65
Tripura	167.12	Nil	14.80	1.50	0.50
Uttar Pradesh	12.53	3.29	8.57	2.00	1.76
West Bengal	475.23	Nil	24.85	2.00	2.90
A and N Islands	12.00	Nil	83.00	Nil	Nil
Goa, Daman and Diu	6.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	9399.20	1100.00	500.80	119.97	54.51

II. Composite Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the States/ UTs.	Post Matric Scholarships for *SC and ST	Book Banks Schemes for SC and ST£	Coaching and Allied scheme for £SC/ST
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	104.27	3.10	1.00
Assam	104.69	4.50	0.50
Bihar	63.52	1.60	2.00
Gujarat	108.94	1.50	0.61
Haryana	—	0.486	0.48
Himachal Pradesh	2.46	0.20	1.00

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.50	—
Karnataka	—	1.007	1.197
Kerala	28.19	1.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	32.81	—	—
Maharashtra	87.58	—	—
Manipur	5.28	1.50	—
Meghalaya	1.33	—	—
Nagaland	19.00	—	—
Orissa	42.29	0.50	2.174
Punjab	—	—	—
Rajasthan	35.23	1.00	0.10
Sikkim	3.00	—	—
Tamil Nadu	2.39	13.565	—
Tripura	6.64	—	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	20.00	—	—
West Bengal	23.38	—	1.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.88	—	—
Delhi	—	1.00	1.12
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	0.10	—
Mizoram	45.00	—	—
Pondicherry	—	0.05	—
Total	736.88	31.608	12.231

*Figures given are for S.T. only.

£Figures given are for SC and ST.

Central Assistance to U.P. Government for Power and Irrigation Project

*564. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that work on major power and irrigation projects in U.P. has been slowed down because of financial constraints ;

(b) whether U.P. Government has approached the Union Government for raising its assistance to meet the expected shortfall in their annual plan ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The U.P. Government approached the Government of India with a request for special central assistance in order to accelerate performance in development programmes in certain selected areas including power and irrigation.

(c) The requirements of the State were taken note of in finalising the Annual Plan for 1984-85.

Setting up of Light Engineering Industries by Large Houses

*565. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has recommended the dilution of the Government policy on reservation of production lines exclusively for the small scale sector with a view to facilitating the entry of large industrial groups in the light engineering industries ;

(b) if so, whether in the latest report on the Indian light engineering and leather industries, the World Bank has also called for further liberalisation of the technology policy so as to ensure a continued flow and upgradation of the domestic production techniques to comtemporary levels ;

(c) if so, the other main points revealed by the World Bank in this regard and whether Government have accepted all of them ; and

(d) whether they have suggested entry by big houses in light engineering industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). The World Bank in its report captioned 'India—Light Industrial Export Development and Finance' have made a study on light industrial exports from India with a view to illustrate how the policies and institutional support could be geared to meet strategic export objectives. The report has concentrated on the following product segments of light engineering industries and leather :

(i) Bicycles and parts

(ii) Diesel Engines

(iii) Iron Castings

(iv) Auto and Diesel Engines

(v) Hand tools.

2. The maior conclusions in the report are as follows :

(i) Capacity controls limit India's exports prospects.

(ii) MRTP and other capacity controls need to be removed or reduced at least in line with strong export prospects and procedures need to be streamlined to achieve competition and quality improvement.

(iii) Foreign collaboration policy which is restrictive affects export prospects.

(iv) Modifications in policies and institutional support are needed to enable India to continue to tap the leather industry's potential such as meeting delivery schedule, making freight adjustments etc. Efforts are needed to simplify import procedures on machinery, fittings, packaging to re-

duce the difficulties in buying from India.

3. Government policy on foreign collaboration continues to be selective. Such participation has to be justified having regard to factors such as the priority of the industry, the nature of the technology involved and whether it will promote exports. The normal ceiling of 40% foreign equity participation can be considered for relexation in exceptional cases on merits. MRTP/FERA undertakings are permitted to enter into items reserved for small scale sector on the basis that 75% of production is exported. Government policy is, therefore, flexible and relaxations can be permitted, wherever considered necessary, in the interest of export promotion, Government have, however, taken note of the recommendations contained in the World Bank Report.

Review of Terms of Reference of Sarkaria Commission

*566. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report concerning inadequacy of Questionnaire issued by the Sarkaria Commission after the labour of six months ;

(b) whether the inadequacy of the Questionnaire arises from limitation in terms of reference ; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission in the light of views of political parties already conveyed to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There have been varying comments in the Press on the questionnaire issued by the Commission.

(b) The Commission considers that the questionnaire and the Commission's subsequent visits to the States will provide a forum for a wide national debate on the crucial issues on which it has to deliberate.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Lifting of Kudremukh Iron Ore

*567. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to send technical experts and specialised technical personnel to Iran in response to that country's appeal to assist commissioning of Ahwas Steel Plant and to help reviving Iranian industries during the serious war conditions now prevailing in that country ; and

(b) how for the Iranian authorities have met their contractual obligation for lifting Iron ore concentrate from the Kudremukh Project, a joint Iranian and Indian venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir, as no such request has been received from the Government of Iran.

(b) According to the Sale and Purchase Contract with Iran (National Iranian Steel Industries Company) the supply of iron ore concentrate should have commenced from the end of August, 1980. Iran has, however, indicated its inability to lift the contracted quantity of iron ore concentrate mainly due to the delay in the construction of its steel plant. Negotiations with Iran are in progress for settlement of this and connected issues relating to the contract.

परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना

*568. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों पर निर्भर रहे बिना परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) नए परमाणु बिजलीघरों को किन-किन

स्थानों पर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) "फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर" तथा भारी जल संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्य किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या कोटा राजस्थान में परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र जो विदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से स्थापित किया गया था और जो सामान्यत. खराब रहता है, के स्थान पर सरकार की दो और नए परमाणु ऊर्जा रिएक्टरों को स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) न्यूक्लियर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में हम काफी हद तक स्वावलम्बी बन चुके हैं।

(ख) यह निर्णय अभी किया जाना है कि नए परमाणु बिजलीघर किन-किन स्थानों पर लगाए जाएं।

(ग) आशा है कि कलपाक्कम में बनाया गया फास्ट ब्रीडर टेस्ट रिएक्टर इस वर्ष के अन्त तक क्रान्तिकता प्राप्त कर लेगा। बड़ौदा और तूतीकोरिन स्थित भारी पानी संयंत्र पहले ही काम कर रहे हैं। कोटा और तलचर स्थित संयंत्रों को चालू करने का काम काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है। महाराष्ट्र में थाल-वैशट नामक स्थान पर दो और आंध्र प्रदेश में मानुगुरु नामक स्थान पर दो और भारी पानी संयंत्र लगाने का काम चल रहा है।

(घ) उत्तरी क्षेत्र में नए रिऐक्टरों को लगाने के लिए स्थलों का चुनाव करने के लिए बनाई गई समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

Closure of Small Paper Mills in the Country

*569. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Economic Times' dated 12 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that most of the small paper mills in the country are faced with threats of closure following the latest budgetary concessions to large paper mills giving them substantial cost advantage over the small sector in domestic market ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give any remedy to the small paper mills to avoid their closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of excise duty for small paper mills has all along been providing for payment of only a certain percentage of the duty payable by large paper mills. In the Budget for 1984-85, the proportion of relief extended to the small paper mills is also of the same extent as enjoyed by them earlier. Secondly, the large paper mills have a 10% ad valorem component in the rate of duty whereas the rate of duty for small paper mills is specific. Therefore, taking into account the price increase in paper and paperboards since the 1983 Budget, the absolute duty differential has increased in favour of the small paper mills. Further, in respect of paper boards, earlier no duty advantage was given to small paper mills. In the Budget for 1984-85, excise concessions have been given to paperboards manufactured by small paper mills.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की प्रयोगशालाओं/संथानों में नियुक्तियों/ तदर्थ नियुक्तियों पर प्रतिबन्ध

*570 **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों और उनके अधीनस्थ/संबद्ध कार्यालयों में व्यय कम करने के उद्देश्य से नई नियुक्तियों/तदर्थ नियुक्तियों पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सी०एफ०टी०आर० आइ०, एन०पी०एल०, एन०सी०एल०, एम० आर०एम०, पी०आई०डी०, आइ०एन०एस०डी० ओ०सी०, एन०आइ०एस०टी०ए०डी०एस० आदि

जैसी वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों में नियुक्तियों/तदर्थ नियुक्तियों पर रोक लगा दी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त संबद्ध कार्यालयों ने विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कुछ पद भरने के लिए विज्ञापन दिए हैं और क्या सरकार के उपर्युक्त निदेश से पहले विज्ञापित पद भरे जा सकते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन पदों को कब तक भरा जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां। सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि पदों की रिक्तियां यथा, गैर संचालित पद, जिनका कार्य मंत्रालय/विभाग/ कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत आन्तरिक ऐडजस्टमेंट द्वारा देखा जा सकता है, को वर्ष 1984 के सितम्बर अंत तक खाली रखा जाना चाहिये।

(ख) सरकार के निर्देश सी०एस०आइ०आर० पर लागू होते हैं। समस्त राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं/ संस्थानों (प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित प्रयोगशालाओं सहित) को उपयुक्त निर्देश प्रसारित कर दिये गये हैं, कि महानिदेशक, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अग्रिम आदेशों तक सरकारी आदेशों के प्राप्त होने से पूर्व जिन मामलों में भर्ती सम्बन्धी कदम पहिले ही उठा लिए गए हैं को छोड़कर कोई पद नहीं भरा जाना चाहिए और किसी मामले में जहां संचालन के किसी पद को भरना आवश्यक हो जाता है, महानिदेशक की पूर्व स्वीकृति लेनी चाहिए।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) जैसे ही भर्ती सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाती है, पदों को भर दिया जायेगा।

Dolomite based Industries in West Bengal

*571. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open dolomite based industries on the sub-Himalayan foot hills region of Alipurduar West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir. No dolomite based industry is proposed to be opened in the Alipurduar Area.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in price of Coconut Husk

*572. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the implications of the ever increasing price of coconut husk, which is a raw material for producing coir-yarn and coir products ;

(b) whether there is any move to withdraw husk control order existing in Kerala against the wishes of the Trade Unions and actual producers as they consider this move will adversely effect the Industry ;

(c) whether according to Government control in this price of coconut husk is not desirable ;

(d) if so, the methods by which Government are proposing to contain the cost production of the coir-yarn and products ; and

(e) the methods adopted so that floor price should not increase as it adversely affects the foreign market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Increase in floor price is made keep-

ing always in view the susceptibility of the foreign market.

परमाणु ऊर्जा संबंधी विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में कार्य हेतु वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान आबंटित धनराशि

*573. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा संबंधी विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में कार्य हेतु वर्ष 1984-85 में कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अंत तक छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके निराकरण हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की वर्ष 1984 85 की अनुदान-मांगों में 852.86 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Registration of Industries by Scheduled Tribe

6292. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scheduled Tribes who got their small industries registered since 1980 till date, State-wise and year-wise ;

(b) details of loans granted to them State-wise and year-wise ; and

(c) details of the measures being taken by Government to encourage tribals to establish forest based small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) Central loans under the District Industries Centres Programme to be utilised as Seed/Margin money are given to State/UT Governments who disburse the same. Central Government do not collect community-wise details of loans disbursed by the State/UT Governments.

(c) Under DIC programme, all possible service and assistance are provided by District Industries Centres under the State/UT Governments to entrepreneurs including tribals to set up industries of all types including forest based industries, keeping in view the potential and regulations for development of such industries.

Statement

S.No.	State/UT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	94	122
2.	Assam	79	61	185
3.	Bihar	14	139	360

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	285	9	34
5.	Himachal Pradesh	96	94	160
6.	Haryana	13	NR	NR
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR
8.	Karnataka	40	133	161
9.	Kerala	NR	1	27
10.	Madhya Pradesh	275	3368	1629
11.	Maharashtra	148	141	134
12.	Manipur	696	694	643
13.	Meghalaya	10	54	519
14.	Nagaland	1070	842	553
15.	Orissa	91	1361	173
16.	Punjab	NR	NR	6
17.	Rajasthan	744	1196	817
18.	Sikkim	4	8	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	11	4
20.	Tripura	14	20	28
21.	Uttar Pradesh	442	320	377
22.	West Bengal	122	104	92
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NR	NR	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	61	95
25.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	NR	NR
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
28.	Mizoram	163	565	1694
29.	Pondicherry	NR	NR	NR

(NR=Not Received)

Workers Departmentalised by SAIL in Its Mines

6293. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that according to the Gazette of Government of India dated 15th December, 1979 the jobs of drilling, blasting, over burden removal in limestone, dolomite and manganese mines were to be departmentalised ; if so, whether this notification has been implemented in the mines owned by the SAIL ;

(b) number of departmental workers and contractual workers as on 1 January, 1984 in the jobs of drilling, blasting and over burden removal in the mines owned by the SAIL and their rate of payment ; and

(c) number of workers departmentalised by the SAIL in its limestone, dolomite and manganese mines since the notification by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Notification dated 15.12.1979 prohibiting employment of contract labour in the jobs of drilling, blasting and over-burden removal at the limestone and dolomite mines has been implemented in the captive limestone and dolomite mines of the steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited with the exception of Baraduar Dolomite Mines of Rourkela Steel Plant. The position in respect of this mine is given in Statement-I. None of the steel plants of SAIL have any captive manganese mines.

(b) Details of the departmental workers engaged in the jobs of drilling, blasting and over-burden removal in the captive mines and the wages paid to them are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See Cols. 69-70).

(c) In the captive mines of Bhilai Steel Plant, the jobs had been departmentalised before the Notification dated 15.12.1979 was issued. At the mines of Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants, no figures of contractors workers appointed against the departmentalised jobs are being maintained, recruitment is made on sponsorship by the local employment exchange as per the prescribed procedure.

Statement-I

Ispat Dolomite Quarry (Baraduar)

On 15th December, 1979, the Labour Ministry, Government of India issued a Notification prohibiting employment of contract labour in the following operations in Dolomite Mines :

(i) Overburdened removal

(ii) Drilling and blasting

In pursuance of this Notification, the Rourkela Steel Plant initiated action for departmentalisation of the above two works. The unions representing the contractors workers had in the meantime raised on industrial dispute which inter alia, included the demand for departmentalisation. After a series of conciliation meetings on the demands, a tripartite agreement was signed before the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Jabalpur on 23.1.1981.

On the issue of departmentalisation the agreement provides for the following :

(a) Mining operations excluding transportation, crushing and wagon loading will be departmentalised in a phased manner.

(b) Absorption of contractors labour will be subject to their passing medical tests and trade tests.

(c) Contractors workers for whom departmentalised jobs are not immediately available, will be provided jobs in transportation, crushing and wagon loading under contractors.

(d) The process of departmentalisation was to be taken up in a phased manner within a period of two to three years but it was specifically mentioned in the agreement that the process of regularisation shall be completed within one year to be reckoned after the completion of three years of the

date of settlement (i.e. by January, 1985).

This agreement was signed through conciliation before the RLC (C) who is also the appropriate authority to enforce implementation of the Notification issued by the Labour Ministry. In early 1982 an industrial dispute arose between the contractors workmen and the contractor when the contract of the contractor, M/s Lal and Company expired and the contractor wanted to transfer the workmen to another job at a nearby location. In this dispute also a tripartite agreement before the RLC (C) was signed in May, 1982. This agreement also deals with the question of departmentalisation of contractors labour and says that the contractors workers will be absorbed against departmentalised jobs as per recruitment rules of Rourkela Steel Plant. The procedure for departmentalisation settled through settlement dated January 23, 1981 was also reiterated.

Rourkela Steel Plant was going ahead with the process of departmentalisation as agreed to in these settlements. However, from June, 1983 a strike took place as a result of which the process of departmentalisation could not make progress. There were many attempts by Rourkela Steel Plant and Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation to sort our the issue. As these failed, the Labour Ministry has prohibited the continuance of the strike and referred the dispute for adjudication. However, the strike is still continuing. The notified jobs will be departmentalised as soon as normalcy is restored.

Statement-III

I. *Wage Structure for Time-Rated Departmental Employees*

(in Rs.)

N 1	550-11-704
N 2	565-13-656-15-761
N 3	585-16-697-18-823
N 4	610-20-750-22-904
N 5	645-26-827-28-1023
N 6	690-32-914-34-1152
N 7	750-38-1016-41-1303
N 8	810-44-1118-48-1454
N 9	910-51-1267-55-1597

In addition to basic wages, the workers are also entitled to Dearness Allowance. The present D.A. rates (for the quarters March-May, 1983 corresponding to average All India CPI of 561) are as follows :

Upto Rs. 619	—	Rs. 350.20
Rs. 620-769	—	Rs. 355.20
Rs. 770-869	—	Rs. 360.20
Rs. 870 and above	—	Rs. 365.20

II. *Wages for Piece-Rates Departmental Employees* :

The current rates of payment to departmental piece-rated employees based on a tripartite agreement with the Unions in Hirri Mines are as under for agreed norms of output :

Wage Components		Payment Rate (Rs.)
Basic Pay	:	21.15
Fixed DA	:	6.01
Variable DA	:	4.95
Total	:	32.11

Grant of Interest on Delayed Pension to Retiring Government Employees

6294. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (e) of Unstarred Question No. 4904 on 24 August, 1983 regarding payment of death-cum-retirement gratuity to retiring employees and state :

Statement-II

Deployment of Manpower on Prohibited Jobs in Captive Limestone and Dolomite Mines Under S.A.I.L.

{ D.L=Departmental Labour
C.L=Contract Labour }

Jobs	Bhilai				Bokaro						Rourkela					
	Nandini (Limestone)		Hirri (Dolomite)		Bhawanathpur (Limestone)		Kuteshwar (Limestone)		Tulsidamar (Dolomite)		Purnapani (Limestone)		Satna (Limestone)		Baraduar (Dolomite)	
	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.	D.L.	C.L.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Drilling	46	6	35*	—	38	—	24	—	63	—	102**	6	32	—	—	—
2. Blasting	24	—	30	—	14	—	34	—	40	—	20	—	20	—	2	—
3. Over-burden removal	@	@	@	@	3	—	7	—	28	—	@	@	@	@ Work is stopped since June 1983.		

Note :

* Includes 18 Departmental Piece-Rated Workers.

** Includes 56 temporary workers.

@ No separate staff for over burden removal work and is done as part of overall raising operations. From amongst the departmental workers engaged for raising operations, the required numbers are deployed for overburden removal.

(a) whether Government propose to grant interest on delayed pension to retiring Government employees automatically instead of the concerned employee claiming it as a matter of right ; and

(b) whether the rate of interest at 5 per cent is likely to be enhanced considering the fact that a retired employee has to spend his time, money and energy in getting his pensionary benefit whose settlements is delayed very often ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Where a Government servant is likely to retire before his pension can be finally assessed and settled under the rules, the rules provide that 100% of pension as determined on the available records shall be sanctioned by the Head of Office as provisional pension for a period not exceeding six months to be reckoned from the date of retirement of the Government servant. If the final amount of pension is not determined by the competent authority within this period of six months, the Accounts Officer shall treat the provisional pension as final and issue pension payment order immediately on the expiry of the period of six months. Hence the question of payment of interest on pension does not arise.

(b) The present rate of 5% per annum payable on account of delay in payment of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity was fixed in 1979 with reference to the then prevailing rate of interest for Post Office Savings Deposits. A proposal for increasing this rate of interest is under consideration of the Government.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र को धनराशि का आबंटन

6295. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या योजना **मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को और तेज करने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ख) उस धनराशि में से इस उद्देश्य के लिए प्रतिवर्ष राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) इस धनराशि के साथ पूरे किए गए निर्माण कार्य का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम 14-1-82 को घोषित किया गया था और इसका कार्यान्वयन 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ किया गया था। अतः 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय के संबंध में सूचना दो वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध है, जो हैं-1982-83 और 1983-84। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम राज्य योजना का अनिवार्य हिस्सा होता है, अतः इसके लिए अलग से परिव्यय निर्धारित नहीं किए जाते। तथापि, ये राज्य योजना से प्राप्त होते हैं। महाराष्ट्र की योजनाओं में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए 1982-83 और 1983-84 के लिए क्रमशः 863.83 करोड़ रु० और 951.77 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था किए जाने का अनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में जिलावार परिव्यय/व्यय की सूचना योजना आयोग को नहीं दी जाती है और न ही योजना आयोग द्वारा इसका प्रबोधन किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार, वास्तविक लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियों की जिलावार सूचना योजना आयोग को नहीं दी जाती है।

देश में औसत आय

6296. **श्री छांगुर राम** :
श्री जैनुल बशर :

क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में जिलेवार औसत आय का पता लगाने के प्रयास किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और इससे संबंधित आंकड़े किस तारीख तक एकत्र कर लिए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) किसी जिले को पिछड़े जिले के रूप में घोषित करने का मापदण्ड क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने क्षेत्रीय लेखा संबंधी एक समिति का गठन किया था जिसका उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अलग-अलग राज्यों द्वारा जिला स्तर पर घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान तैयार करना था। नवम्बर, 1974 में प्रकाशित समिति की प्रथम रिपोर्ट में समिति ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया कि केवल वस्तु उत्पादनकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए जिला स्तर के अनुमान प्रस्तुत करना उपयोगी हो सकता है। क्योंकि विश्वसनीय अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए कई क्षेत्रों के बारे में आंकड़ों की उपलब्धि सीमित है। प्राप्त अद्यतन जानकारी के अनुसार हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों ने समिति के उपर्युक्त मार्गदर्शी अनुदेशों का अनुपालन किया है।

(ग) किसी राज्य के भीतर किसी जिले/क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा होने की पहचान करने का उत्तरदायित्व सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार पर है। तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ क्षेत्रों/जिलों को कुछ विशिष्ट कारणों से पिछड़ा हुआ निर्धारित किया है जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र अथवा पूर्वोत्तर अंचल में स्थित क्षेत्र के रूप में हैं।

Constitution of Central Secretariat Official Language Service

6297. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether constitution of Central Secretariat Official Language Service has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the names, number and scale of pay of the duty posts included in the various grades of the Services ;

(c) whether the previous designations of the posts existing in various Ministries/Departments, included in it have been changed as per the nomenclatures included in the Services if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that it being the cadre controlling authority, it is for his Ministry to issue orders in this regard ; and

(e) if so, whether the orders have been issued to various Ministries/Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Rules in respect of both Group 'A' and 'B' and Group 'C' posts of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service have been notified. The initial constitution of Group 'C' Posts of the Service has been finalised, while the initial constitution of Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts of the Service is being finalised.

(b) The names, number and scales of pay of the duty posts included in the Service are given in Schedule I to the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'C' Posts) Rules, 1981 published in the Gazette of India in Part II, Section 3, sub-Sec (i) on 19.9.1981 under G.S.R. 842 and Scheduled II to the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group 'A' and Group 'B' Posts) Rules, 1983 published in the Gazette of India in Part II, Sec. 3, Sub-Sec (i) on 24.9.1983 under G.S.R. 696.

(c) to (e). The designations of various Hindi posts included in the Service have been shown in the respective Scheduled to the Service rules, referred to in (b) above. It is not necessary to change the designations of these posts. However, instructions have been issued to various Ministries/Departments and other offices that there is no objection to any of them changing the designations of their Hindi posts on the lines of designations adopted for these posts in the Service Rules.

Price rise and scarcity of Cement

6298. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of cement in some States and Union Territories ;

(b) whether there has been an extra ordinary rise in the prices of cement over the past few years ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to curb the prices of cement and make it available all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There is a general shortage in terms of overall demand projections and aggregate availability of cement in the country. To that extent possibility of scarcity of cement in some States/Union Territories cannot be ruled out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) F.O.R. price of levy cement is uniformed through-out the country and is fixed under the provisions of the Cement Control Order. Non-levy cement, however, is free from price and distribution control. Every effort is being made to increase availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacity and sanctioning additional capacity.

Modernisation of Paper Mills

6299. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched upon any programme for the modernisation of paper mills, particularly the integrated mills, both in the private and public sectors, with a view to not only increase the production capacity of these mills but also to prevent its stagnation at the present level ;

(b) whether any comprehensive planning for raw materials to maintain the tempo of production has been done ; if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the estimated requirement of the country of conventional raw materials of soft wood and bamboo in the next decade, and the unconventional types of raw materials like water hyacinth, elephant grass, pine apple leaves and kenaf ; and how it is proposed to meet it so as to meet the rising ter capita demand of paper by the turn of the century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries is going into various aspects of the problems confronting the Paper Industry. A Productivity Board has also been coustituted to draw up plans to achieve specified increase in the level of productivity in the Paper Industry.

(b) and (c). The estimated requirements of bamboo, wood and other secondary raw materials for meeting the demand of pulp and paper, by the years 1985 and 2000 have been indicated as under by the National Commission on Agriculture.

	1985	2000
Wood (in '000 m^3)	6,055	17,695
Bamboo (in '000 tonnes)	3,123	3,546
Bagasse (in '000 tonnes)	82	720
Waste paper, agricultural residues and others (in '000 tonnes)	538	2,285

Efforts have been made during the various Five Year Plans to raise industrial plantations to meet the raw material requirements of the paper industry. It is proposed to substantially increase the programme for such plantations during the 7th Five Year Plan in order to avert shortage of raw material. A package of incentives has also been extended to encourage utilisation of bagasse, which is a potential raw material for the Paper Industry. Import of raw materials like waste paper, wood pulp and wood chips is also being encouraged by waiver/reduction of customs duty, so that these inputs augment domestic raw moterial resources.

Sale of HMT Watches

6300. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been decline in the sale of HMT watches ;

(b) If so, the reasons for the decline ;

(c) the places where these watches were sold during the last three years with the number of watches sold at each place ; and

(d) to what extent India is exporting HMT watches alongwith the names of foreign countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached showing details of sales of HMT watches during the last three years. It would be observed that the sale of HMT watches has increased over the period.

(d) During 1981-82 and 1982-83, HMT's export of watches were the following :

Year	Value of Exports (Rs. Lakhs)
1981-82	247.43
1982-83	123.79

HMT is exporting watches to the following countries :

Alghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Baharain, Bhutan, Dubai, Hong-Kong, Hungary, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sultanate of Oman, Switzerland, Tanzania, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., West Germany, Zambia etc.

Statement

Sale of HMT Watches

States	1980-81	1981-82 (Number of Watches)	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Jammu and Kashmir	47,282	41,100	34,291
2. Himachal Pradesh	3,112	5,496	5,577
3. Punjab Including Chandigarh	102,511	237,761	308,999
4. Haryana	24,802	36,672	27,349
5. New Delhi	219,589	196,753	156,917
6. Uttar Pradesh	119,186	163,947	154,537
7. Bihar	83,692	99,801	75,947
8. West Bengal	355,329	323,050	291,238

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Andhra Pradesh	248,267	252,789	264,976
10.	Orissa	71,711	93,151	88,536
11.	Karnataka	285,083	246,964	243,867
12.	Tamil Nadu	296,331	288,647	282,373
13.	Kerala	130,178	126,343	111,932
14.	Maharashtra	226,804	367,085	379,886
15.	Madhya Pradesh	67,831	105,762	94,928
16.	Gujarat	79,293	140,068	126,468
17.	Rajasthan	49,692	73,076	64,818
18.	Assam	15,840	29,005	27,373
19.	Manipur	1,133	1,117	1,917
20.	Tripura	1,094	795	1,080
21.	Sikkim	7,128	7,422	4,014
22.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3,220	6,263	5,995
23.	Pondicherry	2,146	3,858	4,015
24.	Mizoram	5,465	6,590	8,542
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,780	3,770	9,010
26.	Meghalaya	3,188	6,829	5,932
	Others	21,176	29,470	20,558
	CSD*	701,545	965,530	1278,016
	Exports	64,062	150,204	60,707
	Grand Total	32,40,470	40,09,318	41,39,798

*Sales through Canteen Stores Department for Defence Personnel.

Electricity from Atomic Energy

6301. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of success achieved in the generation of electricity from atomic energy and to what extent the requirement of electricity in the country is likely to be met from the source of atomic energy during the next five years ; and

(b) the progress made in the field of research and development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Comprehensive indigenous capability has been developed in all areas connected with generation of electricity from atomic energy. The installed nuclear power generation capacity is expected to reach 2035 MWe by the year 1990 which will constitute about 4 to 5% of the total electricity generated in the country at that time.

(b) Research and Development efforts made in India have led to high degree of self reliance in the various areas of nuclear technology required for generation of electricity from atomic energy. Madras Atomic Power Project Unit I which has recently been commissioned was fully designed and built by the Department of Atomic Energy with the help of Indian industry. Research and Development for 500 MWe PHW Reactors and Fast Reactors and in associated area of nuclear fuel cycle are continuing.

Conversion of Asian Workers in Gulf to Islam

6302. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Asian workers in Gulf converting to Islam" appearing in the 'Financial Express' New Delhi 10 March, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, reaction thereto so far as the persons of Indian origin being converted to Islam in those countries and whose families are in India are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

"Preparation of Coordinated Research Projects"

6303. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 162 on 3 March, 1982 and state :

(a) whether the groups constituted by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities and Directors of Research Institutes held on 21 December 1982 have since finalised their proposal for preparing coordinated research projects ; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coordinated projects in three regions are already operational—42 projects in the Himalayan Universities and Institutions, 28 projects in the Universities of Ganga Basin and 53 projects in the Universities of Western Ghats. These projects are aimed at :

—Watershed Management ;

—Selected ecosystem regeneration ;

—Extensive afforestation and soil conservation ;

—Landslides control ; and

—Pollution modelling for effective water pollution and management.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रगति की धीमी गति

6304. **श्री रामलाल राही** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रगति की धीमी गति के कारण असंतुष्ट है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान (छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना) प्रगति की गति धीमी रही है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे विभागों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश की छठी योजना के लिए परिव्यय 6200 करोड़ रु० है जिसके मुकाबले राज्य सरकार ने 1980-83 — पहले तीन वर्षों में 3362.12 करोड़ रु० अर्थात् 54 प्रतिशत वास्तविक व्यय होने के बारे में बताया है। यह काफी संतोषजनक निष्पादन है।

विद्युत सृजन तथा संचरण और समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था को छोड़कर, 1980-83 तक पहले तीन वर्षों में महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक उपलब्धियां भी संतोषजनक रही है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Crisis in Salt Industry, Tamil Nadu

6305. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether salt industry in Tamil Nadu is facing serious crisis due to prolonged and heavy rains last year ;

(b) how many workers have been rendered jobless in Tamil Nadu as a result of rains ; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take steps to render financial relief to the affected workers of salt industry in Tamil Nadu to help them to ward off the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Due to heavy rains/floods in December, 1983 in Tamil Nadu, works in some of the coastal districts were affected resulting in damages to salt works and loss of salt stocks/production.

(b) According to information available with Government, about 6,500 workers in Tuticorin Division have been rendered jobless for a period of two months.

(c) . The State Government provides assistance to people affected by natural calamities. The State Government is in turn entitled to receive assistance from Government of India in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

प्रदूषण निरोधी संयंत्र

6306. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगों में प्रदूषण निरोधी संयंत्र लगाए जाएंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन संयंत्रों को कब से लगाना आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ;

(घ) क्या गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों के लिए भी ये संयंत्र लगाना अनिवार्य होगा ;

(ङ) क्या उन गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की जाएगी जो ये संयंत्र लगाने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं ;

(च) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) : (क) से (छ) उद्योग (विकास और

विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन स्वीकृत आशय-पत्र और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में शामिल की गई शर्तों में से एक शर्त निम्नलिखित है :—

> "वायु, जल और भूमि के प्रदूषण पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए सरकार को संतुष्टि के अनुसार पर्याप्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इसके अलावा, प्रदूषण निवारण के लिए किए जाने वाले उपाय उस राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित बहि: स्राव तथा उत्सर्जन मानकों के अनुरूप होने चाहिए जिसमें औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थित है।"

उपर्युक्त शर्त के अनुसार सभी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को राज्य प्राधिकरणों की संतुष्टि के अनुसार उपयुक्त प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण उपकरणों की स्थापना करने सहित प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण के लिए उपाय करने होंगे। इस शर्त को पूरा न करने अथवा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप न होने की स्थिति में सरकार आशय-पत्र को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में बदलने के लिए इन्कार कर सकती है और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के मामले में उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई कर सकती है।

Progress in Space Field

6307. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) progress made by our Scientists in the field of Space during last three years and to what extent we are proud of our achievements showing India's position in the World and in Asia ;

(b) to what extent we have sought other countries assistance in launching satellites in Space and to what stage our satellites have received desired aims during last two years ; and

(c) the details regarding the purposes for which our satellites were launched so far and for what purpose they are being used and are likely to be used in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India has designed and built experimental satellities and also developed a modest capability to launch small satellites from the national launching range in Sriharikota. Significant progress has also been made in space applications in the areas of satellite communications and remote sensing technology from aerial as well as satellite platforms. The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system has provided significant enhancement of telecommunications, TV and radio coverage and meteorological data over the country. With the progress already achieved, the space effort has entered a critical phase as it transitions from competence building experimental phase to the operationalisation of nationwide space services in the realisation of the objectives laid down in the approved Space Profile for the decade 1980-90.

The major milestones in the field of space research during the last three years are as follows :

— the launch of Robini satellite (RS-D1) carrying a landmark tracker payload by the SLV-3 launcher on 30.5.1981.

— the launch of the first experimental communication satellite (APPLE) by the European Space Agency Ariane Launcher on 19.6.1981.

— the launch of the experimental remote sensing satellite (Bhaskara-II) by a Soviet rocket on 20.11.1981.

— the launch of INSAT-1, an operational communication satellite, by a DELTA rocket from the United States of America on 10.4.1982.

— the launch of Rohini (RS-D2) satellite carrying an improved landmark tracker payload on 17.4.83 by the indigenous SLV-3 launcher.

— the launch of INSAT-1B, an operational communication satellite, on

30.8.1983 by Space Shuttle of the United States of America.

A large and competent team of Scientists, Engineers, technicians with appropriate administrative and other logistic support has been created.

The details of progress made in the field of space during the last three years is contained in the Annual Reports and the Performance Budgets of the Department of Space, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

India is one of the few countries which has active programmes in the field of Space.

(b) India has made use of launch assistance from a few countries in order to establish capability both in the use as well as in the design and construction of satellites. Aryabhata, the first Indian satellite as well as Bhaskara-I and II, the first Indian experimental remote sensing satellites, were launched with the aid of Soviet launch vehicles. The first Indian experimental geostationary communication satellite, APPLE, was also launched with the help of the Ariane launcher under a cooperative agreement with the European Space Agency. INSAT-1A and 1B spacecrafts were launched by NASA of United States on the basis of launch service agreement signed with them. The Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite is proposed to be launched with the help of a Russian launch vehicle.

During the last two years, three satellites were launched. These were the Rohini Satellite (RS-D2), INSAT-1A and INSAT-1B satellites. The Rohini satellite (RS-D2) achieved all its mission goals. The INSAT-1A satellite was launched in April 1982. However, due to an unusual combination of minor anomalies brought about by the non-deployment of a solar sail, the satellite operations had to be deactivated on 6.9.1982. INSAT-1B satellite launched in August 1983 is fully operational and is providing routine telecommunication, TV and meteorological services to the country.

(c) Aryabhata launched in 1975 was primarily a technology satellite to establish indigenous capability in satellite design, construction and qualification. Bhaskara-I and II were experimental remote sensing satellites whose primary purpose was to establish a total system capability, the reception and processing of data into useful data products and the use of these products for limited applications with scientists in various user disciplines like hydrology, geology etc.

APPLE was the first experimental geosynchronous communications satellite. Its primary purpose was to establish a total system capability in the design, construction, operation and use of a communication satellite. The Rohini Satellite (RS-1) was a technology satellite mainly meant for monitoring the performance of the SLV-3 launcher. Rohini RS-D1 and RS-D2 satellites carried landmark tracker cameras whose main purpose was to establish a methodology of using landmarks in the pictures obtained from the landmark tracker for refining the orbit and attitude parameters of the spacecraft. RS-D2 satellite had, in addition, limited capability to process the two band landmark tracker data and this was demonstrated. The INSAT-1A and 1B satellite are operational satellites. INSAT-1B provides telecommunication, TV and radio coverage and meteorological services over the country.

The satellites to be launched in the future will fall mainly into the following categories :—

(a) 150 kg. class satellites for low earth missions in Science/Technology/ Applications.

(b) 1000 kg. class polar orbiting remote sensing satellites.

(c) successive geo-stationary spacecraft for communication and meteorology for continuation and development of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system.

Merger of Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Company with Burn Standard

6308. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the proposal of merger of Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company with Burn Standard ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions which have been brought to the notice of Government in this regard ; and

(c) the details regarding the programme and policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : There is no proposal under consideration of Government to merge BBJ Construction Company Ltd. with M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report regarding conversion of religion by SC and weaker sections

6309. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI A.R. MALLU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any report regarding the case in which Scheduled Castes and persons belonging to other weaker sections have changed their religion in various parts of the country during last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of such persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, there has been conversion of Adi-Dravidars to Islam in Ramanathapuram district. The Adi-Dravidars appear to be largely influenced by the prospects of lucrative employment in some Arab countries which prefer Muslim workers. The District Collector and D.I.G. concerned visited the villages to study the causes leading to such conversion. Further, the District authorities have launched special drive to find out the grievances of Adi-Dravidars in the area and to take immediate action to redress such grievances. The Collector has also been directed by the State Government to hold fortnightly meetings with all the concerned district officials to review the situation in depth. The State Government has also stressed that the offences under PCR Act should be booked without delay and followed up scrupulously so as to ensure convictions.

3396 Adi-Dravidars converted themselves to Islam in Tamil Nadu during the last three years.

Nomination of Directors on the Board of Directors of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

6310. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government nominate nine Directors (including Chairman) on the Board of Directors of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof ;

(c) the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors of the Society held during the last three calendar years, i.e. 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(d) the number of meetings out of them where all the nine Government nominated Directors were present in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government nominates nine Directors including the Chairman on the Board of Directors of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws of the Society, in order to represent appropriate interest of Government having over-whelming financial holding in the Society.

(c) and (d). A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Year	Government nominated Directors present
1981	
19th March, 1981	9
18th August, 1981	9
16th December, 1981	9
30th December, 1981	6
1982	
15th February, 1982	6
19th May, 1982	4
2nd July, 1982	6
23rd August, 1982	5
28th December, 1982	4
1983	
7th January, 1983	6
12th April, 1983	6
27th May, 1983	3
16th July, 1983	2*
26th November, 1983	4*
27th December, 1983	8

* No business could be transacted at these meetings for want of quorum since according to bye-laws of the Society atleast 3 elected Directors should be present. Only one elected Director attended the meeting on 16.7.1983 and no elected Director attended the meeting on 26.11.1983.

Introduction of Science and Technology in Rural Sectors

6311. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce Science and Technology in the rural sector ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this direction during the last three years and the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Government has all along been introducing application of science and technology in the rural sector. This has been done through measures such as agricultural research and extension, Khadi and Village industry, primary health centres and district hospitals, major and minor irrigation, rural electrification, communication, roads, education. Research of relevance to rural areas has also been started under suitable schemes.

(c) More recently Government have initiated several schemes such as those for : technology development for weaker sections of society, development and demonstration of renewable energy sources, social forestry. A Council for Advancement of Rural Technology has also been set up to pay special atttention to the development and dissemination of technology for the rural areas.

Manufacture of Earth Moving Equipment by Hindustan Motors

6312. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently cleared Birla-owned Hindustan Motors project taking up manufacture of full range of earth moving equipment in collaboration

with Caterpillar of the U.S.A. at the expense of the public sector Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. ;

(b) the reasons for not up-dating the technology of the public sector unit and swinging the balance of advantage in favour of the private sector industry ; and

(c) how far the recent Government's decision to devote more attention to the up-dating and modernising the private sector like the above Birla concern, Lohias and Bajaj's Scooter projects is in consonance with its professed policy of 'socialistic pattern' at the cost of public sector industries, which are languishing due to its apathy, like Scooters India Ltd. and host of others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. have been permitted a new collaboration with M/s. Caterpillar of USA for select models of earth moving equipment in replacement of an earlier collaboration with M/s. Terrex (IBH Holding) for similar earthmoving equipment. This is not at the expense of public sector company viz. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., who have got an ongoing collaboration with M/s. Komatsu of Japan and M/s. Wabco of U.S.A. both world renowned manufacturers.

(c) Government is keen to modernise industries both in public and private sector so that they upgrade their products for the benefit of consumers.

प्रथम से छठी योजना तक खर्च की गई धनराशि

6313. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम से छठी योजना पर अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के अन्त तक छठी योजना पर अनुमानत: कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) एक **विवरण** संलग्न है।

विवरण

योजना व्यय की प्रगति

	(करोड़ रु०) वर्तमान मूल्यों पर
प्रथम योजना (1951-56)	1960.0
द्वितीय योजना (1956-61)	4672.0
तृतीय योजना (1961-66)	8576.5
वार्षिक योजनाएं (1966-69)	6625.4
चौथी योजना (1969-74)	15778.8
पांचवीं योजना (1974-79)	39426.2
वार्षिक योजना (1979-80)	12176.5
छठी योजना (1980-85) (परिव्यय)	97500.0
वार्षिक योजना (1980-81) वास्तविक	14832.4*
वार्षिक योजना (1981-82)	18210.9*
वार्षिक योजना (1982-83) (परिशोधित अनुमान)	21356.7*
वार्षिक योजना (1983-84) (योजना परिव्यय)	25480.3

*इसमें प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से राहत के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता शामिल नहीं है।

1980-81	191.00 करोड़ रु०
1981-82	162.00 करोड़ रु०
1982-83	372.00 करोड़ रु०

Production and Cost of Maruti Cars and Vans

6314. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state estimated production of Maruti cars, vans in the year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 with the estimated sales price of the car and van ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The production targets set by Maruti Udyog Ltd. for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are 840, 20,000 and 40,000 vehicles respectively.

The company has announced the ex-factory price of the car and the low roof van as Rs. 47,500/- exclusive of transportation charges and local taxes, valid upto March, 1985.

Filling up of Regular Posts of Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents and Tehsildars on Ad-hoc Basis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6315. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many regular posts of Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents and Tehsildars have been filled up on ad-hoc basis without making regular appointments category-wise in A and N Islands ;

(b) in case regular clear vacancies are available, the reasons why regular appointments are not made and filled up on ad-hoc basis ;

(c) whether in the Revenue Department right from Superintendent, Tehsildar and Patwari, a large number of employees who served for more than three years, were not confirmed ;

(d) if so, the number of Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Revenue Inspectors, and Patwaris who have served for more than three years without being confirmed ; and

(e) what action Government propose to take for confirmation of such categories of Government servants referred to in part (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e). Information in this regard has been called for from the A and N Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Memorandum of Salt Workers Union, Tuticorin

6316. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 6 March, 1984 addressed to the Prime Minister from Salt Workers Union, Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu) has been received by Government ;

(b) the salient points of the said memorandum ; and

(c) steps Government are taking or propose to take to redress the grievances mentioned in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Salt Workers have requested for financial assistance on the ground that they have been rendered unemployed due to delay in salt manufacturing operations in and around Tuticorin on account of heavy rains in December, 1983.

(c) The State Government provides assistance to people affected by natural calamities. The State Government is in turn entitled to receive assistance from Government of India in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Import of Aluminium

6317. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of aluminium units functioning in India at present in Public and Private Sector and the production capacity of aluminium in each project ;

(b) whether it is a fact that aluminium is being imported to meet the demand of the Country ; if so, the quantity of aluminium imported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 upto December, 1983 ;

(c) whether the construction work of Orissa aluminium complex has been completed ; if so, by when it is likely to start production ; and

(d) the details of other aluminium project which are under construction and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The capacity for production of primary metal of the aluminium producers in the country is as under :

Name of Company	Location	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)
Public Sector		
Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	Korba (M.P.)	100,000
Private Sector		
Indian Aluminium Company Limited	1. Alwaye (Kerala)	20,000
	2. Hirakud (Orissa)	24,000
	3. Belgaum (Karnataka)	73,000
Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited	Renukoot (U.P.)	120,000
Madras Aluminium Company Limited	Mattur (Tamilnadu)	25,000
	Total	362,000

(b) In order to meet the gap between the demand and production of aluminium, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, the canalising agency, imported aluminium as under :

1981-82	17,196 Tonnes
1982-83	NIL
1983-84	30,000 Tonnes (authorised)

(c) and (d). Only one project, namely the Aluminium Complex of National Aluminium Company (NALCO) is under construction and it is expected to start production in 1986-87.

Illegal Stay of Pakistanis in Rajasthan

6318. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than

twelve thousand Pakistanis are illegally staying in Rajasthan on fake passports ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not identifying them and taking action against them for violating the law ; and

(c) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the news report to this effect in the 'Jansatta' dated 10 March, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Tribals Population in Kerala

6319. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of tribals in Kerala ;

(b) the main projects prepared by the Government for their upliftment between 1980-84 ;

(c) the amount which, was allotted by the Centre for the implementation of these projects ;

(d) whether the whole amount has been spent ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and number of families which have been brought above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) As per the 1981 Census, tribal population in Kerala State is 2.61 lakhs.

(b) Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects viz. Punalur, Idukki, Nilambur, Manatoddy and Attappady, have been formed under Tribal sub-Plan for the upliftment of tribals. Four tribes, viz. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans), Kadar, Kattunayakan and Kurumbas have been identified as primitive tribal groups for special development efforts.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 161.00 lakhs has been allotted to the State as Special Central Assistance during 1980-81 for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and development of primitive tribes. State Government have reported the utilisation of the entire amount. Rs. 62.51 lakhs have been allocated to the State as Special Central Assistance for 1983-84, and as the financial year has just ended, it is not possible to furnish utilisation figures at this stage.

(e) Upto January, 1984, during the Sixth Plan period, 12084 tribal families have been economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line.

डी० आई० जेड० एरिया, नई दिल्ली के कल्याण संगठनों को आर्थिक सहायता

6320. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डी० आई० जेड० एरिया, नई दिल्ली की कल्याण संगठनों को वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए कितनी-कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त क्षेत्र के कई संगठनों के पदाधिकारियों ने अपने हिसाब-किताब के पूरे कागजात पेश नहीं किये हैं जिसके कारण उनको पूरी आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जा सकी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) एक **विवरण** संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां । इनमें से एक संगठन ने अपना पूरा लेखा पेश नहीं किया और न ही वह इससे संबंधित आपत्तियों को पूरी तरह दूर/परिशोधित कर सका है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस संगठन को पूरा सहायता अनुदान नहीं दिया गया था ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	संगठन का नाम	वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए मंजूर की गई सहायता अनुदान की राशि।
1	2	3
1.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन, बाबा खड्ग सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली	रु० 1290/—
2.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन (मकान नं० 896 से 1090) बाबा खड्ग सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली	रु० 1170/—
3.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन डी०आई० जेड० एरिया सैक्टर-4, बंगला साहिब मार्ग, नई दिल्ली	रु० 430/—
4.	चित्र गुप्त फ्लैट्स (एक्स० वाई० जेड०) आवासीय संगठन, नई दिल्ली	रु० 625/—
5.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन क्लाइव स्क्वैयर तथा इसके साथ के स्क्वैयर, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 1145/— (किराए में दी जाने वाली सहायता भी शामिल है)
6.	क्लाइव स्क्वैयर, सुधार समिति "के" ब्लाक (टाइप-1) रामकृष्ण आश्रम मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 200/—
7.	गोल मार्किट, सेक्टर "डी" (टाइप-III) आवासीय कल्याण संगठन, डी०आई०जेड० एरिया, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 290/—
8.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन "सी" डी०आई०जेड० एरिया (ऐल्बर्ट स्क्वेयर) रामकृष्ण आश्रम मार्ग, गोल मार्किट, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 1290/—
9.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन (बी टाइप) (जे ब्लाक) मन्दिर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 1175/—
10.	मन्दिर मार्ग, सेक्टर "डी" (टाइप-II) आवासीय कल्याण संगठन, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 576/—

1	2	3
11.	काली बाड़ी मार्ग, केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी एच० ब्लाक (टाइप-I क्वार्टर्स) कल्याण समिति, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 740/—
12.	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी आवासीय कल्याण संगठन, काली बाड़ी अपार्टमैंट, उद्यान मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 100/—
13.	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कल्याण समिति, (टाइप I क्वार्टर्स) डबल स्टोरी, पंचकुईया रोड, नई दिल्ली 1	रु० 1710/—

Revision of Pay Scale of Draftsmen

6321. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Board of Arbitration headed by Justice H.N. Kapoor has given an award to the effect that the pay scale of draftsmen Division O (Selection grade) in the Survey of India shall be revised to Rs. 550-900 and the pay shall be fixed notionally from 1 January 1973 ; and

(b) if so, has the award been finalised by now and if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The award has not yet been implemented as it is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

मध्य प्रदेश में गरीबी को समाप्त करने तथा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वित हेतु परिव्यय

6322. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में गरीबी को समाप्त करने तथा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ; और

(ख) कार्यक्रम के अपेक्षित लक्ष्य क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम राज्य योजना का एक अभिन्न अंग है। अत: 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए अलग से परिव्ययों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। लेकिन कार्यक्रम के लिए परिव्यय राज्य योजना से प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश योजना में 708.86 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था किए जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसमें से 84.48 करोड़ रु० एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों जैसे गरीबी दूर करने वाले प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के लिए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्यों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1983-84 के लिए लक्ष्य

सूत्र संख्या	विषय	इकाई	लक्ष्य
1	2	3	4
1.	(क) अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन	000 हैक्टेयर लक्ष्य	180
2.	(क) दालों का उत्पादन	हजार टन	2395.0
	(ख) तिलहनों का उत्पादन	हजार टन	1,050
3.	(क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लाभान्वित परिवार	संख्या	2,75,400
	(ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सृजित किया गया रोजगार	हजार श्रमदिवस	25,200
4.	बेशी भूमि का वितरण	एकड़	15,000
5.	पुनर्वासित किए जाने वाले बंधुआ परिवार	संख्या	250
6.	सहायता दिए जाने वाले परिवार		
	(क) अनुसूचित जातियां	संख्या	1,96,000
	(ख) अनुसूचित जनजातियां	संख्या	1,96,000
7.	पेय जल — शामिल किए जाने वाले समस्या वाले गांव	संख्या	6,000
8.	(क) आबंटित की जाने वाली मकान बनाने की जगहें	संख्या	50,000
	(ख) निर्माण सहायता	संख्या	40,000
9.	(क) शामिल की जाने वाली गंदी बस्तियों की जनसंख्या	संख्या	82,200
	(ख) आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए मकान	संख्या	6,000

1	2	3	4
10.	ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण		
	(क) बिजली लगाए गए गांव	संख्या	3,333
	(ख) बिजली चालित किए गए पंपसेट	संख्या	32,270
11.	(क) लगाए गए पेड़	लाख संख्या	2,870
	(ख) स्थापित किए गए बायो-गैस संयंत्र (राष्ट्रीय परियोजना)	संख्या	5,000*
12.	नसबंदियां	संख्या	5,22,000
13.	(क) स्थापित किए गए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	संख्या	5
	(ख) स्थापित किए गए उप-केन्द्र	संख्या	248
14.	स्थापित किए गए एकीकृत सामुदायिक विकास स्कीम खण्ड	संख्या	14
15.	(क) 6 से 14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों का नामांकन	हजार संख्या	502
	(ख) शिक्षित किए जाने वाले प्रौढ़	हजार संख्या	500
16.	खोली गई उचित दर की दुकानें	संख्या	1,092
17.	स्थापित किए गए लघु इकाई यूनिट	संख्या	15,880

*इसके अलावा खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का 2000 का लक्ष्य शामिल है।

Improvement in Management of Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited

6323. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta have taken any short term and long term corporate plan to improve their management, production and productivity, man power planning, to implement proper procedure and to renovate and update plants and their product mix ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement in reply is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

M/s. Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta has already initiated action for renovating plant, updating technology and improving methods of production. Trial production of diversified products such as L.P.G. Cylinders, Industrial Valves, slack adjusters and air brakes has already commenced. Full fledged production of these items is, however, expected to be commence during 1984-85.

Company has drawn short-term and long-term plans to improve its performance. Short-term plan includes achievement of higher growth rate of production, better capacity utilisation, strengthening of existing system of maintenance, strengthening areas of sales and marketing, and improvement in productivity.

Long term measures, planned by the company, include increase in production, gradual substitution of existing products with low contribution with products giving higher contribution, modernisation of the plant and updating of technology.

Involvement of Tribals in Running of Social/Economic Organisation

6324. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will evolve means of protecting interests and lives of the Tribals from extermination by involving them in running of various social/economic organisations ; and

(b) whether Government will involve more of the voluntary agencies in this job of helping and bringing up tribal communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The various voluntary organisations involved in welfare work in tribal areas in the country are expected to associate members of Scheduled Tribes with their activities.

(b) It is always Government's endeavour to involve more and more voluntary agencies in tribal welfare work. As against 18 voluntary organisations in 1982-83, the number of such agencies helped with grants-in-aid during 1983-84 was 23.

Jobless Workers of M/s Indian Rubber Manufacturers Factory

6325. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta was taken over by the Union Government under the Industries Development Act on 18 September, 1972 and was managed by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India ;

(b) whether 600 employees of the company have been rendered jobless and are on the verge of starvation consequent upon the denotification of the Company on 1 November, 1983 ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to provide alternate employment to the 600 employees so rendered jobless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Management of industrial undertaking of M/s Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., was taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 on 18th September, 1972. It was initially managed by a Board of Management. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was appointed as authorised person with effect from 26th August, 1977.

(b) and (c). Management of the undertaking under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was discontinued from 31.10.1983. The provi-

sional official liquidator appointed by the Calcutta High Court, who has taken possession of the undertaking, will deal with it in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act. The undertaking continued to incur losses even after provision of management and financial support by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. There was no reasonable prospects of the undertaking becoming viable. Management of such units under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 cannot be sustained indefinitely.

Promotion of UDCs to Assistants in Ministry of Home Affairs

6326. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and A.R. have already issued instructions to promote those U.D.Cs., who had completed 3 years service in this Grade during the year 1983 and also included them in the select lists for and upto the year 1980, to the grade of Assistants on long-term basis, vide their O.M. No. 5/7/83-CS.II(ii), dated 29 December, 1983 and vide O.M. No. 5/7/83-CS.II(i) dated 29 December, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have promoted their eligible U.D.Cs. included in the select lists for and upto the year 1980, to the Grade of Assistant in the SS Cadre thereof from 29 December, 1983 on long-term basis under the above instructions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Only officers of the Upper Division Grade of Central Secretariat Clerical Service with the minimum of five years approved service are eligible for promotion on temporary basis to the Assistants Grade. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in their O.M. No. 5/7/83-CS.II(i) dated 29.12.83 relaxed this eligibility condition as under :

For vacancies occurring in 1983

Officers of the Upper Division Grade of Central Secretariat Clerical Service with three years approved service.

For vacancies occurring in 1984

Officers of the Upper Division Grade of Central Secretariat Clerical Service with four years approved service.

2. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in their O.M. No. 5/7/83-CS.II(ii) dated 29.12.83 prescribed the zones for inclusion in the Select List of Assistants Grade and for promotion on temporary basis in the same grade as under :

(1) Zone for Select List

(a) for general vacancies	UDCs included in the earlier Select List Zone and UDCs upto 1972 year of Select List.
(b) for vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes	—do—
(c) for vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes.	All UDCs included in Select Lists upto 1979

(2) Zone for making temporary Promotions.

For filling general and reserved vacancies.	UDCs included in earlier zone and all UDCs in the Select List upto 1980.

3. All UDCs eligible for promotion on the basis of relaxed eligibility condition have been promoted to the extent vacancies are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs on *ad-hoc* basis and they will be appointed on long term basis with effect from the date the zone for temporary promotion has been fixed i.e. 29.12.83, on completion of procedural formalities.

Circulation of a Draft Bill Entitled "the Private Detectives and Security Guards Bill, 1983"

6327. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Draft Bill entitled "The Private Detectives and Security Guards Bill, 1983" was circulated by the Ministry to various State Governments for their views ;

(b) whether the Report has been prepared by the Ministry on the basis of the recommendations received from various States ;

(c) if so, action taken on these recommendations ; and

(d) which State Governments have agreed to enact legislation similar to the Draft Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). A Draft Legislation entitled "Private Detectives and Security Guards Bill, 1983" was circulated to all the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations for their views on the said Bill. Replies from one State Government and five Union Territories have been received.

कृषि विकास

6328. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कुछ प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्रियों ने सरकार को सुझाव दिए हैं कि कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास, जिस पर कि सरकार गौरव अनुभव करती है केवल देश के कुछ भागों तक ही सीमित है और शेष भाग जैसे बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश आदि क्षेत्र जहां आबादी का अधिकांश हिस्सा रहता है, में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि इस क्षेत्र में सम्पत्ति के अधिकारों को बदले बिना तथा किसानों को अन्य सुविधाएं दिए बिना कोई प्रगति संभव नहीं है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) संभवतः प्रधानमंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया गया है। यद्यपि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए चावल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार करने पर बल दिया गया है फिर भी परिषद ने यह बताया है कि उपज में जो वृद्धियां हुई हैं वे अधिकांशतः देश के सीमित क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित हैं और इसलिए विशेष रूप से, पूर्वी क्षेत्र में चावल के उत्पादन में और अधिक तीव्रगति से वृद्धि करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

(ख) चावल के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी उपर्युक्त विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के संदर्भ में, आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सुझाव दिया है कि कार्यक्रम को केवल तकनीकी आर्थिक मामलों तक सीमित न रखा जाए बल्कि वह इस प्रकार तैयार किया जाए ताकि वह जोतों की चकबंदी और संगठनात्मक प्रबंधों सहित किराएदारी(काश्तकारी) में सुधार जैसे संवृद्धि पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रतिबंधों से निपटने के लिए उपायों को भी इसमें समाविष्ट किया जा सके।

Percentage of Tribal Representation on the Executive Body of Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh

6329. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of tribal representation on the Executive Body of Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh and whether this is adequate ; and

(b) whether Government would prescribe minimum percentage so that people who understand tribal problems may utilise funds for their welfare ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the information furnished by the organisation, 8 out of 21 members of the Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh belong to Scheduled Tribes. This tribal representation appears to be adequate.

(b) Voluntary organisations receiving grant-in-aid from Government are expected to associate members of Scheduled tribes, as far as possible, with their activities but it is difficult for Government to lay down that they must be represented on their Governing Bodies in a specific percentage.

Report of the Working Group on Savings

6330. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations of the report of the Working Group on Savings and the action taken thereon ; and

(b) the principal suggestions made at the RBI's seminar in March, 1983 on the report of this Working Group and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The important recommendations made by the Working Group on Savings relate to (i) the need for estimating capital formation and savings separately for farm households, unincorporated enterprises and households proper, (ii) making improvements in the method of provision for depreciation, (iii) improvements in the estimation of investment in inventories, (iv) the need for initiating studies for understanding the dimensions of what is often referred to as parallel economy, (v) improvement in the scope and sampling procedures of the studies of company finances made by the Reserve Bank of India, (vi) need for implementation of the recommendations of the Regional Accounts Committee for preparation of estimates of capital formation and savings at the regional level, and (vii) ensuring that the estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Reserve Bank of India are not discrepant.

The detailed recommendations of the Working Group have been examined by the Advisory Committees on Collection of Data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts at their 11th Joint Meeting and further action in the light of the advice given by the Advisory Committees is underway.

(b) The Seminar endorsed the principal recommendations of the Working Group on Savings. Action taken on them is indicated in (a) above.

Import of Computers by BARC

6331. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre proposed to import some sophisticated computers from United States ;

(b) whether United States department of Commerce has laid down some conditions to implement the deal ;

(c) if so, the conditions laid down by US department of Commerce before BARC ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken recently in implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). United States Department of Commerce has not yet released the export licences. The customary end-use statements for the import of these computers have been furnished.

(d) If the supplies from the U.S. are not forthcoming, alternate sources will be explored.

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और संविधान के प्रति दिखाई गई अवमानना

6332. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1981, 1982, 1983 और 1984 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और संविधान के प्रति अवमानना दिखाई गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के अपराधों के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया है और उनके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं और सभा पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे ।

Cases Pending in SC/ST Commissioner's Office

6333. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the SC/ST Commissioner's Office for the last more than 10 years wherein the concerned departments or organisations have not settled the grievances in spite of repeated follow up actions from the SC/ST Commissioner's Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : There are two such cases pending in the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Below Standard Ambassador Car

6334. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the diesel Ambassador Car manufactured by Hindustan Motors, is below standard with many defects ;

(b) if so, action Government propose to take against the firm ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give compensation to the owners of the diesel Ambassador cars who have purchased them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A few cases of unsatisfactory performance of diesel cars manufactured by Hindustan Motors came to Government's notice ;

(b) The issue was referred to the manufacturers who have advised that these defects have mainly arisen on some cars due to lack of proper maintenance by the users. However, in some cases, as a measure of goodwill the company has taken action to rectify these defects.

(c) No, Sir.

Influx of Promoters of Trade in Delhi

6335. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sales tax rate is the lowest in the Union Territory of Delhi which leads to heavy influx of promoters of trade from the adjacent States into Delhi ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to contain such influx into Delhi from the neighbouring States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Sales Tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. The rates of Sales Tax vary from state to state depending upon economic conditions, need for raising resources and necessity to meet particular situation etc. According to Delhi Administration rates of Sales Tax on some of the commodities in the Union Territory of Delhi are somewhat lower and higher in respect of some other items in comparison with the rates in the neighbouring States. There are no indications to the effect that the disparity in rates of Sales Tax on different commodities has led to any influx of promoters of trade in Delhi from the

neighbouring States. As such the question of proposing any action to contain such influx does not arise.

Violation of Distribution Norms of Aluminium Controller

6336. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that primary aluminium producers both in the private and public sector have been violating seriously the distribution norms of the Aluminium Controller (Economic Times 23 February, 1984) ;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed ;

(c) whether any complaints have been received so far by Government ; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon and if no action has been taken, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). As production of EC grade aluminium during 1983-84 has not come up to the expected level, on the basis of which allocations were made, there have been some backlog and imbalances in supplies against the allocations of EC grade aluminium to the cable and conductor manufacturers for the year 1983-84. Conditions of glut in 1981-82 and 1982-83 spilling over to early 1983-84 when allottees did not lift the metal as per allocations, allotment of additional metal permitted as per rules to nominees of State Electricity Board in lieu of additional power as well as the urgent requirements of the Mint and Ordnance factories are some of the other factors responsible for this imbalance. Complaints and representations have been received by Govt. from individual allottees, as well as Associations of cable and conductor manufacturers in this regard. The producers have been directed, from time to time, to make good the backlog and correct the imbalances.

Foreign Money Received by Institutions

6337. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 251 on 16 November, 1983 regarding foreign money received by Institutions and state :

(a) the total amount of money received in the country under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 by various institutions and agencies during the period 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) names of the institutions which received Rs. 1 lakh or more funds in these years ; and

(c) break-up of the amount received from abroad, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The information is still under computerisation and the results will be available only after the returns of foreign contribution received during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 have been computerised.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीमेंट उद्योग और भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

6338. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सीमेंट उद्योग तथा दूसरे भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं जिन पर गत छः वर्षों के दौरान कोई काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) :(क)उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1981 से 1983 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुसूचित उद्योगों अर्थात् धातुकार्मिक उद्योगों, खाद्य उत्पादों, सीमेंट, कागज, रसायनों और वनस्पति से सम्बन्धित वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु 12 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

(ख) कोई भी औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दो वर्ष की प्रारम्भिक वैधता अवधि के लिए स्वीकृत किया जाता है और तर्कसंगत कारण होने पर, एक-एक वर्ष के लिए दो बार अवधि को बढ़ाने की अनुमति भी दी जाती है। किसी भी औद्योगिक परियोजना को सामान्यत: फलित होने में लगभग तीन से चार वर्ष का समय लगता है। फिर भी प्रारम्भिक अवधि प्रत्येक उद्योग के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। पिछले छः वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में से किसी को भी रद्द नहीं किया गया है।

Formation of Central Council for Fifth Scheduled Areas

6339. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering the formation of Central Council for Fifth Scheduled Areas on the line of North Eastern Council ;

(b) if so by what time the said council is likely to be formed ;

(c) what are the powers, function and composition of the N.E. Council alongwith the aims and objectives of the Council ;

(d) whether the Fifth Scheduled Areas also need a similar approach ; and

(e) if so, reactions thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). It is felt that the tribal sub-Plan approach should be given a fair trial before switching over to any alternative pattern. Should occasion warrant, consideration of any alternative approach including setting up of a council on the pattern of N.E. Council will be considered at appropriate time.

(c) The North Eastern Council is essentially an advisory body. N.E. Council, at present, is composed of the Governors/Lt. Governors/Chief Ministers of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram as members. The Council aims at securing a balanced development of the N.E. region, and is entrusted with the responsibility of formulating a unified and coordinated regional plan for the North-eastern States/UTs in regard to common importance. The N.E.C. Act lays down the functions of the Council which inter-alia prescribe that the Council discuss and make recommendations in the field of economic social planning, matters concerning inter-State transport and communications and matters relating to power and flood control projects of common interest.

(d) and (e). The position is explained in reply to parts (a) and (b).

Capacity and Production in Hindustan Photo Films Co.

6340. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present installed capacity and the production during each of the last three years of the black and white cine films by Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ooty ; and

(b) the estimated demand for the black and white films during the next 5 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The pre-

sent installed capacity and the production during the last three years of Black and White cine films at Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ooty are given below :

Product	Installed capacity	Production during		
		1980-81	1981-82 (m. sq. m.)	1982-83
Cine Positive (B and W)	2.200	1.503	1.271	1.299
Cine Films Sound	0.527	0.410	0.496	0.401

(b) On the basis of a market survey conducted by Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. in 1982 through a consultant, the estimated demand for Cine Film (Black and White) Positive and Cine Film Sound by the year 1987-88 will be 1.591 million sq. m. and 0.506 million sq. m. respectively.

Target and Production of Non-Ferrous Metals

6341. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of STEELS AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target and actual production of non-ferrous metals during last year ; and

(b) the reason for shortage in production and the steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to targets and achievements of 1982-83, which are given below as follows :

	1982-83	
	Target	Actual
1	2	3
Aluminium (Tonnes)	250,000	208,145
Blister Copper (Tonnes)	34,000	34,634
Zinc (Tonnes)	72,000	51,970
Lead (including secondary) (Tonnes)	27,000	22,895
Gold (Kgs.)	2,414	2,124

(b) Availability of adequate power has been a major constraint in achieving the production targets of aluminium, copper and zinc. Action has been initiated by Government for installation of captive power plants in some of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Mines viz. Bharat Aluminium Company, Hindustan Copper Limited and Hindustan Zinc Limited.

The National Aluminium Company Limited, a project which is under construction in Orissa, will also have a captive power plant.

In regard to gold, the shortfall was due to drop in the grade of ore in the mines. Steps have been taken to improve production by Bharat Gold Mines Limited by bringing into production new ore sources like

Yeppamana Mine in Ramagiri gold fields, Chigargunta in the adjoining Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh and by recovery of gold from old mill tailings by heep leaching and agglomeration.

The performance of the public enterprises under the Department of Mines was reviewed at a Conference of Chief Executives of public sector enterprises and Heads of the National Organisations, held on 16.7.83, where each enterprises projected their action plans for 1983-84 and for the subsequent four years. No efforts were spared by any of the public enterprises to achieve higher capacity utilisation and improve productivity during 1983-84 to fulfil the action plans accepted by Government. Constant monitoring is being done by holding periodical meetings with the Chief Executives of the public sector enterprises. The production in the public enterprises in aluminium, zinc, lead, copper and mineral exploitation during 1983-84 is likely to exceed the production during 1982-83.

Imparting of Hindi Training to Central Government Employees

6342. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Central Government employees having the working knowledge of Hindi ;

(b) the present arrangement to impart Hindi training to them, incentives available, evaluation of work done so far ; and

(c) whether any time has been fixed for all the employees to learn Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Out of 29,440 employees in the Ministries/Departments, 25,176 have got the working knowledge of Hindi.

(b) Training classes in Hindi (Prabodh, Praveen and Pragya) and Hindi Typewriting/Shorthand are conducted at various part-time wholetime training centres being run in the country under Hindi Teaching Scheme. Successful candidates are given various incentives including advance increment and cash award as per rules. 4,90,938 employees have received training in Hindi and 10,458 employees have been trained in Hindi Typing/Shorthand so far.

(c) No time limit has been set for employees to learn Hindi.

Compelling of Small Girls to Embrace Prostitution

6343. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small girls of age 9 to 13 years are compelled to embrace prostitution ;

(b) how many girls have been traced so far in Delhi during last three years ;

(c) whether Government would take effective measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents and punish those who are responsible for such grave crimes ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). No such case has either been detected by or reported to the Delhi Police during the last three years.

(c) and (d). Frequent raids are conducted to detect such cases and a close watch is maintained. As and when any such case comes to notice, prompt action is taken to apprehend the culprits and rescue the girls.

Applications Received for Pension from Kerala Freedom Fighters

6344. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for pension received from the freedom fighters in Kerala ;

(b) how many cases have been disposed off ; and

(c) by what time the pending applications will be disposed off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The number of applications received from Kerala is 29,999.

(b) 16,302 cases have been disposed of upto 9.2.84.

(c) All out efforts are being made to clear the applications at an early date. It would not be possible to indicate a fixed date of the disposal of all the pending applications since the cases are to be finalised on the basis of verification reports received from State Governments.

बिहार के गया जिले के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दिया जाना

6345. **श्री सूरज भान** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 31 जुलाई, 1984 तक स्वतंत्रता सेना पेंशन योजना, 1980 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पेंशन दिए जाने के लिए अकेले गया जिले से 12,633 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर जल्द निर्णय देने के लिए 6 मई, 1982 से पूर्व कई उपाय किए थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के पेंशन सम्बन्धी दावों पर निर्णय करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखती है कि आवेदकों की आय काफी अधिक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गया जिले के उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का विवरण क्या है जिनके आवेदन 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक प्राप्त हुए, जिन्हें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पेंशन दी गई ; और बाकी के आवेदनों के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) उदार बनाई गई पेंशन योजना, 1980 के अधीन गया जिले से 3-3-82 तक जो आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त होने की अन्तिम तारीख थी, प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की कुल संख्या 2495 है।

(ख) सम्मान पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्रों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :

(1) गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों पर राज्य सरकारों ने आवेदन पत्रों को निपटाने के लिए विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किए हैं।

(2) राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र की सलाह पर दावों के सत्यपन और समीक्षा हेतु सलाह देने के लिए जिला/राज्य स्तर पर समितियां गठित की हैं।

(3) सरकार ने भी सम्मान पेंशन-योजना के कार्यान्वयन में बढ़ी समस्याओं पर विचार करने और सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति गठित की है।

(ग) और (घ) पेंशन प्रायः सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिश के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती है। परन्तु पात्र मामलों में, जहां स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी बहुत वृद्ध होता है और उसने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान यातना के दस्तावेजी सबूत प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं राज्य सरकार की सत्यापन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने तक अनन्तिम रूप से पेंशन स्वीकृत की जाती है। ऐसे मामलों का कोई तारीखवार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया है।

Education of Imbalances among States

6347. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken during the last four years to reduce the imbalances existing between backward areas and developed areas ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to associate legislators with the Committees and other bodies set up to watch the progress of the 20 Point Programme and made suggestions for speedy implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The problem of regional imbalances is sought to be tackled in the Sixth Plan period through various measures. At Central level, the following policies and programmes have been adopted :

(i) Resource transfer which is weighted in favour of the backward States ;

(ii) Special Area Development Programmes directed at specific backward/problem areas ; and

(iii) Incentive measures to promote private investment in backward areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. Members of Partliament and of the State Legislatures are associated with the Monitoring Committees set up to oversee the progress under the 20 Point Programme at the district and block levels.

"Monitoring Stations to ensure Quality Water"

6348. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of 120 monitoring stations set up to ensure quality water ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of 120 more monitoring stations to be set up ;

(c) the State-wise break-up of 120 stations for monitoring air quality ; and

(d) whether the instrumentation development cell and the environmental monitoring organisation have been set up and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c). The number of water quality monitoring stations, already set up and proposed to be set up are 120 and 140 respectively. The number of air quality monitoring stations set up in various States is 68. State-wise break-up is given in the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise/Union Territory-wise Monitoring Stations for Water/Air Quality

Name of the State	Water Quality Monitoring Stations		Air Quality Monitoring Set up by	
	Already set up	Proposed to be set up	NEERI	Central Board
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	8	10	3	—
Assam	3	15[x]	—	—
Bihar	13	25[x]	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	7	10	3	3
Haryana	4	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	10	—	—
Karnataka	6	10	—	—
Kerala	7	10	3	—
Madhya Pradesh	7	10	—	—
Maharashtra	3	10	6	—
Tamil Nadu	1	10	3	—
Uttar Pradesh	28	—	7	10
West Bengal	9	15[x]	6	8
Punjab	—	5[x]	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	3	5
Union Territory				
Delhi	4	—	3	5
Goa	8	—	—	—
Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	—	—	—
Total	120	140	37	31

NOTE : (x) indicates Tentative Figures.

T.V. Facilities to Prisoners in Jails

6349. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide T.V. facilities for prisoners in Jails ;

(b) whether some State Governments have also extended some facilities to prisoners ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. 'Prisons' being a State subject,

the Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c). Information available in the matter is given in the statement appended.

Statement

1.	Gujarat	A T.V. set has been installed in the Central Prison, Ahmedabad.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	There is no proposal with the State Govt. to provide T.V. facility for prisoners in jail.
3.	Karnataka	One Black and White T.V. set has been provided to the Open Air Jail, Koramangla as there are no other recreation facilities for the prisoners in open jail for other jails, no such proposal is under consideration.
4.	Kerala	There is no proposal under consideration of the State Government to provide T.V. sets in jails.
5.	Punjab	In most of the Central Jails and Distt. Jails, T.V. sets have been provided.
6.	A and N Islands	Newspapers and periodicals of different languages, indoor games facility, radio and record player, etc. have been provided to the inmates in the jails.
7.	Chandigarh	One T.V. sets has been provided for the prisoners in the Distt. Jail, Chandigarh.
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	There is only one Sub-Jail in the Union Territory and no proposal to provide T.V. facilities in the Sub-Jail is under consideration.
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	T.V. facilities have been provided for prisoners in the Central jail. The administration have also extended facilities such as newspapers, radio and occasional films etc. to the prisoner.
10.	Mizoram	Government have provided facilities for indoor games, radio and cinema shows etc.
11.	Pondicherry	There is no proposal for providing T.V. facilities to the prisoners.

गुजरात में उद्योगों की स्थापना

6350. **श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय के पश्चात् गुजरात में उद्योग लगाने के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए ; और

(ख) क्या गुजरात में मेहसाणा जिले को भी पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो मेहसाणा जिला में कितने उद्योग लगाने का

निर्णय किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) :(क)सरकार देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है।

वर्ष 1981 से 1984 (फरवरी, 1984 तक) के दौरान गुजरात के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 90 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस और 189 आशय-पत्र जारी किए गए थे। इसका वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष		औद्योगिक लाइसेंस	आशय पत्र
1981	—	26	50
1982	—	25	62
1983	—	36	64
1984 (फरवरी तक)	—	3	3

(ख) जी हां, गुजरात के मेहसाना जिले को वर्ग "ग" का पिछड़ा जिला माना गया है।

निम्नलिखित तालिका वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान मेहसाना जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए जारी किए गए आशय-पत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या तथा तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत योजनाओं को दर्शाती है :—

वर्ष	आशय-पत्र	औद्योगिक लाइसेंस	तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत योजनाएं
1982	1	2	11
1983	1	4	10

सभी आशय-पत्रों और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे जैसे उपक्रम का नाम और पता, विनिर्माण की वस्तु तथा क्षमता आदि नियमित रूप से भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा उनके "मन्थली न्यूज लेटर" में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

Discovery of Pegmatites in Karnataka

6351. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various pegmatites had been identified by the Department of Atomic Energy in Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the details of these significant discoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has located several pegmatites containing Columbite, Tantalite and Beryl in Narshipur, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala belts in Hassan, Mysore and Mandya Districts of Karnataka.

Development of Mineral Resources in the Ocean

6352. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Department of Mines had submitted a profile for development of the mineral resources in the Ocean to the Department of Ocean Development and its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : At the request of the Department of Ocean Development, the Department of Mines had prepared a profile for development of ocean mineral resources and submitted it in January, 1982 to the Department of Ocean Development. This

profile includes a work programme for the coastal waters, territorial waters, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the International Sea-bed area for implementation over a ten years period.

Eve Teasing in D.T.C. Buses in Delhi

6353. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of the eve teasing have been reported in D.T.C. buses during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to stop the eve teasing in D.T.C buses in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 42 cases in 1982, 15 in 1983 and 6 in 1984 (upto 15th March, 1984) of eve-teasing in D.T.C. buses were reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) Police personnel in uniforms as well as in plain clothes are deployed in running buses and at busy bus stops to check eve teasing. The DTC drivers and conductors have been instructed to take the bus to the nearest police station whenever a complaint of eve-teasing is made by any passenger, or the bus crew notices any kind of eve teasing. For the convenience of ladies, during peak hours 51 trips exclusively meant for ladies are operated.

राजस्थान में चूना पत्थर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करना

6354. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में अच्छी किस्म के चूना पत्थर के अपार भंडार हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां चूना पत्थर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में चूने के पत्थर (सीमेंट और रसायन श्रेणी) का 8,000 लाख मी० टन भण्डार बताया गया है।

(ख) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम ने चूने के पत्थर की विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल करने के उद्देश्य से राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से जिले के दो क्षेत्रों में खुदाई के लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए जाने के लिए आवेदन दिया है। निगम ने यह बताया है कि उसे अभी तक खुदाई करने के लाइसेंस स्वीकृत नहीं किए गए हैं।

Development of Mini-micro Hydel Turbines by BHEL, Bhopal

6355. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL, Bhopal has developed mini-micro hydel turbines and hydro pumps for irrigation purposes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether commercial production of these items has started ; and

(d) if so, the cost of each unit and when those will be available in market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). BHEL, Bhopal has developed mini/micro hydel turbines of standard designs covering the following :

Head range	3—16 metres
Discharge range	3—41.5 cumsec.
Output range	75—5000 KW

Manufacture of hydro pumps for irrigation purpose is not undertaken in BHEL.

(c) and (d): Commercial production of these items has started. The present estimated cost per kilowatt ranges from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 25,000/- depending upon unit type, size and other parameters suiting a particular situation.

Keeping up of Undesired Things by Miscreants in Religious Places in Delhi

6356. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases were found in Delhi where some miscreants kept undesired things in the religious places just to create ill feeling among the communities ;

(b) if so, the number of places where such things were put during last three months and whether any arrests have been made in this regard ;

(c) whether this is the work of some anti-nationals who are out to create disturbances ;

(d) whether many such things happened in other part of the country particularly in Haryana and Punjab during the last three months ; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to check such incidents in Delhi and other places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). In the Union Territory of Delhi, during the last three months, two such cases have been reported. One arrest has been made in one case and efforts are continuing to work out the other case and to apprehend the culprit. *Prima facie* the intention behind these incidents is to create ill-feeling among communities.

(d) During the last three months there have been seven cases of sacrilege of religious places in Punjab. Information from Haryana is awaited.

(e) Police patrolling in sensitive areas has been intensified.

Declaration of Lakes as Wild Life Sanctuaries

6357. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request has been made to declare several lakes and places as bird and wild life sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh and other Northern States ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter and details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are going to declare them as sanctuaries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c). It is the State Governments which consider and decide proposals for declaring Sanctuaries under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Requests or proposals received in this regard are therefore forwarded to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action. A request received regarding a lake situated at village Rudrapur, Distt. Shahjahanpur (U.P.), has also been dealt with similarly.

श्रम शक्ति आयोजना और रोजगार परिषदें

6358. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों के जिलों में जिला श्रम-शक्ति आयोजना और रोजगार परिषदों की स्थापना की गई है तथा किन-किन जिलों में तथा कौन-कौन सी तारीखों को इनकी स्थापना की गई है ; और

(ख) जिन उद्देश्यों के लिए इन्हें स्थापित कर दिया गया है उन्हें प्राप्त करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) जिला जनशक्ति योजना और रोजगार सृजन परिषदों से सम्बन्धित सूचना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से एकत्र की जा रही और सदन के सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Supply of Electricity to Cement Industry

6359. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cement production has suffered due to the shortage of electricity in the country and particularly in Gujarat during the year 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking for the regular supply of electricity to the cement industry so that the production of cement may not suffer because cement is an essential item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Constraints in regard to availability of power in a number of cement producing States including Gujarat, have to a certain extent affected production of cement in the country.

(b) While the State Governments have been requested to make available adequate power from the grid and also exempt cement factories from power cuts, the cement factories have also been advised to set up their own captive generation facilities to meet at least a part of their requirement of power. In addition, Government have also allowed to the Industry certain percentage of additional production achieved by installation of DG Sets to be sold in the non-levy market.

Setting up of Industries in Ladakh

6360. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether not a single small or medium type of industry either in the State or in the Central Sector has been set up so far in the Ladakh region of J and K State ;

(b) if so, whether Government of India will consider to set up small industry like HMT watch assembly unit, radio or transistor unit and similar other units in that region to generate more employment opportunity ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). Ladakh has been identified as a district with no large or medium industry. According to available information the position of small industries in Ladakh region is as follows :—

Ladakh Region

	Leh		Kargil	
	Formal	Provisional	Formal	Provisional
1	2	3	4	5
No. of Units Registered	38	104	15	121
Total fixed investment (Rs. in lakhs)	9.90	14.04	2.12	17.49
Total employment	101	177	29	239

1	2	3	4	5
Total No. of units proposed to be registered upto ending 1982-83	200	400	185	350
Employment expected to be generated by end of 1982-83	600	300	555	700

The type of units registered in the Ladakh region including the districts of Leh and Kargil are food based industries, hosiery and garments, wood products, metal industries, repair and servicing units, Leather products.

Cancellation of Orders for Maruti Cars

6361. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Maruti Udyog Ltd. has produced and sold only 487 cars till February 21, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether this is a satisfactory performance in view of the huge publicity given to the enterprise and having received a total of 13,51,004 orders for the passenger cars till February, 1984 ; and

(c) the number of orders which have been cancelled till this date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of cars is proceeding in accordance with the schedule.

(c) 1530 applicants had cancelled orders for Maruti vehicles till 25th March, 1984.

Citizenship Rights to Sikkimese People

6362. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Sikkim urging upon the Central Government to confer citizenship rights to thousands of Sikkimese people who were born and brought up there and are domiciled in Sikkim for generations together ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to confer them the citizenship right under the Constitution of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). An Order was issued on 16th May, 1975 under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, providing that every person who immediately before 26th April, 1975 (date when Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union) was a Sikkim subject under the Sikkim Subjects Regulation 1961 would be deemed to have become a Citizen of India on that day. There have been representations about grant of Citizenship to some persons not covered by the aforesaid Regulation.

2. The claims of such persons for citizenship are to be considered with due caution keeping in view the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Industries set up by D.G.T.D. Group

6363. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries set up in the country by Director General of Technical Development group ;

(b) whether the performances of some

selected industries of the D.G.T.D. group are not satisfactory ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of the production performances of the D.G.T.D. group of industries in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The number of units registered with the DGTD during the last two years is as follows :—

1982	1538
1983	2024

(b) and (c). The overall growth achieved by DGTD industries during April-December, 1983 has been estimated to be 3.6% over April-December, 1982.

(d) A statement indicating group-wise index of industrial production of DGTD industries is attached.

Statement

Group-wise Index of Industrial Production—DGTD Industries

Ind. Major Group No.	Industry	Weight in the General Index (1970=100)	Index		Percent Change
			April to December 1983	April December 1982	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2-3	**Manufacturing**				
20.	Food Manufacturing	1.44	175.28	179.33	— 2.3
21.	Beverages (Beer)	0.69	487.52	535.50	— 9.0
22.	Tobacco Manufacture (Cigarettes)	2.21	127.12	150.43	—15.5
23.	Manufactures of Textiles not elsewhere classified	0.54	212.80	210.52	+ 1.1
24.	Manufacture of Leather Footwear	0.34	90.68	76.80	+18.1
27.	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Board	2.19	151.36	164.64	— 8.1
30.	Manufacture of Rubber Products	1.71	187.63	174.71	+ 7.4
31.	Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products	8.78	230.00	225.08	+ 2.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Products except products of Petroleum and Coal	1.45	176.84	162.53	+ 8.8
34.	Basic Metal Industries	3.72	182.87	180.50	+ 1.3
35.	Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment	2.00	188.79	173.51	+ 8.8
36.	Manufacture of Machinery excluding Electricals	4.39	543.02	490.25	+10.8
37.	Manufacture of Electrical Apparatus and Appliances	5.30	175.83	171.57	+ 2.5
38.	Transport Equipment	3.63	222.70	200.69	+11.0
39.	Misc. Mfrg. Industries	1.31	56.28	70.45	—20.1

Incentives for setting up of Industries in Champaran

6364. SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the concessions and incentives being given to attract entrepreneurs to start small and medium sized industries in East and West Champaran districts of Bihar in view of their industrial backwardness ;

(b) whether they are categorised as backward districts ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). As per the re-categorisation of backward areas announced vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 read with Press Note of even number dated 7.9.83 (copies available in the Parliamentary Library) Champaran district of Bihar as it existed on 1.10.1970 has been identified as Category 'B' district eligible to 15% Central Investment subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Further details are given in the Press Notes referred to above.

Gold and other Minerals in Kerala

6365. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the geological survey in Kerala ; in how many places they have found gold and other minerals and action taken thereon ;

(b) how many staff and employees are engaged in these surveys and findings in Kerala ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that nothing substantial has been done to explore this wealth, if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) As a result of the surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in Kerala, primary gold occurrence of low tenor was located

in Moppadi, Chundale, Vyithri, Tariad, etc. (Wynad district) ; around Kappil, Vettikuthumala, and at places south of Eramangalam temple, near Muthearo school, around Koshiparambu and Maruda in Nilambur area (Mallappuram district) and Mananthoddy of Cannanore district. Besides, gold bearing alluvial gravels were also studied in Punnapuzha and Cheliyarpuzha zones in the Nilambur area. Other important minerals deposits located by the GSI in different districts of Kerala include iron ore (Calicut and Mallappuram districts), bauxite (Allappony, Quilon, Trivandrum and Cannanore districts), limestone (Palaghat district) and graphite (Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Quilon and Trivandrum). In addition, China clay, fireclay, beach sand, sillimanite, silica, ilmenite and rutile sand, were investigated were occur at a number of places in various districts of Kerala.

(b) Geological Survey of India has posted 15 geologists and geo-chemists in Kerala for carrying out investigations. Besides, officers from specialised divisions of GSI from outside Kerala also take up work in the State as and when the need arises.

(e) Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation is planning to set up a pilot plant for the recovery of gold from the Punnapuzha gravels. The exploitation of other mineral deposits will depend on their techno-economic viability.

Setting up of Gas Units in Orissa

6366. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial gas units set up in Orissa so far ;

(b) the location of those Industrial gas units ;

(c) whether commercial production, has been started in those industrial gas units ;

(d) if not, when commercial production is expected to be started ; and

(e) the particulars of the owner of those industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e). A Statement is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Undertaking	Location of the Unit	Whether in production or not	Particulars of owners of the Unit (Managing Director/ Promoter/ Director)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Asiatic Oxygen Ltd.	Rourkela Distt. Sundergarh	Commercial production has been established.	1. Shri Shyam Sunder Jalan 2. Shri B.K. Jalan.
2.	M/s Pardeep Oxygen Pvt. Limited.	Industrial Estate Jagatpur, Cuttack	Commercial production of Oxygen gas has been established	1. Shri Subhodh Chandra Samal

1	2	3	4	5
3.	M/s. Sahu Gases Ltd.	Raygada Distt. Koraput	—do—	Shri Ashok Kumar Sahu.
4.	M/s. Orissa Air Products Ltd.	Rajnallgarh Distt. Dhen-Kenal	Application for grant of COB licence is still under consideration.	Shri Arun Kumar Meheshwari

Offices in Rented Buildings in Delhi

6367. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) since when the various offices of his Ministry/Subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi ;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are not interested to shift their offices from rented buildings to Government buildings ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the reasons as to why Government have not so far taken effective steps to shift their offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Only the office of the Regional Iron and Steel Controller which is a subordinate office under the Department of Steel is located in a rented building in Delhi since 27th August, 1981. The monthly rent is Rs. 4,403.75 including service charges and parking charges of staff car.

(c) The total rent paid from 27-8-81 to 29.2.84 was Rs. 5,25,282.40 including service and parking charges.

(d) and (e). Office accommodation has not been provided by the Directorate of Estate in Government buildings due to shortage of office space in general pool.

Bomb Blast in the Capital

6368. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Delhi Men Sena Ka Bam Phata Kabari Mara' appearing in the Nav Bharat Times of 10 March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, wherefrom could the Kabari have procured the bomb in the scrap ; and

(c) whether the matter has been looked into and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A case under section 304-A IPC has been registered at the Police Station, Mehrauli, and investigation of the case is in progress. It has so far not been possible to identify the source from which the deceased had procured the bomb".

Report of the Committee on Jail Reforms

6369. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether a Jail Reforms Committee headed by Justice A.N. Mulla was appointed by the Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether that committee has submitted its report to Government ;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee ; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has made recommendations covering various aspects of prison administration, which include amongst others, suggestions relating to fresh legislative measures, plans for renovation and remodelling of prison buildings, improvement of living conditions in prisons, strengthening of medical and psychiatric services, tightening of security and discipline, vocational training, educational facilities, correctional measures for rehabilitation of prisoners in society, segregation and treatment of undertrials and measures for expeditious disposal of cases, special treatment for women prisoners, children and young offenders, development of prison personnel, open air Jails, system of remission of sentences, planning, research and development etc.

(d) As Prison administration is a State subject, copies of the report have been forwarded to the State Govts. for their comments. The recommendation in the report will be examined after the comments have been received and thereafter the report will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lists for Approval of Mechanical, Chemical and Electrical Products

6370. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay the lists showing :

(a) projects/schemes revived by Directorate of Industries—for approval—appraisal in the mechanical, chemical and electrical products in 1982, 1983 and those approved by SISI – Calcutta and Ludhiana ;

(b) projects/Schemes received from the entrepreneurs for approval of the mechanical, chemical, and electrical products in 1982, 1983 and those approved by SISI, Calcutta and Ludhiana ; and

(c) cases received from Bank/Financial Institutions for report on the mechanical, chemical and electrical production in 1982, 1983 and those approved by SISI Calcutta and Ludhiana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the projects/schemes received in the Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Products from (i) Director of Industries (ii) The entrepreneurs and (iii) Banks/Financial Institutions and approved by SISI, Calcutta and SISI, Ludhiana is enclosed (See Cols. 155—158).

बिहार की कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जन जातियों की सूची में शामिल करना

6371. **श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिहार के रांची और सिंहभूम जिलों की खंडाइजित खंडायित पाइक और भूइयान जनजातियों को अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल करने सम्बन्धी कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों से अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में भूइयान को नहीं बल्कि भूइया के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में और बिहार के रांची और सिंहभूम जिलों में पाइक को

Statement

(a) *Projects/schemes received by Directorate of Industries—for approval* :

	During 1982						During 1983					
	Mechnical		Electrical		Chemical		Mechanical		Electrical		Chemical	
	Recd.	Appro-ved	Recd	Appro-ved	Recd.	Appro-ved	Recd	Approved	Recd	Appro-ved	Recd	Approved
SISI, Calcutta	214	214	57	57	500	500	172	172	36	36	339	339
SISI, Ludhiana	5	5	20	20	4	4	7	7	30	30	6	6

(b) *Projects/schemes received from entrepreneurs* :

	During 1982						During 1983					
	Mechanical		Electrical		Chemical		Mechanical		Electrical		Chemical	
	Recd	Appro-ved.	Recd	Appro-ved.	Recd	Appro-ved.	Recd	Approved	Recd	Approv-ed.	Recd	Approved
SISI, Calcutta	24	24	7	7	42	42	21	21	16	16	53	53
SISI, Ludhiana	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) *Projects/schemes received from Banks/Financial Institutions* :

	During 1982						During 1983					
	Mechanical		Electrical		Chemical		Mechanical		Electrical		Chemical	
	Recd	Approved	Recd	Approved	Recd	Approved	Recd	Approved	Recd	Approved	Recd	Approved
SISI, Calcutta	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SISI, Ludhiana	23	23	Nil	Nil	4	4	14	14	2	2	4	4

भूइया समुदाय के पर्याय के रूप में मानने के लिए भी अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव के साथ अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित विस्तृत संशोधन के संदर्भ में बिहार समेत सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा भारत के महापंजीकार के परामर्श से और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने के लिए मामले में अपनाये जाने वाले सम्बन्धित मानदण्डों के अनुसार विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों की टिप्पणियों की अभी प्रतीक्षा है और उनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342(2) की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन केवल संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

बाल-बियरिंग का आयात

6372. **श्री अनवर अहमद** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय बियरिंग निर्माण उद्योग पर पूर्वी यूरोपियाई देशों से इसके अत्यधिक आयात के कारण प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना तथा इस उद्योग की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) : (क) और (ख) बाल और रोलर बियरिंग के देशी उत्पादकों ने बताया है कि देश में बॉल और रोलर बियरिंगों के काफी आयातों की अनुमति दी गई है और इससे उनकी बिक्री पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। देश के उत्पादित बॉल बियरिंग अधिकांश आकारों की किस्म और मांग के अनुरूप होते हैं अतः केवल उन्हीं आकारों के बियरिंगों को आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है जो देश में नहीं बनाए जाते। बॉल और रोलर बियरिंगों के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक कड़ी आयात नीति को अपनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

6373. **श्री केशव राव पारधी** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की एक बैठक 6 जनवरी, 1984 को आयोजित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैठक में क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय ने इन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को क्या आदेश जारी किए हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों को क्या आदेश दिए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ) बैठक के कार्यवृत्त को सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को परिचालित कर दिया गया है। संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग आवश्यकतानुसार राज्य सरकारों को लिखते हैं।

विवरण

समिति की सिफारिश

1. त्रिभाषा सूत्र के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी का वर्चस्व कम न हो तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए निष्ठापूर्वक प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिएं।

2. हिन्दी और उर्दू के बीच दीवार ढहाने और राष्ट्रीय एकता के वातावरण को मजबूत करने की दृष्टि से शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय ऐसी पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार कराये जिनमें सूर, तुलसी, कबीर जैसे हिन्दी के कवियों के अतिरिक्त उर्दू के मीर गालिब, जौक, इकबाल जैसे कवियों की भी रचनाएं हों।

3. सार्वदेशिक सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के विकास में शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों में तेजी लाई जाए।

4. भारत तथा विदेशों में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों, मेलों, खेल-कूद संबंधी प्रतियोगिताओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाए।

5. द्विभाषिक भारतीय भाषाओं के कोषों की रचना और उनके प्रकाशन में स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं की भी सहायता लेनी चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा उग्रवादियों के बीच गोलाबारी

6374. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 फरवरी, 1984 को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा उग्रवादियों के बीच, स्वर्ण मन्दिर अमृतसर में घंटों तक गोला-बारी होती रही ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मारे गए अथवा घायल होने वाले व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या हैं ; और

(ग) पंजाब में उग्रवादियों के शरणस्थलों का सफाया करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) दो व्यक्ति मारे गए और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के एक कांस्टेबल सहित तीन व्यक्ति जख्मी हुए। 26 फरवरी, 1984 को शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक समिति के प्राधिकारियों ने एक व्यक्ति के शव को पुलिस को सौंपा। बताया गया कि वह 17 फरवरी, 1984 को गोलीबारी में जख्मी हुआ था और बाद में 26 फरवरी, 1984 को स्वर्ण मंदिर परिसर में मर गया।

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर पुलिस टुकड़ियां तैनात करने, छापे और नाकेबन्दी आयोजित करने और आसूचना तंत्र को सुधारने सहित अनेक उपाय किए हैं। की गई कार्रवाई के परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस ने अनेक उग्रवादी तत्वों को गिरफ्तार किया है और आपराधिक मामलों में वांछित अन्य व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

Details of Cement Plants in the Country

6375. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement plants set up in the country (State-wise) so far ;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up some more cement plants in 1984-85 ;

(c) if so, the number of such cement plants proposed to be set up in Orissa in the above year ; and

(d) the details of the location of those new cement plants in Orissa and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the details of cement plants likely to come up during 1984-85 is attached.

Statement-I

The Statewise numbers of cement plants set up in the country (including Mini Cement Plants)

Sl.No.	State	Number of Cement Plants
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Gujarat	10
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	J and K	2
8.	Karnataka	9
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11
11.	Meghalaya	1
12.	Maharashtra	4
13.	Orissa	2
14.	Rajasthan	7
15.	Tamil Nadu	8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4
17.	West Bengal	1

Statement-II

Details of cement plants likely to come up during 1984-85 including expansions

S.No.	Name	Location	Capacity	(in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ACC Ltd.	Wadi (Karnataka)	5.00	(SE-2nd phase)
2.	—do—	Gagel (H.P.)	5.60	
3.	Coromandal Fertilisers	Kalamalla (A.P.)	10.00	
4.	Indian Rayon Corpn.	Chitapur (Karnataka)	5.40	
5.	Shriram Cement	Danta (Gujarat)	0.66	
6.	Hariganga Cement	Rajura (Maharashtra)	0.66	
7.	UPSSC Ltd.	Chunar (U.P.)	8.40	(2nd phase)
8.	Texmaco	Yerraguntla (A.P.)	5.00	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Manik-garh Cement	Rajura (Maharashtra)	10.00	
10.	Satna Cement	Satna (M.P.)	2.00	(2nd Phase)
11.	Kesoram Cement	Seram (Karnataka)	5.00	
12.	Reasi Cement	Vadapally (A.P.)	2.00	(S.E.)
13.	Shree Cement	Beawar (Rajasthan)	6.00	(Ist Phase)
14.	Shree Digvijay Cement	Sikka (Gujarat)	4.85	(S.E.)
15.	Gwalior Rayon	Jawad (M.P.)	5.00	(Ist Phase)
16.	Sone Valley Portland Cement	Japla (Bihar)	1.50	(S E.)
17.	J.K. Cement	Gotan (Rajasthan)	0.50	
18.	Swadeshi Cement	Kotputli (Rajasthan)	0.66	
19.	Hira Cement	Bargarh (Orissa)	1.65	(S.E.)

दिल्ली के लिए योजना आबंटन

6376. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "दिल्ली की 290 करोड़ की योजना मंजूर" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार को ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके अन्तर्गत मदवार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना में श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का कोई लक्ष्य नियत किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए दिल्ली की वार्षिक योजना के लिए बजट प्रावधान और उसका अलग-अलग विवरण संघ के बजट दस्तावेजों में दिखाया गया गया है जिन्हें सदन के सभा पटल पर पहले ही रखा जा चुका है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान उन स्टाफ क्वार्टरों की संख्या जिनके निर्माणाधीन/पूरा होने की आशा है, और जिसके लिए श्रेणी-3 और श्रेणी-4 के कर्मचारी पात्र हैं, 2789 है।

Poverty Line at the end of the Century

6377. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a study, by the end of this century the population of our country will exceed 100 crore level and the people living

below poverty line would constitute 75 per cent of the total population living in absolute poverty ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The editorial in the Business Standard of the 21st January, 1984, refers to a study according to which, by the turn of the century, the population of India could escalate to the 100 crore level and people living below the poverty line in India would constitute nearly 75 per cent of the total population living in absolute poverty in all the developing countries, (and not 75 per cent of the population of India). There is no specific mention of the title of the Study or its author. Therefore, the validity of the results, in the absence of knowledge about the inherent assumptions, cannot be gauged. The Government of India have already spelled out in plan documents a number of measures relating to control of population growth and alleviation of poverty. In the forthcoming plans, the endeavour would be to intensify efforts towards these ends.

बिहार में खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग

6378. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में सभी क्षेत्रों के सन्तुलित विकास की दृष्टि से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटा नागपुर में खनिज पर आधारित कुछ उद्योगों को स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके लिए प्रस्तावित स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने खनिज आधारित उद्योगों जैसे कोयला, चूनापत्थर, अभ्रक, बाक्साइट तथा लौह अयस्क का पता लगाने के लिए अध्ययन किए हैं।

(ख) छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र में पहले ही कार्यरत कई खनिज आधारित उद्योगों के अतिरिक्त, जदुनाथपुर में एक बड़े सीमेंट संयंत्र तथा चन्दील में एक स्पोंज आयरन प्लांट हेतु राज्य सरकार ने आशय पत्र प्राप्त किया है। जबकि रामगढ़ और बेनतिबागदा में दो लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों हेतु प्रस्ताव तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के पास भेजे गए हैं, रामगढ़ में एक लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। रांची में एक बड़े सिरामिक कैंपसिटर यूनिट में उत्पादन शुरू हो चुका है। झुमरी तलैया में अभ्रक आधारित उद्योग कार्यान्वयन के अन्तर्गत है। प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं में रामगढ़ रांची, बर्वाडीह तथा पलामू में क्रमश: कोक, घरेलू कोक, कोयला आधारित उर्वरक, मैथानोल संयंत्र हैं तथा धनबाद, जमशेदपुर और डाल्टनगंज में बाक्साइट, कायनाइट, ग्रेफाइट आदि के केलशिनेशन तथा परिष्करण संयंत्र भी हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Committee Appointed to Examine the Impact of Food for Work and Antyodaya Scheme

6379. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that evaluation committee of the Planning Commission appointed to examine the impact of 'Food for Work' and 'Antyodaya Scheme' had come to the conclusion that these schemes had helped "the poorest among the poor" ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for disbanding these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Antyodaya and the Food for Work Programme were refined, restructured and systematically extended to cover the

entire country through the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) respectively.

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में परिवर्तन करने के लिए विधान

6380. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा के बारहवें सत्र के दौरान दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 1983 को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में परिवर्तन करने और उसे बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में आधे घण्टे की चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए तत्कालीन गृह राज्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि इस बारे में तेरहवें सत्र में एक विधेयक पेश किया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तेरहवें सत्र के दौरान यह विधेयक पेश न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी अड़चनों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) यह विधेयक अब कब तक पेश कर दिया जाएगा तथा इस बारे में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ; और

(घ) पूरे देश में खटीक, धोबी, मल्लाह आदि जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने हेतु अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) 5 अगस्त, 1983 को गृह राज्य मंत्री ने निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य दिया था :

> "मैं यह प्रयत्न कर रहा हूं कि यदि सम्भव हो तो संसद के अगले सत्र में विधेयक सदन में पेश किया जाए।"

(ख) से (घ) सारे देश में अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में खटीक, बेरवा, धोबी, मल्लाह आदि को शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव के साथ अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्यावेदनों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित विस्तृत संशोधन के संदर्भ में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों तथा भारत के महापंजीकार के परामर्श से और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने के लिए मामले में अपनाए जाने वाले संबंधित मानदण्डों के अनुसार विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्यों की टिप्पणियों की अभी प्रतीक्षा है और उनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से पूरी टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् इस मामले में अन्तिम दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाएगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342(2) की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन केवल संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

6381. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970 से 1983 तक संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और राज्यों की वर्ष-वार प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्या थी ;

(ख) रेल, सड़क, उद्योग, संचार, सिंचाई और बिजली के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक कितना-कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया ;

(ग) क्या राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय और विकास स्तर में असंतुलन के प्रश्न पर केन्द्रीय स्तर पर विचार किया गया है ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० वी० चव्हाण) : (क) प्रति व्यक्ति निवल देशीय उत्पादन के वर्तमान कीमतों पर अनुमानों का विवरण संलग्न है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि स्रोत सामग्रियों तथा प्रयुक्त कार्य-प्रणालियों में अन्तर होने के कारण, विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए आंकड़े असलियत में तुलनीय नहीं हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 से 1983-84 तक योजना परिव्ययों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया [देखिए संख्या LT—8109/84]

(ग) और (घ) क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को समाप्त करना एक ऐसा क्षेत्र रहा है जिसकी ओर हमारी योजनाओं में ध्यान दिया गया है। क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों से निपटने के विशिष्ट उपायों की सूची में संक्षेप में, क्षेत्र विकास योजनाएं तैयार करना; औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकीकरण के लिए प्रोत्साहन के लिए घोषित नीति उपायों का सम्बेषटन (पैकेज); पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए दी गई वित्तीय तथा परिवहन राजसहायता शामिल है। और अन्ततः राज्यों में पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए उपायों के भाग के रूप में, परिशोधित गाडगिल फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत विशेष श्रेणी के राज्यों को अधिक बाजार ऋणों तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता का अंतरण भी किया गया है।

Killing of Nirankaris

6382. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have obtained any report from Government of Punjab regarding the statement made by the Chief Jathedar Sukhdev Singh as reported in Hindustan Times dated 21 December, 1983 owning the responsibility for the killings of Nirankaris and threatening to continue the killings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jathedar Sukhdev Singh, leader of Babbar Khalsa, had in his reported statement claimed the responsibility for the killing of Nirankaris. A case has been registered u/s 506/295A IPC, Section 13 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and section 9 of the Security of State Act against Shri Sukhdev Singh in this regard.

Crimes in Country

6383. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of murders, dacoities and robberies, thefts and rapes in the country State-wise, during the last three years upto January, 1984 ;

(b) whether there has been an alarming increase in crimes during the period ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to curb it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences as law and order including crime is a State subject. The available information regarding the number of murders, dacoities and robberies, thefts and rapes in the country State-wise during the last three years upto January, 1984 is given in the attached statement (See Cols. 175-182). To deal effectively with the problem of rape Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) has been passed. The Act makes the law relating to the offence of rape and the punishment therefor more stringent. Ordinary rape has been made punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of 7 years while rape in custodial conditions by policemen, public servants, etc. and certain aggravated types of rape have been made

punishable with imprisonment for a minimum term of 10 years. In the context of major incidents of dacoities taking place in the Chambal Valley areas of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the three State Governments are taking concerted efforts to deal with the dacoity problem in these areas. The Planning Commission have set up a Working Group to work out a long term socio-economic strategy to combat the dacoity problem.

Although law and order and control of crimes is a State subject, the Central Government in order to enable the State Police Forces to deal with these problems in an effective manner are implementing a scheme for the modernisation of State Police Forces with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores covering a period of 10 years viz., 1980-81 to 1989-90. This assistance is to meet expenditure of a non-recurring nature for purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, scientific aids for investigation and training equipment.

Relaxation of Rules for undue Hardships in Service Matters of All India Services

6384. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number with details of instances during the past one year wherein the Central Government under Rule 3 of the All India Services (Conditions of Service-Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960 dispensed with or relaxed the requirements of any rules made under the All India Services Act, 1951 for dealing with the cases of undue hardships in service matters of AIS officers ;

(b) the break-up figures of such instances into (i) wherein Government passed orders *suo moto* and (ii) wherein Government passed orders on receipt of requests in this regard of AIS officers ; and

(c) specific requests in this regard, if any, that await Government's orders for six months or more now and reasons therefor and proposals, if any, to take due and prompt care of such pending cases of undue hardships ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) There were 228 cases. These related to regulation of pay, enrolment to Group Insurance Scheme, voluntary retirement and grant of leave.

(b) In 113 cases Government issued orders *suo moto* enrolling officers as members of the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980. In remaining cases orders were passed on receipt of references from the various Departments of the Central Government and State Governments.

(b) Some requests for relaxation of the Pay Rules and Seniority Rules are pending for six months or more. Inspite of giving due and prompt care to such cases, time lag in disposal in some of these types of cases is inevitable because each case has to be considered carefully with reference to facts, circumstances and merits after collecting relevant information from the State Governments.

जम्मू और काश्मीर में पाक जासूसों का पकड़ा जाना

6385. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में पिछले वर्ष पाकिस्तान के कुछ जासूस पकड़े गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और उनसे कोई हथियार भी बरामद किए गए थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर दी जाएगी।

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1981					1982				
		Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	Thefts	Rape	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	Thefts	Rape
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1387	384	529	17394	179	1440	318	537	16495	245
2.	Assam	560	339	640	10357	281	607	475	631	9731	257
3.	Bihar	2435	3343	1871	23084	346	2744	3206	1983	21116	348
4.	Gujarat	1023	278	939	20910	98	1062	281	827	20550	112
5.	Haryana	369	38	92	4443	82	315	31	85	3551	100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	49	1	23	615	17	74	1	19	535	32
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	9	23	3085	141	88	10	45	2581	115
8.	Karnataka	934	233	727	23705	118	888	172	517	17611	80
9.	Kerala	537	39	129	3460	77	516	32	143	2953	78
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2349	818	2925	51853	1017	2457	567	2695	47663	1113
11.	Maharashtra	1810	679	3674	68660	512	1924	737	3615	59930	504
12.	Manipur	133	82	133	642	18	84	32	82	614	17
13.	Meghalaya	68	24	57	599	13	68	38	31	520	15
14.	Nagaland	26	14	39	520	9	18	12	59	429	8
15.	Orissa	495	429	893	13464	133	529	317	812	12573	148

16.	Punjab	555	1	20	2305	87	575	1	24	1988	53
17.	Rajasthan	882	152	1247	14016	198	939	146	1419	14016	339
18.	Sikkim	8	Nil	9	84	7	13	3	6	84	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1333	44	260	28456	180	1309	40	292	25418	179
20.	Tripura	87	152	136	1491	19	112	198	166	1265	18
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5547	5363	5908	59182	948	5749	2225	5190	47544	766
22.	West Bengal	1453	1442	1340	39089	504	1421	1339	1374	34831	489
23.	A and N Islands	6	Nil	6	207	1	7	Nil	3	199	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	5	26	204	5	29	9	21	234	11
25.	Chandigarh	9	1	4	842	13	12	Nil	9	850	7
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	3	44	Nil	7	Nil	1	49	2
27.	Delhi	199	24	185	17339	67	238	22	55	13626	66
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	25	7	61	1050	5	23	5	45	884	2
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	1	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
30.	Mizoram	21	4	31	255	29	28	7	31	185	31
31.	Pondicherry	10	2	4	1207	5	7	4	8	1135	4

	1983 (for the first six month)					1984 (Upto 31st January, 1984)				
	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	Thefts	Rape	Murders	Dacoities	Robberies	Thefts	Rape
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	711	207	247	7225	222 upto Oct. 83	.. ..		Not received	... ...	
2.	1526	280	340	7233*	146*			—do—		
3.	1448	1709	984	9505	289 upto Oct. 83			—do—		
4.	963*	186*	409	18882*	89			—do—		
5.	366*	13*	48	3255	85*			—do—		
6.	64*	2*	23*	562*	32*	6	Nil	Nil	40	Nil
7.	41	19	22	970	146*	... .		Not received	.. ..	
8.	944*	169*	579*	26595*	119*	107	19	55	2236	Nil
9.		Not received			71 upto Oct.	... ...		Not received	... ...	
10.	1243	343	1377	21750	602 upto Jun.			—do—		
11.	1958*	305	1678	54061*	550*			—do—		
12.	72*	34*	27	545*	11*			—do—		
13.	61*	31*	19	460*	8*			—do—		
14.	24*	11*	66*	465*	5 upto Aug.			—do—		
15.	290	201	419	5679	166*			—do—		

16.	591*	8*	24	1703*	57*	...	...	..	..	..	..	Not received	..	..	..	..	...	..
17.	979*	147*	1217*	12202*	378*							—do—						
18.	7*	3*	2	85*	4*							—do—						
19.	657	29	157	11966	175*							—do—						
20.	131*	222*	94	1459*	31							—do—						
21.	503*	2075*	2418	21576	797*	369			200			Not received		426			Not received	
22.	679	648	685	16992	415	..	...	..	...	..	...	Not received	..	...	..	..	...	..
23.	12*	Nil*	1	164*	4*							—do—						
24.	21	5	9	121	8*							—do—						
25.	19*	Nil*	11*	735*	6*	Nil			Nil			1		64			Not received	
26.	7*	2*	4	24*	1	..	...	..	..	...	..	Not received	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	245*	15*	211*	13029*	79*	19			1			20		1168			Not received	
28.	20*	4	23	805*	11*	...	..	..	..	...	..	Not received	..	..	...	..	..	..
29.	Nil*	Nil*	Nil	6*	1*							—do—						
30.	21*	3*	14	258*	39*							—do—						
31.	14*	2*	9*	779*	7*	1			Nil			Nil		90			Nil	

Note : 1. Figures of whole year 1983.

2. Figures are provisional.

Memorandum of Workers of Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta

6386. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received memorandum dated 17 December, 1983 from the workers and staff members of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta represented by BBVL Mazdoor Union ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter :

(i) to keep, separate identity ;

(ii) to start Kalyani Unit ;

(iii) to get approval of Air Brake system from Railways ; and

(iv) to implement the settlements dated 11-6-1980 and 26-10-1981 in regard to ITC, CCA, HRA and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A copy of the letter dated 17-12-83 from the Bharat Brakes and Valves Mazdoor Union addressed to the Chairman and Managing Director of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. has been received in the Department of Heavy Industry.

(b) (i) A Committee on the working of some of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry, was set up by the Planning Commission on 2.11.82, under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Satyapal, the then Secretary (Technical Development) and Director General of Technical Development. The Committee has made several recommendations including the merger of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. with Burn Standard Co. Ltd , Calcutta. Government have yet to take decision on all the recommendations of the Committee.

(ii) Initial construction at the site of Kalyani Project has started. Top priority has been given for modernisation of Calcutta Works and therefore activities, depending on the needs, will be diverted to Kalyani Project.

(iii) Ministry of Railways have yet to float tender for procurement of air brakes system.

(iv) The demands in regard to LTA, CCA and HRA could not be accepted and implemented by the management owing to the present difficult ways and means position of the company and also due to the fact that such facilities are not available to workers and staff in other similarly placed Public Sector Undertakings.

Science Conference in Ranchi on Problem of Mass Production of Doctors

6387. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent science conference in Ranchi problem of mass turning out of Doctors by Universities result in low quality of science was highlighted and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether out of 35,000 Doctors turned out by 130 Universities in the country, quite a number of them have no substantial contribution in research work relevant to life and their works are for obtaining degrees ;

(c) whether any concrete idea emerged to give a new orientation to research work to contribute to nation's welfare and development ;

(d) how many research works have been published and circulated amongst the academicians and whether some of those for which Doctor Degrees were awarded remain unknown to great extent and are not being used in proper prospective ; and

(e) steps Government propose to improve the quality of science including the research potentiality of scientists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The discussion at the 71st Session of the Indian Science Congress held at Ranchi was on the focal theme "Quality science in India—ends and means". The general concern of speakers was the need to improve further the quality of research and he facilities required for the same.

(b) Every university has well established procedure of rigorous assessment of theses before awarding doctorate degrees. The number of science based Ph. Ds per year is about 3,000 and is not considered to be high in relation to the Science and Technology manpower of the country.

(c) Some of the recommendations which emerged out of the deliberations at the said Session are :

(1) Some of the existing institutions should be asked to give the first training at the national level to the gifted students.

2. Greater research facilities and more fellowships should be made available.

3. Research on Mathematics ought to be strengthened.

4. Good environment for research ought to be created.

5. University research systems need to be strengthened.

6. Interdisciplinary research ought to be emphasised.

(d) No specific information is available. However, a large number of papers are published in national and international journals by research workers. Papers are also presented in the national and international seminars. This helps in the dissemination of results to the scientific community.

(e) Some of the steps taken in this regard are :

The University Grants Commission are implementing a scheme to improve infrastructural facilities in Universities through a Committee on Selective Infrastructural Support of Science and Technology ; a College Science Improvement Programme has been started ; many Government Departments and Agencies are funding research schemes ; Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres have been established to give Scientists the access to sophisticated instruments ; research equipments can be freely imported by R and D institutions including in-house R and D Units in industry ; incentives for engaging in R and D have been provided to industries ; special schemes for young scientists have been introduced ; a scheme of flexible complementing has been introduced in many scientific institutions supported by the Government, whereby promotions to higher grades are given on the basis of merit and performance irrespective of availability of vacancies in higher grades.

Incidents of Terrorism

6388. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Akali Dal has unleashed another wave of terror in pursuance of the new action programme announced by the Akali Dal on the eve of the Republic Day, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the major incidents of terrorism which have taken place in pursuance of the programme ; and

(c) the number and other details of persons killed and injured and property including public property destroyed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Since 27th January 1984, when to the programme of action was announced by the Akali Dal 96 persons have died in agitation or acts of terrorism and violance and 121 persons have been injured in 207 cases during the period 27th January, 1984 to 31st March, 1984. Property worth about Rs. 6 lakhs was estimated to have been damaged.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

6389. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to modernise the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ;

(c) financial implications thereof ; and

(d) how far it will increase the production of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposal submitted by the Steel Authority of India Limited for technological upgradation and modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant to enable the plant to attain its installed capacity is under consideration of the Government. The details including estimated expenditure and the completion period of this scheme will be known after investment approvals are accorded by Government.

Balanced Economic Development in the Country

6390. SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel it necessary to ensure a balanced economic development in the country ; and

(b) if so, the area which have lagged behind due to lack of financial allocations for development ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have always been keen to ensure balanced development in the country.

(b) It is not correct to say that any area has lagged behind only due to lack of financial allocations for development.

Safeguards to Central Government Employees on Harassment under Rule 3 of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules

6391. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4842 on 21 December, 1983 regarding safeguards to the Central Government Employees on harassment under Rule 3 of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules and state :

(a) whether the disciplinary authority is answerable when they invoke Rule 3(1) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules after placing a Government servant under suspension and do not utter a word as to how that rule has been attracted or for that matter stands violated more so when another rule of the Conduct Rule has been applied may be that too with malafide intentions with the sole aim to harass and victimise public servants ; and

(b) if so, what measures the public servants should take to safeguard their interests and to get justice in such circumstances at the hands of Government before resorting to litigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). When disciplinary action is contemplated against a government servant the disciplinary Rules require that the disciplinary authority should make out specific articles of charge supported by specific imputations of mis-conduct or misbehaviour. As the Rules themselves have built in protection for Government employees as indicated above, public servants are not required to take any special measures to safeguard their interests. In any case the rules also provide for appeal and review by higher authorities of the decision taken by the disciplinary authority.

Taxi Driver Foiled Robbery Attempt

6392. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the news about a Delhi Taxi Driver's brave action in foiling the attempt of four car borne robbers to loot his passengers picked from Palam Airport ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the award given in his honour ; and

(c) whether the police reached the spot only after an hour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Mahabir Singh, Taxi Driver, had picked up passengers from Delhi Airport on the 24th February, 1984, and proceeded for Sikar (Rajasthan) via Najafgarh Road. On reaching a bridge near a Piggery Farm, at about 9:00 A.M., he found the road blocked by a car. The four occupants of the car wanted to rob the passengers at pistol point, but Shri Mahabir Singh, with exemplary courage and great presence of mind, was able to foil the attempt and also managed to apprehend two of the culprits, with the help of two other persons. One more culprit was arrested by the Police on 26.2.84.

The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has awarded a commendation certificate and cash reward of Rs. 1,000/- to Shri Mahabir Singh, and commendation certificate and cash reward of Rs. 250/- each to Shri Jai Prakash and Shri Yudhvir Singh, who had also helped in apprehending the culprit.

(c) The police reached the spot within 20 minutes of the receipt of information about the incident in the police Control Room.

Spreading of Communalism

6393. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that communalism has been spreading to a large extent in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment about the causes of the growing communalism ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). There have been manifestations of communalism in some parts of the country. The linguistic, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity of India is sometimes exploited by self-seeking and parochial elements resulting in communal discord.

Setting up of Units of Electronics Complexes in States Bordering Foreign Countries

6394. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation intends to develop exclusive electronics complexes at various places of a State bordering Pakistan ; and

(b) the reasons for denying West Bengal of having such a unit at Salt Lake, Calcutta on the ground of its bordering an alien country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Many State Governments had offered suitable sites in their respective States for the location of one of the two new Units of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL). West Bengal had also offered a site at Salt Lake City Calcutta. After taking all relevant factors into consideration, it was decided to locate the two Units of BEL in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

Amount Provided for Building of Hostels for SC/ST Students

6395. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister Hof OME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) amount provided by his Ministry for

the building of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in States during the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) The State-wise details thereof, allocation-wise and the Hostels built ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Home Affairs is providing funds to the State Governments only for the construction of girls hostels for SC/ST under a Centrally sponsored scheme. A provision of Rs. 13.00 crores has been provided for this scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. No State-wise allocation is made in advance under the scheme. The funds are released to the State Governments/U.T. Administrations on the basis of proposals received from them keeping in view the norms as prescribed under the scheme. A statement showing the hostels built State-wise under the scheme upto 31.3.1982 is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T. Administration	Girls hostels built for SC/ST students so far
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86
2.	Assam	25
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Gujarat	55
5.	Haryana	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Karnataka	2
9.	Kerala	3 (for SC girls) (ST-NA)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—
11.	Maharashtra	27 (Backward Classes hostels)
12.	Manipur	7
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.
14.	Nagaland	6
15.	Orissa	145
16.	Punjab	9
17.	Rajasthan	16
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	16 (SC) (ST-NA)
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1
22.	West Bengal	86 (SC) (ST-NA)
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
27.	Delhi	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	N.A.
31.	Pondicherry	—

N.A.=Not available.

Air Pollution due to Fly-ash Generated at Thermal Power Plants

6396. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether fine fly-ash generated at thermal power plants poses a serious health hazard ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to utilize usefully more than ten million tonnes of fly-ash and make the air pollution free ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Thermal power authorities have been asked to instal effective arrestors to prevent emissions of fly-ash and take necessary steps to utilise it for building materials such as cement, bricks and blocks.

Export of Ceramics

6397. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to avail itself of the tremendous scope for the export of ceramics from India because of the country's abundance of raw materials and cheap labour and to capture a major portion of the world market when traditional manufacturing countries in ceramic are facing labour shortage ; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to give proper incentive by ensuring an uninterrupted power supply and raw materials and by way of removing the present ceiling on production by small scale pottery manufacturers which will increase employment in the industry and reduce unemployment in the country to that extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision of all possible incentives to the manufacturers engaged in the ceramics industry will be considered.

Price rise in Automobiles

6398. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sections of the automobile industry have raised their prices inspite of the 'voluntary price control' ;

(b) whether Government are serious about the urgency of indigenisation of the automobile industry and particularly of the ancillary industry ; and

(c) if so, the steps initiated by Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The manufacturers who had given a voluntary commitment to hold prices of their vehicles during the year 1983-84 have not raised their prices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The manufacturers are required to indigenise production of automotive vehicles and ancillary items according to the phased manufacturing programmes approved by Director General, Technical Development. Also, the importance of rapid indigenisation has been stressed by the Minister of Industry in the meeting of the Development Council for Automobiles and Allied Industries held on 19th March 84. These efforts are being followed up by continuous interaction with the Associations as well as the manufacturers.

Achievements under MNP in Himachal Pradesh

6399. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the main achievements regarding the items covered by the Minimum Needs Programme in Himachal Pradesh during the last 3 years including the current financial year ;

(b) the amount allotted in this regard by

the Central Government as also the amount utilised by the State Government ; and

(c) the amount being allotted to the State during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Statement I and Statement-II (See Cols. 199-200) showing the achievements and outlays/ expenditure respectively are enclosed.

Statement-I

Achievement under Minimum Needs Programme—Himachal Pradesh

Programme	Unit	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Anti.
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Electrification	No. of villages electrified	168	125	20
Rural Roads				
(a) Villages with population 1500 and above	No. of villages connected	1	1	2
(b) Villages between 1000 to 1500 population	—do—	3	1	3
Elementary Education	Addl. enrolment to classes I to VIII (000's)	40	47	20
Adult Education	Persons covered (000's)	19	22	30
Rural Water Supply	No. of problem villages covered	1180	1070	800
Rural House site-cum-construction scheme	Familes (Nos.)			
(a) House-sites allotted	—do—	60	40	—
(b) Construction assistance provided	—	—	—	—
Environmental Improvement of Urban slums	Slum population (Nos)	4000	4000	8914@
Nutrition	No. of beneficiaries			
(a) Special Nutrition Programme	—do—	42480	50000 (Anti.)	64777

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Mid-day Meals Programme	—do—	17500	24000	20000
Rural Health				
(a) Sub-Centres	Nos.	74	200	22
(b) Primary Health Centre	Nos.	—	11	13
(c) Subsidiary Centres	Nos.	—	9	14
(d) Community Health Centres	Nos.	—	4	3

@ Up to February 1984.

Mobilization of Resources by States during Sixth Plan

6400. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the States which have been able to raise any significant financial resources during the first four years of Sixth Five Year Plan alongwith the nature and extent of these resources for each of the States and for each year of the Plan ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission have taken note of these developments and given weightage to the concerned States in the fixation of annual plan ceilings ;

(c) if so, the action taken in each case ; and

(d) if not whether such weightage would be given in future and the reasons for not giving any weightage so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The required information is given in the attached statement (See Cols. 201—204).

(b) to (d). The additional resource mobilisation by States has been taken into account in determining the size of their Annual Plans.

Replacement of IPS Officers at DIG Level in Central Police Forces

6401. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to replace the I.P.S. officers at D.I.G. level in all the Central Police Forces by the officers of these forces ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, in the Border Security Force as well as in the C.R.P.F. certain quotas have been prescribed for cadre officers for promotion to the level of D.I.G.

Linguistic Riots

6402. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the linguistic riots going on in some parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details and the action taken

Statement-II

Outlay/Expenditure-Minimum Needs Programme—Himachal Pradesh

(Rs. lakhs)

Programmes	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Rural Electrification	60	67	66	38	25	54
Rural Roads	640	840	640	635	650	640
Elementary Education	160	265	350	328	450	554
Adult Education*	4	3	3	3	7	6
Rural Health*	137	175	139	175	193	193
Rural Water Supply*	717	1380	844	1076	1000	946
Housing for Rural Landless	5	Neg.	1	—	1	1
Improvement of Urban Slums	8	5	5	10	10	10
Nutrition	27	53	42	66	60	62
Total	1758	2788	2090	2331	2396	2466

*Excludes expenditure under the Central Sector.

Statement

Additional Resource Mobilisation by the States during the First Four Years of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 6400 answered in the Lok Sabha on 4.4.1984

(Rs. crores)

States	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			1983-84		
	Tex measures	Non-tax measures	Total	Tax measures	Non-tax measures	Total	Tax measures	Non-tax measures	Total	Tax measures	Non-tax measures	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.00	22.91	37.91	18.00	77.01	95.01	20.88	113.31	134.19	66.24	117.40	183.64
2. Assam	—	2.59	2.59	10.62	14.79	25.41	17.88	17.67	35.55	21.38	38.22	59.60
3. Bihar	15.40	16.98	32.38	37.55	106.20	143.75	46.59	170.98	217.57	106.46	251.20	357.66
4. Gujarat	2.10	22.74	24.84	50.39	99.80	150.19	75.87	207.47	283.34	99.18	278.91	378.09
5. Haryana	4.15	7.86	12.01	8.35	22.61	30.96	17.02	44.18	61.20	35.87	108.27	143.54
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.10	0.40	2.50	4.30	3.44	7.76	3.89	13.41	17.30	5.29	18.67	23.96
7. Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	1.93	5.10	6.11	12.02	18.13	11.03	21.06	32.09	12.82	26.32	39.14
8. Karnataka	10.23	37.26	47.49	31.68	77.71	109.39	63.75	87.78	151.53	75.47	135.23	210.70
9. Kerala	—	9.63	9.63	0.25	25.40	25.65	1.88	52.08	53.96	33.93	82.39	116.32
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.50	29.75	34.25	7.37	110.14	117.51	18.99	191.07	210.06	35.42	338.66	374.08
11. Maharashtra	6.66	6.70	13.36	50.47	134.40	185.17	128.76	280.04	408.80	197.70	310.40	508.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12. Manipur	—	0.05	0.05	0.40	0.24	0.64	0.59	0.86	1.45	1.19	1.69	2.88
13. Meghalaya	0.32	0.07	0.39	0.83	0.94	1.77	0.93	7.32	8.25	1.06	7.48	8.54
14. Nagaland	0.05	—	0.05	0.12	0.97	1.09	0.13	6.40	6.53	0.13	8.51	8.64
15. Orissa	5.98	13.11	19.09	15.12	39.31	55.03	28.44	55.34	83.78	36.35	85.43	121.78
16. Punjab	4.50	3.70	8.20	33.62	46.86	80.48	57.44	87.75	145.19	62.90	119.09	181.99
17. Rajasthan	—	17.69	17.69	16.78	49.10	65.88	43.40	143.61	187.01	57.70	192.21	249.91
18. Sikkim	—	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.40	0.57	0.27	0.59	0.86	0.34	0.80	1.14
19. Tamil Nadu	0.27	10.91	10.64	125.13	44.39	169.52	198.95	69.99	268.94	234.85	221.59	456.44
20. Tripura	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.30	0.17	0.47	0.43	0.27	0.70	0.61	0.32	0.93
21. Uttar Pradesh	32.15	22.62	54.77	83.05	94.67	177.72	105.23	178.50	283.73	138.32	267.26	405.58
22. West Bengal	19.25	11.95	31.20	20.52	57.43	77.95	45.78	76.88	122.66	119.76	95.91	215.67
Total	125.31	238.94	364.25	521.13	1018.90	1540.03	888.13	1826.56	2714.69	1342.46	2705.96	4048.42

by Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka had reported about the occurrence of law and order situation arising out of the Demand for Kannada being made compulsory for recruitment to certain categories of Government Service. In these incidents 3 persons died and 143 persons received injuries. The State Government had further reported that they had taken various measures to restore peace. In addition to the various constitutional safeguards available to linguistic minorities under the Constitution and through the agencies of the Organisation of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and the Minorities Commission, the Central Government remains in close touch with the State Governments for promoting peace and harmony.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Country

6403. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, Government are aware of the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, taking place in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, details and the measures adopted by the Government to prevent them ;

(c) whether in some places agitations are going on against the reservations given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) if so, the details and the reaction of the Government about those agitations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Government is fully alive to the problem of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and is determined to put an end to this menace. Comprehensive guidelines covering precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnal policy measures required to be taken for checking crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been communicated to the State Governments in the Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980 and in December, 1980. The Government pursues with the State Governments their effective implementation.

(c) and (d). Information is not available.

Scheduled Castes Benefited by Leather Industry

6404. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken various steps to improve the leather industry in India ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the welfare schemes as well as the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes benefited by this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scheduled Castes constitute a significant proportion of about 12 lakh workers engaged in the traditional Leather Industry in the country, which is predominantly in the cottage sector. To improve the leather industry specially at the primary level, a number of state governments have set up leather development corporations. At the central level also, M/s Bharat Leather Corporation was incorporated in 1976. Common facility centres, raw material depots, technical assistance and marketing support to eliminate the middlemen, are being promoted by the leather development corporations for improving the socio-economic conditions of the workers in the leather industry.

Pollution of Lake Water

6405. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conduc-

ted as to the fresh water lakes getting polluted because of population growth, water withdrawal for agriculture, pesticides residue incidence, sewage dumping and industrial effluents ; and only a small number of fresh water lakes are still unpolluted ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to preserve the water by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of projects have been undertaken to study the impact of human settlements, human encroachments, pesticide pollution, aquatic weed growth, industrial and municipal effluents on the ecology of freshwater lakes. From the studies carried on the Dal Lake (Kashmir), Chilka Lake (Orissa), Bhimtal and Nainital (Uttar Pradesh), Lower Lake of Bhopal (M.P.), Loktak Lake (Imphal), Hussain Sagar (A.P.), Renuka and Rewalsar (H.P.), it has been found that most lakes are under great stress and have been severely affected by various human activities.

(c) The State Govts. are being requested to follow recommendations which have emanated from the detailed investigations of the lake eco-systems for their conservation and management.

Appointment of Employees in Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi

6406. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees, category-wise appointed in the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi during the calendar years 1982 and 1983 separately ;

(b) whether these appointments were made by the Board of Administration/Directors of the Society or under its instructions or by the General Manager and Chairman of the Board of Administration/Directors themselves without their consultation ;

(c) whether there is a provision in the bye-laws of the Society that all appointments shall be made by the Board of Administration/Directors ; and

(d) action proposed to be taken against the officers of the Society for violating the provisions of bye-laws of the Society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) All the appointments were made on the basis of tests/interviews, wherever necessary and on the recommendations of the Selection Committee set up under the directions of the Chairman, Board of Directors/Board of Administration. The appointments in the higher posts were ratified by the Board of Administration/ Board of Directors.

(c) The spirit of the bye-laws, which provide for appointments being made by the Board, has been followed in all cases as no appointments are made except on the basis of recommendations of the Selection Committee set up under instructions of the Chairman, Board of Directors/Board of Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of officials appointed during the years 1982 and 1983

	1982	1983
Supervisory Staff	2	3
Clerks	5	9
Jr. Salesman/Jr. Sales girl	15	10
Drivers	2	1
Electrician	—	1
Helpers	13	20
Peon	—	1
Sweeper	—	1

Performance of Khadi Industry

6407. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is using improved technology in the field of Khadi and with what results ;

(b) the figures of production and sales of the products of Khadi and Village Industries in the country, State-wise during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto date) ;

(c) the number of persons engaged in these industries State-wise ; and

(d) the steps being taken to popularise these industries in rural areas particularly in Scheduled Tribes area which have not been covered yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have permitted use of power in the pre-spinning processes which has improved the quality of slivers resulting in production of better and stronger yarn. A number of new Charkhas e.g. Ambar Charkha and New Model Charkha with 6 and 12 spindles, have resulted in more production of yarn and consequently more earnings of the spinners. The earnings of spinners have gone up from Re. 1/- per day on the traditional charkha to about Rs. 5/- per day with new model charkha. The 12-spindle charkha can spin upto 40 hanks of yarn in 8 hours. The Commission has also introduced ring-frame spinning technique for production of fine yarn and woollen yarn. On the weaving side, the Commission has developed improved looms with accessories such as take-up motion attachment and semi-automatic pedal operated looms, which have also increased the productivity of the weavers and their earnings.

(b) and (c). A statement showing production, sales and employment in the Khadi and Village Industries, State-wise during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached (See Cols. 211—216). The figures for 1983-84 are yet to be compiled.

(d) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have taken the following steps to popularise their programmes :

1. (a) Publication of Jagriti, a Fortnightly on Rural Re construction with news and views relating to KVI activities.

   (b) Pamphlets and folders, *inter-alia*, containing information on pattern of assistance for KVI, Model schemes on Village Industries etc.

   (c) Special supplements in news-papers and periodicals and field visits for the press.

2. Publicity through Radio, T.V., Documentary films, Exhibitions, symposia, Seminars, Workshops etc.

3. Training Courses.

4. Live contact with the people.

KVIC has set up Departmental Units in Hill, Border, Tribal and weaker sections areas with liberalised pattern of financial assistance for the weaker sections. The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons benefitted through its programme was 9.23 lakhs out of a total employment of 34.34 lakh.

राजभाषा अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

6408. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को देश के क, ख और ग तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तरिक्ष विभाग द्वारा क, ख, ग क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

Statement

State-Wise Figures of Production, Sale and Employment for 1981-82 and 1982-83

S. No.	States and Union Territories	1981-82 Khadi and V.I.s.			1982-83 Khadi and V.I.s.		
		Production	Sale	Employment	Production	Sale	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3881.38	4078.61	2.98	4681.37	5345.84	3.40
2.	Assam	490.13	481.88	0.71	547.98	525.33	0.76
3.	Bihar	4489.86	4682.44	2.75	5514.87	5469.83	2.88
4.	Gujarat	5091.98	4679.14	1.15	4916.99	4121.80	1.24
5.	Haryana	2177.68	2179.54	0.62	2663.03	2511.65	0.64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	977.41	1147.08	0.39	1179.50	1393.66	0.47
7.	J and K	822.91	729.29	0.32	1251.14	1158.26	0.41
8.	Karnataka	4238.70	3743.14	1.15	4996.82	4396.99	1.17
9.	Kerala	2830.89	2895.92	1.62	3173.47	3134.65	1.67
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1095.05	1432.43	0.97	1440.13	1848.25	0.70
11.	Maharashtra	6685.38	7959.36	1.97	7971.62	9784.95	1.98
12.	Manipur	500.94	456.75	0.17	541.51	549.37	0.13

13.	Meghalaya	81.72	98.52	0.03	63.09	77.43	0.03
14.	Nagaland	36.62	59.93	0.01	19.17	37.69	0.02
15.	Orissa	1040.03	1097.86	1.25	1011.61	974.79	0.89
16.	Punjab	2495.36	2592.05	0.92	2950.44	3049.32	1.00
17.	Rajasthan	4676.36	4743.93	1.91	5498.04	5676.47	2.28
18.	Sikkim	4.28	10.97	—	7.90	8.93	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	10,947.73	10,986.94	5.66	11,610.60	11,671.93	5.82
20.	Tripura	375.11	410.28	0.09	540.23	573.68	0.19
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11,472.78	12,355.11	6.41	13,260.89	14,452.32	7.19
22.	West Bengal	1662.40	1215.05	1.23	2019.54	1413.51	1.39
	Total I	66,074.70	68,036.22	32.31	75,859.94	78,176.65	34.26
II.	**Union Territories**						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.26	0.31	—	0.49	0.57	—
3.	Chandigarh	193.09	204.61	—	175.63	182.59	—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.48	—	—	0.48	—	—
5.	Delhi	136.10	578.01	0.07	237.70	668.86	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	33.48	34.12	0.03	35.97	36.53	0.01
7.	Mizoram	0.04	—	—	0.08	—	—
8.	Pondicherry	27.86	25.04	0.01	29.80	20.24	*
	Total II	391.31	842.09	0.11	480.15	908.79	0.08
III.	**Miscellaeous**						
1.	Departmental	110.66	546.73	—	60.21	279.34	—
2.	Other Schemes	—	—	—	—	89.18	—
	Total III	110.66	546.73	—	60.21	368.52	—

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी चौदह मुद्दों सम्बन्धी कार्य शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शिवराज वी०पाटिल): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अन्तरिक्ष विभाग और इसके विविध केन्द्रों और यूनिटों द्वारा क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों में स्थित राज्यों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3(3)की क्रियान्विति को प्रतिशतता के राज्यवार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरे से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं और इन्हें सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रो के सभी राज्यों में 14 मुद्दों सम्बन्धी कार्य शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी रूप में करने में किसी प्रकार की विशेष कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति

6409 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को देश के क, ख और ग तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणी के राज्यों में उक्त सभी चौदह मुद्दों सम्बन्धी कार्य को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शिवराज वी०पाटिल): (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

Remittance of Foreign Exchange to Parties under Maruti Ltd.

6410. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1840 on 7 March, 1984 regarding Maruti Suzuki collaboration and state :

(a) details of guidelines prescribed for the purpose of remittance of foreign exchange to various parties under Maruti-Suzuki collaboration as referred in reply to above noted question ;

(b) the total outflow of foreign exchange under the agreement on account of lumpsum payment, royalty and import of components till date and the Projected outflow for 1984-85 under each head ;

(c) the reasons as to why it is not in the commercial interest of the company to disclose specific terms of the licence agreement to Parliament and whether a copy of the same is being made available in Parliament Library ; and

(d) if so, the reference number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The guidelines on foreign collaborations have been summarised in Chapter IV of the Government publication "Guidelines for Industries", Part I.

(b) and (c). The disclosure of information relating to matters of costing, purchase prices, etc. can affect competitive position of the company and as such it is not proposed to place a copy of the Licence Agreement in the Parliament Library.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-utilisation of Capacities in Public Undertakings

6411. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of each public sector undertaking under his Ministry which is at present not being utilised resulting in the shortfall in production as compared to target, unit-to-unit ; and

(b) the various steps being taken to improve the performance of these undertakings particularly in the matter of updating their technical skill, renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery on a regular planned basis and entering into latest foreign technological collaboration, diversification into newer areas of manufacture and provision of adequate funds by Government to meet working capital requirements, etc. ?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) There are 36 Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry, out of which 4 are promotional units and one unit viz. Tyre Corporation of India has been incorporated recently. In view of the changes in product mix and other relevant factors, the achievable capacity is fixed as the target of production for the undertaking. A statement showing the production target for April, 1983 to February, 1984 and actual production in the same period is attached.

(b) The performance of Public Sector Undertakings is reviewed continuously at regular intervals and corrective action wherever necessary to improve the performance of these undertakings is taken by the undertakings/Government. The corrective steps differ from undertaking to undertaking and are decided while keeping in view the various factors prevalent at a particular time.

These steps include gradual renewal and replacement of old plant and machinery on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG sets to overcome power shortage and urging the State Electricity Boards to get more power, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, adequate provision of funds by Government to meet working capital requirements to the extent possible and providing assistance in meeting their raw material inputs.

Statement

Cumulative (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the Undertaking	Production target (April '83 Feb., '84)	Actual Production (April '83 Feb., '84)	%age achievement of target
1	2	3	4	5
	Department of Industrial Development			
1.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	3196.10	2992.17	93.62%

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	188.76	100.82	53.41%
3.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	9666.27	8666.22	89.65%
4.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	1402.00	1421.00	101.36%
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	10075.65	9693.22	96.20%
6.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	7033.83	4950.78	70.39%
7.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	7905.96	8031.72	101.59%
8.	National Instruments Ltd.	464.84	397.11	85.43%
10.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	2919.30	2976.24	101.95%
11.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	517.43	336.60	65.05%
12.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	491.68	454.75	92.49%
	Total	47431.82	43645.24	92.02%

		*Oct., 1983	
		February, 1984	
13.	*(a) Hindustan Salts Ltd.	6.22	
	(b) Sambhar Salts Ltd.	20.57	

*The account year is from 1st October to 30th September.

Department of Heavy Industry

1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	116360	106611	92%
2.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.@	27799	26586	96%
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	24642	13746	56%
4.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	7748	8027	104%
5.	Jessop and Co. Ltd.	5709	4831	85%
6.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	4905	4589	94%

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	6308	4925	78%
8.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	4209	3838	83%
9.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	3224	3915	121%
10.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	2154	2054	95%
11.	Scooters India Ltd.	3785	1559	41%
12.	Bharat Pumps and Compressers Ltd.	2979	3162	106%
13.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	952	786	83%
14.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	1618	2108	130%
15.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	638	392	61%
16.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	544	439	81%
17.	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineering Ltd.*	686	777	113%
18.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	239	239	100%
	Total	214899	188584	88%

@Excluding HMT Bearings.

*Excludlng Weighbird India Ltd. (WIL)

Diversification Plants of certain Big Companies

6412. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of various diversification plants of the Companies which have recently been cleared by the Centre (i) Shriram Fibres (ii) Goenkas of Calcutta ; (iii) Bata India Ltd., Calcutta ; and (iv) Hindustan Motors of Birlas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Proposals for diversification in the permissible industries within the existing licensed capacity are received and cleared by various Ministries/Departments administratively concerned with the items of manufacture. Precise information on the diversification proposals is not centrally maintained and monitored in this Ministry.

Freedom Fighters Honoured by Samman Nidhi

6413. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that freedom fighters

have been honoured by Samman Nidhi ;

(b) if so, how many have been honoured during the last three years and how many more applications are pending with the Ministry ;

(c) whether rest of the applications have not been processed due to lack of staff ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to make up the shortage of staff and the number of cases pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). The Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme 1972 was liberalised with effect from Ist August, 1980 and was given the name Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Till the end of February of this year 10,114 freedom fighters have been granted Samman Pension out of 1,75,625 claims received under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme of 1980. 1,39,178 claims out of a total of 4,24,819 cases under the old and new schemes are pending for want of verification reports from the State Governments and the requisite details called for from the claimants.

Per Capita Investment for each State in Each Plan

6414. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) per capita investment in each plan in each State by the Centre with plan-wise and State-wise break-up in details ;

(b) whether there is any disparity in investment from region to region creating discontentment ;

(c) whether there is any guideline deciding investment ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI (S B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). These figures are not maintained and hence it is not possible to furnish them. In any case, Plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infra-structural and social welfare services as well as investment in public sector projects and units. The former are decided on national requirements, while the latter are decided on techno-economic and other considerations. Since the basis and the criteria for Central investments are different, it is not possible to attempt to furnish these figures. Also, the population base keeps changing even within a Plan period.

Per Capita Income of States and Union Territories

6415. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) latest figures of per capita income of different States and Union Territories both in current and constant price with State-wise break-up in details ;

(b) same for the last fifteen years ;

(c) whether the development due to Planning has become uneven and the disparity between the States are on the increase ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The figures of per capita income (not domestic product) of the States and Union Territories, from 1970-71, at constant 1970-71 prices and at current prices as computed by the Central Statistical Organisation are given in statement I and II (See Cols. 229-238). Comparable figures for the years before 1970-71 are not available.

(c) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that planning has resulted in uneven development or that planning has resulted in increasing the disparity between the States. On the other hand, the aim of planning is to bring about a more even development.

(d) The problem of regional imbalances/disparities is sought to be tackled in the Sixth Plan through various measures. At the Central level, the following policies and programmes have been adopted :

(i) Resource Transfer which is weight-

ed in favour of backward States ;

(ii) Special Area Development Programmes directed at specific backward/problem areas ; and

(iii) Incentive measures to promote private investment in backward areas.

Steel Requirements of A and N Administration

6416. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total steel requirement received from the Administration by the Steel Authority of India Limited for construction work in A and N Islands for the last three years ; and

(b) how much of it has been released ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Position regarding requirements of steel received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and offers made by the Steel Authority of India Limited is as follows :

(Quantity in tonnes)

Year	Requirements of steel indicated by Andaman and Nicobar Administration	Offers made by SAIL
1981-82	221.175	251.175
1982-83	1779.500	1753.000
1983-84	2811.000	1971.000 (upto Feb., 1984)

SAIL has been asked to make offers for balance materials against the requirements indicated for 1983-84.

C.B.I. Probe into Death of an Employee of Bihar Legislative Assembly

6417. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1835 on 3 August, 1983 regarding C.B.I. probe into death of an employee of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and state the progress made by the C.B.I. in solving the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The case is still under investigation and is likely to be finalised soon.

Monitoring on Letters of Intent

6418. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently addressed a communication to State Chief Ministers asking them to closely monitor the implementation of the letters of intent granted to the State Industrial Development Corporation ; and

(b) in what manner Government propose to monitor implementation of projects by the State IDCS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated the 23rd February, 1984 has

Statement-I

Estimates of Per Capita Net Domestic Product

(at current prices) (Rs.)

States	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh	586	627	657	857	1010	883	877	1002	1083	1167	1313	1536	—
2. Assam	535	548	577	648	822	783	875	933	1007	1063	1221	1380	—
3. Bihar	402	415	480	575	687	661	697	741	773	806	927	995	—
4. Gujarat	829	827	761	1116	1037	1239	1404	1520	1548	1641	1828	2192	2182
5. Haryana	877	960	1015	1217	1300	1434	1646	1768	1895	1949	2331	2581	2798
6. Himachal Pradesh	678	716	769	936	1048	1078	1029	1178	1295	1288	1523	1659	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	548	588	610	716	830	928	909	1113	1222	1301	1496	1630	—
8. Karnataka	685	698	712	973	1077	1005	999	1132	1136	1208	1314	1541	1559
9. Kerala	594	592	602	811	910	954	1009	1043	1121	1271	1379	1447	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	484	534	575	733	837	781	778	926	889	855	1131	1241	1310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Maharashtra	783	808	838	1087	1160	1388	1515	1663	1800	2034	2261	2496	2525
12. Manipur	377	446	550	663	778	776	752	780	792	945	1052	1045	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Orissa	478	473	575	699	715	729	690	845	873	847	1101	1308	—
15. Punjab	1070	1121	1244	1513	1634	1749	2019	2231	2351	2611	2771	3164	3484
16. Rajasthan	620	560	597	827	849	863	948	1020	1150	1023	1277	1417	—
17. Tamil Nadu	581	648	669	794	826	832	944	1018	1070	1210	1197	1373	—
18. Tripura	502	563	534	649	789	813	896	928	1019	1095	—	—	—
19. Uttar Pradesh	486	497	603	668	752	721	818	929	935	965	1280	1313	1439
20. West Bengal	722	779	781	935	1081	1109	1194	1266	1304	1413	1553	1595	—
21. Delhi	1199	1303	1384	1539	1863	2033	2174	2340	2401	2628	2872	3208	—
22. Goa, Daman and Diu	916	993	1048	1284	1506	1615	1791	2000	2119	2527	2794	—	—
23. Pondicherry	832	909	1044	1360	1484	1580	1706	2007	2459	2905	2928	—	—

24. Arunachal Pradesh	350	373	390	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. All India (per capita net national product)	633	660	712	871	1006	1024	1077	1191	1252 1312	— 1333	1559	1758	1891

Q : — Quick Estimates

— Not available.

Note : Owing to differences in source material and methodology used, the figures for different states are not strictly comparable.

Source : State Statistical Bureaus, for estimates at State level ;

National Accounts Statistics, CSO, for all-India estimates.

Statement-II

Estimates of Per Capita Net Domestic Product at Constant Prices

(at 1970-71 prices) (Rs.)

State/UTs	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Q)
1. Andhra Pradesh	586	592	534	624	628	625	556	616	659	631	649	718	—
2. Assam	535	544	552	549	530	559	538	565	545	516	558	546	—
3. Bihar	402	406	397	382	394	413	423	437	438	406	447	448	—
4. Gujarat	829	832	650	775	652	818	851	882	911	852	861	948	861
5. Haryana	877	887	846	819	802	939	976	991	1064	965	1061	1078	1124
6. Himachal Pradesh	678	680	669	693	678	738	686	729	742	646	694	719	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	548	547	538	559	566	573	553	611	648	633	673	681	—
8. Karnataka	685	683	629	719	696	702	631	723	723	675	637	678	662
9. Kerala	594	613	615	600	595	610	592	590	593	612	619	636	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	484	507	474	477	467	497	449	507	480	392	493	512	500
11. Maharashtra	783	786	729	799	855	878	914	964	1002	1000	980	1007	978
12. Manipur	377	390	375	444	470	469	464	488	444	430	462	462	—
13. Orissa	478	427	462	483	410	475	435	503	527	428	529	564	—
14. Punjab	1070	1084	1098	1107	1120	1192	1244	1320	1388	1365	1380	1443	1474

15.	Rajasthan	620	536	498	541	499	572	584	600	642	534	555	585	—
16.	Tamil Nadu	581	599	589	603	514	598	600	656	669	646	645	667	—
17.	Tripura	502	540	461	553	512	518	563	580	592	590	—	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	486	450	467	436	446	474	477	506	514	432	518	520	529
19.	West Bengal	722	738	701	708	715	747	753	794	761	716	761	720	—
20.	Delhi	1199	1236	1216	1208	1207	1271	1313	1352	1382	1396	1367	1441	—
21.	Goa, Daman and Diu	916	1006	992	1016	1148	1224	1238	1293	1240	1296	1421	—	—
22.	Pondicherry	832	918	898	874	848	913	966	1080	1324	1335	1138	—	—
	All India (per capita NNP)	633	627	604	621	618	661	650	693	716	662	697	715	712

Q : Quick Estimates

— : Not available

Note : Owing to differences in source material and methodology used, the figures are not strictly comparable.

Source : State Statistical Bureaus ; for estimates at State level ;
National Accounts Statistics, C.S.O. for all-India estimates.

been sent to Chief Ministers requesting them to evolve a comprehensive system of monitoring the progress of implementation of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences.

(b) The progress of letters of intent and industrial licences is monitored in the Ministry of Industry through the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Directorate General of Technical Development and the Administrative Sections concerned. The Administrative Ministries also watch the progress of letters of intent and licences pertaining to them.

Poverty in the Tribal Areas

6419. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the absolute poverty prevalent in the tribal areas of various States in the country ;

(b) whether any survey had at any stage been conducted about the estimated number of tribal people in these areas living below poverty line ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken at the Central level to ameliorate their condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Government are aware that in general poor socio-economic conditions prevail in tribal areas of the country.

(b) and (c). Surveys such as National Sample Survey, Agricultural Census, Economic Census, Universal Bench Mark Survey and ad-hoc surveys and studies are conducted by Government from time to time on socio-economic conditions in the country including tribal areas as a regular planning process. No specific comprehensive survey to identify tribal people living below poverty line has been undertaken. But it is estimated that majority of the tribal families are below the poverty line. Surveys have also been conducted in some States and Union Territories to identify people living in poverty conditions for assistance under different programmes.

(d) The tribal sub-Plan concept adopted during the Fifth Five Year Plan continues to be the main instrument for tribal development. The Central Government gives financial assistance to States for implementing tribal development programmes as an additive to their own efforts for taking up family-oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the beneficiary families in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, small industries, etc.

Regularisation of Daily Wage Workers

6420. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether services of a large number of daily wage workers who were engaged during 1980 or earlier have not yet been regularised so far ;

(b) the minimum period stipulated in the rules for which a casual worker and a daily wage worker can be continuously engaged together with the definitions of the 'casual worker' and the 'daily wage worker' ;

(c) whether inspite of imposing a ban, various Ministries/Departments are still engaging casual workers who in the process have completed more than 240 days in 2 years ;

(d) whether Government are aware that some class IV vacancies are being filled through *ad hoc* basis for two months and after giving enough gap again for two to three months or so ; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Casual workers may be engaged by various Ministries/Departments etc., under their own powers. They are also competent to

appoint them on regular basis against Group 'D' posts in relaxation of the Employment Exchange procedure subject to their satisfying certain conditions as prescribed in the general instructions on the subject. Since recruitment and regularisation of casual workers is not done through a central agency, it is not possible to give details of casual workers, who were recruited during 1980 or earlier, but have not yet been regularised.

(b) The services of casual workers recruited in various Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India may be regularised in the manner mentioned at (a) above subject to certain conditions, if they have put in at least 240 days of service as casual workers (including broken periods of service) during each of the two consecutive years on the date of appointment against a regular group D post.

A casual/daily wage worker is a person who has been recruited for work of purely temporary/casual/seasonal/intermittent nature and is engaged on daily wage basis.

(c) Though a ban was imposed with effect from 21.3.1979 in regard to engagement of persons on daily wage basis for work of regular nature, persons on daily wage basis may still be recruited for work of purely temporary/casual/seasonal/intermittent nature, if their recruitment is warranted by the requirements of a Ministry/Department etc.

(d) There are no instructions of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms requiring casual/daily wage workers being appointed on *ad hoc* basis against Group 'D' posts. On the other hand there is a ban on daily wage workers being appointed for work of a regular nature. As the information regarding *ad hoc* appointments, if any, made by Ministries/Departments is not monitored centrally, this Department is not aware of the position in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

Number of Employees Working in Laxmi Cement Factory

6421. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees serving in Laxmi Cement Factory, J.K. Puram in district Sirohi of Rajasthan ;

(b) whether the employees serving therein have since been confirmed and daily or monthly wage being paid to them ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have reported that the total number of employees serving in Laxmi Cement Factory in District Sirohi is 540, of whom 408 are confirmed ; the factory is paying wages to the workers as per Cement Wage Board Award ; and that the minimum wages being paid to the regular workers is Rs. 930/- per month.

Inclusion of SC/ST in Select Lists in the Cadre of Under Secretary/Section Officer of Central Secretariat Service

6422. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is maintaining Select Lists in the cadre of Under Secretary/Section Officer of the Central Secretariat Service for the years 1980 to 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who have been included in the select lists in the cadre of Under Secretary/Section Officer of the Central Secretariat Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers included in the Select Lists is given below ;

Grade	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Under Secretary (1980-83)	105*	2*
Section Officer (1980-1982)£	188	10

* 7 vacancies for Scheduled Caste and 13 for Scheduled Tribe category remain unfilled in the Select List for the year 1983 for which a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination open only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers is being held in April, 1984.

£ Select List for Section Officers' Grade for the year 1983 has not yet issued.

294 डाउन पैसेन्जर गाड़ी की रेल डाक सेवा डिब्बे से पार्सलों की चोरी

6423. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के भटनी, वाराणसी संभाग में 294 डाउन पेसेन्जर गाड़ी की रेल डाक सेवा डिब्बे से एक लाख के अधिक पार्सल चोरी चले गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1980 से आज तक रेलों में कितनी डकैतियां और चोरियां हुई ;

(ग)क्या चोरी और डकैती के सभी मामलों का पता लगा लिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चोरों से कितनी मात्रा में सामान और धन बरामद किया गया है ;

(ङ) क्या चोरों और डकैतों से बरामद धन सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को दे दिया गया है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (च) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 12-2-1984 को उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे के भटनी-वाराणसी स्टेशन पर 254 डाउन पेसेन्जर गाड़ी न कि 294 डाउन पेसेन्जर गाड़ी के रेल डाक सेवा डिब्बे से, लगभग 2,00,000 (दो लाख रुपए केवल) मूल्य की लगभग 240 इंस्यौर्ड वस्तुएं चोरी की गई हैं। वर्ष 1980 से ऐसे 11 मामले हुए। पुलिस द्वारा अब तक 3 मामले सुलझा लिए गए हैं। एक मामले में पुलिस द्वारा 15450 /-रु० बरामद किए गए।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1980 के बाद चलती हुई रेल गाड़ियों में डकैतियों और लूटपाट के मामलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	वर्ष 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (जनवरी तक)
(I) डकैतियों की संख्या	99	131	115	109	10
(II) लूटपाट की संख्या	252	239	276	219	16

चोरी तथा डकैतियों के मामलों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संकलित नहीं किए जाते क्योंकि अपराध सहित विधि व व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है।

Representation of Transport Association Regarding Tyre Prices

6424. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of tyres of heavy vehicles and others have been increased by Rs. 800/- per tyre for State owned transport Undertakings recently in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether any representation has been received by Government from the Transport Associations to curb cartel action by tyre companies ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Representation has been received from Association of State Road Transport Undertakings that some tyre manufacturers have effected uniform increase of Rs. 800/- per tyre from the price negotiated by them and have requested Government to prevail upon tyre manufacturers to revert to negotiated prices and prevent cartel action by the manufacturers. Tyre companies which negotiated with the State Road Transport Undertakings for supply of tyres have denied having increased prices by Rs. 800/- per tyre.

(c) There is no price or distribution control on tyres.

Plan to save Mica Industry by Nationalisation

6425. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the mica mines in the country are in private sector and there is steady decrease in the number of mines, mica production and employment in them for the last ten years, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether there is any plan to nationalise the mica mines to save the industry ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Decision to nationalise an industry is taken only if adequate justification exists and after examining all the implications.

Statement

Mica mines in the country are largely in the private sector. According to the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines, it is noticed that the number of reporting mines has been going down for quite some time. Likewise, production of mica has also registered a decrease. The daily average of labour employed has also been noticed to be declining. The details are as under :

Year	Reporting Mines	Average Employment	Production in Tonnes	
			Crude Mica	Waste Scraps
1	2	3	4	5
1974	378	10158	13804	5060

1	2	3	4	5
1975	387	10235	11501	4222
1976	333	7962	9494	4306
1977	297	7366	9352	5319
1978	231	6848	9593	4681
1979	281	5911	9073	5107
1980	274	6662	7934	4393
1981	258	6735	8534	4456
1982	244	6599	8776	4574
1983	Not available	Not available	7284	3700

People below the Poverty Line

6426. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of people below the poverty line on 1966 ;

(b) percentage of them below the poverty line in 1977 ;

(c) percentage of them in 1980 ;

(d) percentage of people below the poverty line as on date ;

(e) the steps taken by Government within the last four years to take people above the poverty line ; and

(f) the percentage of people, if any, taken above the poverty line during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No official estimates of people below the poverty line are available for the year 1966.

(b) For the year 1977-78 the estimated percentage is 48.1.

(c) For the year 1979-80 the estimated percentage is 51.1.

(d) Estimates for the year 1983-84 are not yet available.

(e) and (f). Apart from steps for the general growth of the economy, Government have been implementing a number of specific redistributive poverty alleviation programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the training of Rural Youth of Self-employment (TRYSEM). Besides, the 20-Point Programme is also aimed towards the same end of alleviation of poverty. From August 1983, a Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to alleviate poverty has also been introduced. It is estimated that in the first two years of the Sixth Plan, the percentage of people below the poverty line has come down from 51.1 to 41.

लाटरी योजना से प्राप्त राजस्व

6427. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1983-84 के दौरान लाटरी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त राजस्व का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : उपलब्ध सूचना **विवरण** में दी

गई है। शेष राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	1983-84 के दौरान लाटरी से प्राप्त राजस्व
1.	जम्मू व काश्मीर	कोई राज्य लाटरी नहीं है।
2.	कर्नाटक	रु० 3,22,00,000
3.	केरल	रु० 8,88,20,071
4.	महाराष्ट्र	रु० 6,51,00,000
5.	मणिपुर	रु० 18,25,002
6.	मेघालय	रु० 50,02,000
7.	नागालैंड	रु० 40,00,000
8.	उड़ीसा	रु० 37,50,000
9.	सिक्किम	रु० 45,00,000
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	रु० 4,00,00,000
11.	अ० तथा नि० द्वीप	कोई राज्य लाटरी नहीं है।
12.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	रु० 66,23,000
13.	चंडीगढ़	कोई राज्य लाटरी नहीं है।
14.	दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	,, ,,
15.	गोवा, दमन दीव	,, ,,
16.	लक्षद्वीप	,, ,,
17.	मिजोरम	,, ,,
18.	पांडिचेरी	,, ,,

Industrial Licences sanctioned in Gujarat State

6428. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of industrial licences sanctioned to the private entrepreneurs in large, medium and small-scale industries in Gujarat during the years 1982 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Under the provisions of the Industries (Development) and Regulation) Act, 170 Industrial Licences were granted during the years 1982 and 1983 to private entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the State of Gujarat.

Survey of Atomic Minerals in the Country

6429. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of atomic minerals in the country has been conducted during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals found during the survey ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Several primary uranium minerals like Uraninite (Uranium Oxides), Coffinite (Uranium Silicate), Brannerites (U-Ca-Ti-Oxides) and a number of secondary uranium minerals like Tyuyamunite (Calcium-Uranium-Vandate) Bacquerelite (Hyderabad Ca-U-Oxides) and Uranophane (Calcium-U-Silicate) have been identified this year in various parts of the country. In addition, a number of niobium-tantalum bearing minerals like columbite-tentalite, (Fe-Mn-Nb-Ta Oxide) Pyrochlore microlite (Na Ca Nb-Ta-Oxide), Betafite (U-Ca-Nb-

Ta-Ti Oxides) and samarskite (U-rare earths-Nb-Ta Oxides) have also been located in various rock types in different states.

लक्ष्मी सीमेंट फैक्टरी, राजस्थान की चिमनी में अवक्षेपक (प्रीसीपीटेटर) को लगाना

6430. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लक्ष्मी सीमेंट फैक्टरी, बनास (राजस्थान) की चिमनी में अभी तक कोई अवक्षेपक (प्रीसीपीटेटर) नहीं लगाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सीमेंट फैक्टरी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि सीमेंट कम्पनी ने फैक्टरी के विभिन्न खण्डों में बैग टाइप साइक्लोन टाइप डस्ट कलेक्टरों, इलेक्ट्रो-स्टैटिक प्रिसिपिटेटरों आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रदूषण नियंत्रण उपकरण लगाए हैं। उसने यह भी सूचित किया है कि रुकावटों के होने और बिजली में वोल्टता में बहुत अधिक उतार-चढ़ाव के कारण फैक्टरी के विलन इलेक्ट्रोस्टैटिक प्रिसिपिरेटर को नुकसान पहुंचा है और कम्पनी ने मरम्मत के बाद इसे अप्रैल, 1984 में फिर से चालू करने का वचन दिया है।

Development of CRP and BSF Battalions in Punjab

6431. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of CRP and BSF battalions deployed in Punjab upto date ;

(b) whether such forces are operating under the orders of the State police authorities in all cases ;

(c) whether they have been able to apprehend any person responsible for actual or attempted murder, and to seize any illegal arms ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to indicate the force deployed in Punjab.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). 76 persons involved in actual or attempted murder cases were apprehended by these forces. 65 arms and 682 rounds/cartridges of ammunition were recovered/seized by these forces.

Bomb Explosions in the Country

6432. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bomb explosions in the country apart from Punjab and Assam, month-wise/State wise in the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the steps taken to prevent such explosions ; and

(c) the cautions/instructions issued by his Ministry to public at large to ward off such explosions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Filling up of Vacancies reserved for SC and ST

6433. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in this Ministry and public undertakings under his administrative control categorywise ;

(b) whether adequate representation has

been provided to SC/ST employees ; and

(c) the policy of Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The required information is given below :—

Categorywise number of employees (as on 1.1.1983) in

Category	Ministry of Industry including attached and subordinate offices	Public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry
1	2	3
Group—A	864	31270
Group—B	1221	16522
Group—C	3861	126190
Group—D	1990	76391
Unclassified Industrial Workers	—	801

(b) While constant efforts are made to give the prescribed representation to SC/ST candidates, under-representation arises in certain categories owing to the non-availability of candidates belonging to these communities and having the required qualification, experience, length of service, etc.

(c) Under Article 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution orders have been issued for reserving 15% and 7-1/2% for SC and ST, respectively, for all direct recruitment and promotions except promotion by selection where reservations have been extended only upto the lowest rung of Group 'A'. In order to see that these percentages are fulfilled, the Government has also extended various concessions and relaxations like age concession, fee concession, relaxations of standard for suitability, and relaxation of "experience qualification" for direct recruitment only. To attract SC and ST candidates for appointment against reserved vacancies, the Government have also installed a system of wide publicity network requiring the reserved vacancies (in direct recruitment) to be advertised in newspapers, announced over various Stations of All India Radio (AIR), circulate them to the Employment Exchanges, sending the notification to voluntary associations for SC/STs and to the Director of SC/ST welfare in States and Union Territories. If suitable SC/ST candidates are not available for appointment against reserved vacancies, they are de-reserved, but the reservations are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years in all cases except in promotion by selection from Group 'C' to 'B', within Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest rung of Group 'A' where there is no carry forward of reservations. There is also the system of exchange of reserved vacancies as between SC and ST in the third year of carry forward/the first year itself, depending on whether there is a carry forward benefit or not. The Government has time and again issued orders, asking the Ministries and Departments to follow the reservation orders and the steps prescribed therein strictly and impressing upon them to take action against those officials who deliberately violate reservation orders. In order to oversee that the reservation orders are being followed properly, there are Liaison Officers in the Ministries supported by special cells, who function as the local point of information. There are also the Constitutional body of Commissioner for SCs/STs, Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs, and Commission for SCs and STs. The Ministry of Home Affairs runs various coaching centres to prepare candidates belonging to SC/ST community to appear in various competitive examinations. Also centres for holding examinations in areas of ST concentrations have been opened to get more ST candidates.

Presidential directives providing for reservation for SC/ST in appointments to public

sector undertakings on the lines obtaining in Government were issued to public sector undertakings for strict compliance.

Proposal to Re-draft Tribal Sub Plan

6434. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to re-draft Tribal Sub Plan on lines of Component Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Tribal Sub-Plans in various States and Union Territories have not achieved their objectives ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The tribal sub-plans in 17 States and 2 Union Territories have achieved following objectives :—

(i) Till February 1984 about 29 lakhs tribal families have been economically assisted.

(ii) Efforts are in progress for elimination of tribals in sphere of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, forest etc.

(iii) Human resources development is in progress through education, training and special coaching of scheduled tribe boys.

(iv) Infrastructure developments specially construction of roads, communication facilities, irrigation, rural electrification etc. are in progress.

(c) Question does not arise.

Demand of Maruti Car

6435. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 130 crores had been collected as deposits against Maruti booking ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 90 per cent applicants have applied for Maruti cars only ; and

(c) if so, whether a change in the production schedule is being mooted in view of heavy demand for cars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd., had taken deposits amounting to Rs. 134.36 crores against booking of vehicles.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production schedule has been prepared taking into account the pattern of bookings.

Vocational Training Facilities in Tribal Areas

6436. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Vocational training facilities and Vocational guidance centres working in different tribal areas of the country ; and

(b) the number of tribal boys and girls getting benefit therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Under the programme of vocational guidance started in 1957 through National Employment Service programme, a network of vocational guidance units at 264 Employment Exchanges and 74 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau have been set up in the country. Guidance services to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are also provided through 15 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The list of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres

for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is at statement. Individual guidance and group guidance are given through the above net-work by way of career talks in schools and colleges, career exhibitions and career conferences, etc.

(b) In 1982, 20271 Scheduled Tribe candidates were given individual guidance and 19080 candidates were given group guidance through the above net-work. In addition, 17,000 Scheduled Tribe candidates were provided vocational guidance through Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. At the end of December, 1982, about 5763 Scheduled Tribe Candidates were on the rolls of Industrial Training Institutes and 3,074 candidates were under going training under the apprenticeship training scheme.

Statement

List of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)

1. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, 14, Daryaganj, New Delhi.

2. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, 33, Anna Salai, Nandnam, Madras.

3. Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Regional Employment Exchange, G.T. Road, Kanpur (U.P.).

4. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, 21, Napier Town, Jabalpur.

5. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Regional Employment Exchange, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.

6. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Divisional Employment Exchange, Trivandrum.

7. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Purto Bhavan, Salt Lake, Calcutta.

8. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Employment Exchange, Jalebi Chowk, Jaipur.

9. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, C/5, Govt. M.S. Building, Nanpura, Surat.

10. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, 6, Welfare Commercial Bhavan, Main Road, Ranchi.

11. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Imphal (Manipur).

12. Coaching-cum-guidance Centre for SC/ST, Aizawl.

13. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, 22/1, Hossar Road, Bangalore.

14. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, Divisional Employment Exchange, Main Sectt., Hissar.

15. Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for SC/ST, C/O Regional Employment Exchange, Rourkela.

Guidelines for Identification of Primitive Tribal Groups

6437. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the guidelines for identification of the primitive tribal group, their main issues and the projects prepared and their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The broad criteria adopted for identifying primitive tribal groups are, (a) pre-agricultural level of technology, (b) low level of literacy and (c) near stagnant population and (d) general backwardness. One of the difficulties is in getting suitable personnel for working with these people who require an extremely delicate handling. In many cases, the ecological balance of these groups has been distributed and they are pressed between the advanced communities both tribal and non-tribal and dwindling forest resources. Some of them face special health problems. So far 72 primitive tribal groups have been identified. Programmes are implemented for all the groups. Detailed

Project reports for 40 groups have been prepared taking into account the specific problems of each tribal group. Separate organisational structures are being created, wherever necessary, and emphasis is laid more on family-oriented schemes taking into account the traditional skills and potentialities of the groups. The developmental programmes implemented for them mainly fall under sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, social forestry, small scale industries and vocational training. The Ministry of Home Affairs have earmarked a special Central Assistance of Rs. 18.50 crores for development programmes for primitive tribal groups during the Sixth Plan.

Seizure of Pak Markings Arms on Indo-Pak Border

6438. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 129 small arms and 9 grenades manufacturers in Pakistan were seized on the Indo-Pak border in J and K on 6th March, 1984 ;

(b) whether the arms include 123 revolvers, 3 pistols, 2 shot guns and rifles and most of them are manufactured in Daragum factory in Pakistan ;

(c) whether some Pakistani nationals have also been arrested in this connection ;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to check the arms infiltration into India ; and

(e) the measures taken by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for Expansion and Modernisation Programmes of Steel Producers

6439. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide a measure of relief to major steel producers by reducing their contribution to the Steel Development Fund (SDF) and reducing the interest rate on loans granted by the SDF to them for financing their expansion and modernisation programme ;

(b) if so, what extent the interest rate on loans has been reduced ;

(c) whether after taking this decision, the major steel producers have expanded their modernisation programme ; and

(d) if so, to what extent this modernisation programme has been fulfilled by these producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). Some relief was provided last year. Effective October 1, 1983 the rates of interest applicable to the loans sanctioned from the Steel Development Fund are as follows :

Category of Project	Rate of interest per annum
Directly related to production	8%
Infrastructural investments/services	5%
Social Welfare Schemes	2%

The relief is intended to encourage investments in the modernisation programmes of the integrated steel plants : it is expected that this will accelerate their modernisation and technological upgradation and proposals for this are being formulated by the steel plants.

Growth of GNP During Sixth Plan

6440. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the

Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a bid to make the Seventh Plan a period of consolidation, the Planning Commission has set its sight on achieving a seven per cent increase in the Gross National Product growth ;

(b) if so, whether the Sixth Plan GNP growth was 5.5 per cent ;

(c) if so, whether the Seventh Plan outlay has been prepared by the Ministry ; and

(d) if so, by what time the formation of the Seventh Plan is likely to be decided upon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No projections of GNP growth for the Seventh Plan has yet been finalised.

(b) The Sixth Plan GNP growth is likely to be 5.4 per cent per annum over the first three years of the Plan.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper for the Seventh Plan. This, on approval by the National Development Council will form the basis on which the detailed work of Plan formulation will be undertaken by the Centre and the States. It is too early to state by what time the Seventh Plan will be formulated.

Investments in Science and Technology

6442. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that investments in Science and Technology are not commensurate with returns as judged from various indications of achievements (Statesman dated 12 February, 84) ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Investments made in Science and Technology have yielded rich dividends within a short span. The country has been able to achieve, among other things, self-sufficiency in food production ; increase in life expectancy at birth ; decline in the prevalence of major communicable diseases and complete eradication of small pox ; self-sufficiency in consumer products and significant progress in the production of capital goods ; increase in the irrigation potential ; construction of a large network of roads ; significant progress in the generation and distribution of electricity ; substantial increase in communication facilities ; installation and commissioning of indigenous atomic power plants ; impressive results in the field of space science and oil exploration and production.

(b) Deployment of resources devoted to science and technology is regularly reviewed.

Condition of Steel Industry

6443. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether it is a fact that indigenous research results have found little application as judged from condition of Steel Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : The Steel Authority of India set up a Research and Development Centre in 1972. The Centre is manned by over 300 scientists and technologists.

19 research projects completed by the Centre have been already implemented in the plants ; these are as follows :

Sl. No	Project Title	Related plant
1.	Optimization of the operation regime of blast furnace with high basic sinter and without raw limestone in the burden.	BSP
2.	Development of optimum thermal and oxygen lancing regime for BSP open hearth furnaces.	BSP
3.	Scale loss reduction in Wire Rod Mill.	BSP
4.	Investigation and improvement of heating operation of soaking pits.	BSP
5.	Investigation and improvement of the rail production technology out of semi-killed steel.	BSP
6.	Investigation and improvement of heating operation of soaking pits.	RSP
7.	Desulphurisation of hot metal out side the blast furnace.	KIW*
8.	Lime dust injection in B.F.	KIW*
9.	Desiliconisation of hot metal out side the blast furnace.	DSP
10.	Improving fuel combustion efficiency in soaking pits and reheating furnaces.	DSP
11.	Improving the performance of hot saw blades.	DSP
12.	Improvement in performance of entry guide at Merchant Mill.	DSP
13.	Oxygen assisted melting in EAF.	ASP
14.	Development of basic refractories for LD converters.	BSL
15.	Roll lubrication in Hot Strip Mill.	BSL
16.	Optimisation of process parameters of sintering in each plant and evaluation of properties.	BSL/RSP
17.	Improvement of effectiveness of crushing of coal in hammer crusher.	RSP
18.	Recovery of Metallic zinc from Zinc dross wastes from galvanizing bath.	RSP
19.	Investigation of coke oven gas yield.	RSP

*Kalinga Iron Works, Orissa.

Over 300 projects and assignments are currently being pursued by the Research and Development Centre.

The R and D Centre has set up sub-centres in different steel plants to work with the operating technologists in the plants for timely completion of the research projects and to solve operating problems.

The Research and Development Centre is in close collaboration with Indian organisations and academic institutions for research in steel making. A Research Laboratory Complex is being set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.10 crores.

Industrial Growth in the Country

6444. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drought is only a poor alibi for poor industrial growth in the country as alleged by industrialists ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite claims of drought, agricultural and milk production has increased throughout the country ; including the productivity ; and

(c) whether the imports of vegetable oil, pulses, wheat and rice is in accordance with commitments of Government to IMF/EEC etc. despite claims of bumper crops ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : This would appear to be an expression of opinion by the Member.

(b) A statement giving figures of Agricultural and milk production is enclosed.

(c) There is no question of any commitment on the part of the Government with regard to these imports. Imports are made keeping in view demand and indigenous availability as also the need for buffer stock, especially in the case of foodgrains, so as to avoid hardship to consumers.

Statement

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Index of Agricultural Production (1969-70=100)	116.9	135.2	142.7	137.0
2. Index of Agricultural yield (1969-70=100)	107.6	122.7	125.6	123.8
3. Foodgrains production (million tonnes)	109.7	129.6	133.3	128.3
4. Milk Production (million tonnes)	30.33	31.57	33.50	35.00

कोटा परमाणु बिजली संयंत्र का बंद होना

6445. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :**
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा परमाणु बिजली संयंत्र की स्थापना कनाडा के सहयोग से की गई थी और क्या निर्माण के समय भारत तथा कनाडा सरकारों ने संयंत्र में खराबी आने पर उसकी मरम्मत के बारे में एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे ;

(ख)क्या संयंत्र की एक "यूनिट" "भारी जल" चूने की वजह से स्थायी रूप से बंद हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 220 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता वाले इस संयंत्र के बन्द होने पर राजस्थान की बिलली समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का विचार है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शिवराज वी०पाटिल): (क) कनाडा के साथ सन् 1963 में हुए एक सहकार करार के अनुसार राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर कनाडा की सहायता से लगाया गया था। उस करार में बिजलीघर की मरम्मत के बारे में कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Break-up of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent

6416. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the State-wise break-up of 317 industrial licences issued in 1983 for backward areas ; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of 649 letters of intent issued in 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences Issued to Backward Areas During the Year 1983

State	Number of Letters of Intent issued	Number of Industrial Licences issued
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	50	25
2. Andaman and Nicobar	—	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	7	2
4. Assam	3	22
5. Bihar	18	6
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	—
7. Gujarat	64	36
8. Goa, Daman and Diu	12	3

1	2	3
9. Haryana	46	12
10. Himachal Pradesh	20	5
11. Jammu and Kashmir	18	10
12. Karnataka	48	27
13. Kerala	25	16
14. Madhya Pradesh	45	19
15. Maharashtra	61	23
16. Manipur	1	—
17. Meghalaya	4	—
18. Nagaland	3	2
19. Orissa	12	8
20. Pondicherry	10	3
21. Punjab	18	11
22. Rajasthan	24	11
23. Tamil Nadu	32	35
24. Sikkim	—	—
25. Tripura	1	—
26. Uttar Pradesh	94	33
27. West Bengal	25	11
28. State not indicated/More than one State	5	—
Total	649	317

Declaration of Sawaimadhopur District as backward District

6447. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Rajasthan during the recent past have approached the Central Government to declare some more of their districts as backward districts including Sawaimadhopur ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have considered to declare particularly Sawaimadhopur District as backward District and if not, reasons for delay ;

(c) the time by which Sawaimadhopur District will be declared as a backward District ; and

(d) any finances earmarked by the Central Government for the upliftment of backward District of Rajasthan State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). No proposal has been received for declaration of Sawaimadhopur District as backward district ; the State Government had requested that desert areas may be identified as Special Regions and included in Category 'A'.

(d) No State-wise or district-wise allocations of funds are made for industrial development of backward areas.

Minerals in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, West Bengal

6448. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any prospecting of minerals was done in the foot hill range of Himalaya in the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A reserve of 3.25 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore with 3.80 per cent Lead and 3.83 per cent Zinc has been estimated in Gorubathan area in Darjeeling District. A reserve of approximately 745.00 million tonnes of Dolomite has been estimated in Jainti area of Jalpaiguri district. Incidence of basemetal mineralisation within the Pedong area of Darjeeling District is at present under investigation. Regional Investigations of the Gondwana Coal belt in the foot hills of Darjeeling District has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India. Directorate of Mines and Minerals, Government of West Bengal has also initiated prospecting/exploratory work for coal in the area.

Issue of Certificate for Freedom Fighters Pension

6449. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any rule that the certificate for freedom fighters pension should be given to a freedom fighter by a person who lives in the same District ;

(b) if so, the full details of the rule ;

(c) if not, the number of persons who are denied freedom fighters pension due to the same reason ; and

(d) if it is not according to the rules, whether Government would take action against the officers, who denied the freedom fighters pension on that ground ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). In the case of claims for Samman Pension based on suffering of abscondence/internment/externment under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme a certificate from a prominent freedom fighter with 5 years jail suffering, is considered for grant of Samman Pension if the certifier belongs to the same administrative unit namely, the district as the applicant as at the relevant time.

(c) No separate record of cases rejected on the basis of applicants not fulfilling the requirements mentioned against (a) and (b) above has been maintained.

(d) Does not arise.

Tiny Match Manufacturing Units

6450. SHRI S A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cottage and tiny match manufacturing units, State wise figures, enjoying the excise duty concession of Rs. 1.60 per gross for wooden matches ;

(b) the number of small scale match units in the country, State-wise figures enjoying the excise duty concession of Rs. 4.50 per gross for wooden matches ; and

(c) whether these cottage and tiny units and small scale units are also manufacturing cardboard matches and if so, the quantum produced by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Statements (I and II) are enclosed.

(c) Some of the small scale sector units are also manufacturing cardboard match boxes and their production during 1982 was 9,76,000 gross match boxes. It has been reported that none of the cottage sector units are manufacturing cardboard match boxes.

Statement-I

Tiny and Cottage Match Units enjoying the Exci e concession of Rs. 1.60 per gross for Wooden Matches

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Under KVIC (incl. Cooperatives)	No. of Units working	
			Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	183	303
2.	Assam	3	—	3
3.	Bihar	7	—	7
4.	Delhi	3	—	3
5.	Gujarat	4	—	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2
7.	Haryana	31	3	34
8.	Karnataka	64	82	146
9.	Kerala	230	—	230
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	8

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	15	1	16
12.	Manipur	1	—	1
13.	Orissa	9	—	9
14.	Punjab	1	—	1
15.	Rajasthan	7	2	9
16.	Tamil Nadu	3306	5657	8963
17.	Tripura	7	2	9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	51	19	70
19.	West Bengal	6	3	9
	Total	3870	5957	9827

Statement-II

Small Scale Match Units enjoying the excise duty concession of Rs. 4.50 per gross for Wooden Matches

S. No.	State	No. of Units working
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Karnataka	5
6.	Kerala	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1
8.	Orissa	3
9.	Punjab	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	981
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2
12.	West Bengal	1
		1,008

Remaining States and Union Territories have no units.

Projects Shifted to Seventh Plan

6451. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many projects may spill over to Seventh Plan due to inordinate delay in finalising financial and technical aspects of several Sixth Plan Public Sector Projects and if so, full details of such projects (F.E. 23-2-1984) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such delays and failure will burden and cripple Seventh Plan also ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the delays have been largely due to bureaucratic red tape and not due to paucity of resources and whether this will result in longer dependence on imports ; and

(d) whether Government will fully professionalise various technical Ministries to overcome IAS bureaucracy and grip ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tapping of Basic Infrastructure Like Power, Coal and Transport

6452. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report appearing in Hindustan Times dated 18 January, 1984 stating the observations of the Planning Commission's Secretary in a panel discussion that tremendous investments had gone into the basic infrastructure framework like coal, power and transport, but the potential of these areas had not been fully tapped ;

(b) if so, the total investments in each of these fields as yet and what was the expected potential from each of these areas and how much was tapped ; and

(c) whether the investments are yielding reasonable returns ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) **Power :**

The total investment in the power sector in the first three years of the Sixth Plan was Rs. 8,862 crores. The installed capacity of public utilities was 28,490 MW in 1979-80. The additions in the first three years of the Sixth Plan were 7,058 MW taking the total to 35,548 MW. The potential of a power station is its attainable Plant Load Factor. According to the Committee on Power, this should be about 58%. The achievements during the Sixth Plan are as follows :

1980-81	44.6%
1981-82	46.8%
1982-83	49.8%

Coal :

The total investment in the coal sector in the first three years of the Sixth Plan was Rs. 1,660 crores. In the Sixth Plan, the annual plan targets of production were regulated in relation to the likely materialisation of the demand and the large pit-head stocks of coal that had accumulated. While availability of coal was not a serious constraint, productivity levels achieved were, however, low. The output per manshift envisaged in the Sixth Plan and the likely materialisations are as follows :

(Tonnes)

	1984-85	
	Sixth Plan target	Likely
Coal India Limited	1.01	0.86
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	0.83	0.79

Transport :

Investment of the order of Rs. 3,515 crores

has been made in the railways during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, thereby creating requisite infrastructure which has the potential for higher transport output with better utilisation. For example, with improved operational techniques and better maintenance practices, the railways could achieve wagon utilisation of the order of 1,125 NTKMs per wagon day compared to a level of 985 during 1980-81. It is reckoned that the railways have the capability of achieving utilisation level of 1175 NTKMs per wagon day.

Regarding ports, an investment of the order of Rs. 297 crores has been made during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, thereby creating capacity of 113.86 million tonnes by the end of 1982-83. Traffic throughout in 1982-83, was of the order of 96 million tonnes only.

(c) On an overall basis, the returns on investments could be considered reasonable in the context of the socio economic objectives of the Government. However, there is scope for further improvement in the operational and financial efficiency of the concerned undertakings.

Amount earmarked for the Development of Tribal Sub-Plan During Sixth Five Year Plan

6453. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact some amounts was earmarked for the Development of Tribal Sub-plan in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, specially the amount earmarked and spent in implementing Tribal Sub-Plan in Orissa ; and

(c) the details regarding the progress of the schemes under implementation in Orissa and under the Tribal Sub-Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 3980.50 crores is expected for implementing Tribal-sub-Plans in 17 States and 2 Union-Territories during 1980-85. The amount earmarked and spent in implementing Tribal-sub-Plan, Orissa, has been as under :—

Year	Flow from State Plan	Spl. Central Assistance
	(Rupees in crores)	
1980-85	536.31	56.51

Total : Rs. 592.82 crores.

(c) A number of family beneficiary schemes and schemes of infrastructure development are under implementation in Agriculture, Horti-culture, Soil-Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests, Industries, Roads, Drinking Water supply, Education, Rural Electrification, Irrigation, Cooperation and Health etc. Upto February 1984 about 29 lakhs tribal families have been economically assisted in the country out of which 3.10 lakhs families have been covered in Orissa State.

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में तकनीकी दृष्टि से सक्षम कर्मचारी

6454. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है जिनमें तकनीकी क्षमता वाले कर्मचारियों को आवश्यक संख्या में नियुक्त किया गया है तथा राज्यवार उन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की संख्या क्या है जिनमें इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की कमी है ; और

(ख) उस कमी के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस प्रकार की कमी को समाप्त करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि-

राम राव) : (क) और (ख) देश के जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में महाप्रबन्धकों/कार्यशील (फंक्शनल) प्रबन्धकों की स्वीकृत संख्या सम्बन्धी राज्य-वार सूचना को दर्शाने वाला एक **विवरण** संलग्न है। महा-प्रबन्धकों/कार्यशील (फंक्शनल) प्रबन्धकों में से बहुत से तकनीकी अर्हताप्राप्त व्यक्ति हैं। फिर भी, जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की तकनीकी क्षमता को और अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य/संघशासित क्षेत्र की सरकारों के बीच जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की पुनःसंरचना करने के लिए उसमें कार्यशील प्रबन्धकों की संख्या 4 तक घटाकर और प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में उस जिले से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी विषयों में 3 तक परियोजना प्रबन्धक नियुक्त करके अन्तःसम्बद्ध कार्य किए गए हैं।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघशासित प्रदेश का नाम	जिला केन्द्रों की संख्या		महाप्रबंधक	क्रियाशील प्रबंधक	दिनांक को
		स्वीकृति के बारे में सूचना		स्वीकृत	कार्य करने वालों की संख्या	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22	22	110	97	31-12-83
2.	असम	10	9	44	38	,,
3.	बिहार	33	31	166	97	31-12-82
4.	गुजरात	17	17	120	120	31-12-83
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	12	51	26	,,
6.	हरियाणा	12	12	43	27	,,
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	14	12	78	63	,,
8.	कर्नाटक	19	19	86	52	,,
9.	केरल	12	12	92	43	31-12-82
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	45	43	352	268	31-12-83
11.	महाराष्ट्र	29	27	101	99	,,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	मणिपुर	6	6	48	30	31-12-83
13.	मेघालय	5	3	16	5	,,
14.	नागालैंड	7	7	40	38	,,
15.	उड़ीसा	13	13	52	51	,,
16.	पंजाब	12	12	55	29	,,
17.	राजस्थान	26	24	62	58	31-12-82
18.	सिक्किम	1	1	4	4	31-12-83
19.	तमिलनाडु	14	14	112	112	31-12-82
20.	त्रिपुरा	3	3	18	5	31-12-83
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	56	50	285	220	31-12-82
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	15	15	117	94	31-12-83
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	5	20	20	,,
24.	मिजोरम	2	2	6	3	,,
25.	पांडिचेरी	1	1	5	5	,,
26.	गोवा, दमन और दीव	1	जिला उद्योग केन्द्र अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है।			
27.	दादर और नगर हवेली	1	1	5	1	,,
28.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1	1	5	3	,,
29.	चंडीगढ़	1	1	4	2	,,
	कुल	395	375	2095	1600	

स्रोत : *राज्य/संघशासित प्रदेश की सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना*

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के पेंशन के मामले

6455. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य सरकार और मंत्रालय के पास विचाराधीन उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पर्वतीय जिलों के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के पेंशन सम्बन्धी मामलों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से कुछ मामले एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के मामलों की संख्या क्या है और ये कब से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) इन विचाराधीन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या 141 है।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ग) एक वर्ष से अधिक से 139 मामले लंबित हैं। ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

1980 से	28
1981 से	61
1982 से	35

स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना 1972 के अधीन इन 15 मामलों में से अधिकांश में पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई थी किन्तु बाद में इसको स्थगित कर दिया गया/रोक दिया गया। इन मामलों की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

(घ) सम्मान पेंशन के दावेदारों की पात्रता के बारे में सत्यापन रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को बार-बार अनुस्मारक भेजे जाते हैं।

पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए स्वीकृत की गई धनराशि

6456. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **गृह मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वर्ष-वार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस धनराशि का पूरा उपयोग किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) पिछले चार वर्षों की अपेक्षित सूचना **विवरण-1** में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) गृह मंत्रालय ने, समय-समय पर, राज्य सरकारों को जोर देकर यह कहा है कि विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट योजना के अधीन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन को तेज किया जाए और आशा है कि राज्य सरकारें धनराशियों का पूरा उपयोग कर सकेंगी।

विवरण

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए शुरू किए गए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के वास्ते उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराई गई केन्द्रीय सहायता

(लाख रुपयों में)

स्कीम का नाम	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां	186.22	533.572	503.52	342.62
2. मैडिकल/इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में पढ़ रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिए पुस्तक बैंक	0.30	—	—	—
3. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए बालिका छात्रावास	6.00	100.00	—	—
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बालिका छात्रावास	0.50	1.60	2.00	2.00
4. कोचिंग तथा सहायक स्कीमें	2.04	1.25	1.97	—
5. नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन	21.89	30.35	5.04	—
6. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम	97 00	152.00	9.15	—
7. आदिवासी अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण	0.75	0.90	0.71	1.76
जोड़ :	324.70	839.67	522.39	346.38
अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए राज्यों की विशेष कम्पोनेंट योजनाओं को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	2206.00	2821.66	2956.63	3042.80
जनजाति उप-योजनाएं	19.07	14.81	17.81	24.39
कुल जोड़ :	2549.77	3676.14	1496.83	3413.57

Guidelines to States to Check Atrocities on Tribals

6457. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States/Union Territories to check the atrocities on tribals ;

(b) the measures taken by them on the line of the guidelines so far, State-wise ;

(c) whether the States and Union Territories have taken the measures to create the public awareness of these steps taken by the Centre and States to check the crime and atrocity on tribals ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Comprehensive guidelines covering precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures were communicated to the State Governments/ Union Territory administration for affectively dealing with the crimes against Scheduled Tribes in 1980. The States were also asked to impress upon officers, particularly the police to have a sympathetic attitude towards the tribals and arrange for training of officials to ensure right orientation for carrying out programmes for Scheduled Tribes. Again in September, 1983 Home Minister addressed Chief Ministers of Tribal sub-Plan States and Union Territory administrations drawing their attention towards the guidelines issued earlier. The State Governments were also asked to identify the pockets where incidence of atrocities on tribals is high and also identify the causes of disputes such as land, bonded labour, exploitation by forest contractors etc. The State Governments were also requested to send specific reports of atrocities on STs. Which arises public emotion and sentiments, which are of heinous and gruesome type and those which have serious communa repercussions.

(b) to (d). The steps taken by the State Governments issued are enclosed.

Statement

(i) Most of the State Governments have reported that they have issued necessary instructions to the concerned Department/Field Officers to follow the guidelines and instructions issued by the Government of India.

(ii) Special Courts have been set up for speedy disposal of crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have adopted the enhanced scale of relief/compensation to Scheduled Tribes victims as recommended by the Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have also drawn up schemes laying down varying rates of compensation. The remaining few States are being pursued to accept the scales of relief as suggested by the Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(iv) Special Cells are functioning in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh to ensure that crimes against weaker section of the society are properly registered, promptly and correctly investigated and expeditiously prosecuted.

(v) In most of the States, State Level Committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister have been set up to look after all the aspects concerning the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) Collectors and Police Commissioners have been made responsible for the security of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh. If the fire arms are used to intimidate the tribals instructions have been issued to cancel the

license. The Madhya Pradesh Government is also preparing a list of the sensitive areas which are atrocities prone.

(vii) Government of Bihar and Maharashtra have identified the areas where the rate of incidence of crimes is high.

(viii) Government of Bihar have reported that a flying squad has been set up to ensure direct action in important cases. Further Harijan and Scheduled Tribe Police Stations, have been set in 10 affected districts along with Patna. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police have been made responsible for preventing atrocities and instructions have been issued to the effect that if any person uses fire arms against members of Scheduled Tribe his fire arm may be taken into custody.

Criteria to Include Western Ghats Under HADS

6458. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for inclusion of Western Ghat under Hill Area Development Scheme ;

(b) whether the funds provided under this programme is over and above the normal developmental funds of the concerned States and Government of India or it is an exclusive programme ;

(c) the reasons for non-inclusion of Eastern Ghats under Hill Area Development Programme ; and

(d) if the Tribal sub-plan concept is clear by emphasising flow of funds from divisible programmes and schemes of Central Ministries to the tribal areas, the obstacle before his ministry for preparation of project report and quantify the funds needed for the same for the development of Hill Areas in Tribal sub-Plan areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Western Ghats have been included under the Hill Area Development Scheme alongwith the Himalayan Hill Areas because of their ecological importance. Both the Hill Areas have heavy rainfall and many important rivers originate from these hill areas. The eco-systems of these hill areas are very delicate any soil erosion and denudation of forests in these hills will in the long run affect the micro climate of the country. In view of this, the Western Ghats have been included under the Hill Area Development Scheme.

(b) Assistance for the programme is provided to the States as Special Central Assistance and it is over and above the normal State Plan funds. The programme is exclusively meant for the region identified as the Western Ghats Region, i.e. 162 talukas spread over the four States and the U.T. of Goa.

(c) The Eastern Ghats was not considered for inclusion under the Hill Area Development Programme when it was conceived during the Fifth Plan as the Eastern Ghats were not considered to be ecologically as important as the other two hill areas.

(d) The Sub-Plan approach is being followed for the designated Hill areas except the Western Ghats Areas. In view of this position, there is no separate tribal sub-plan for the tribal areas included in the designated Hill Areas. If in a future date, Hill Areas are identified within any tribal Sub-Plan area, the question of having a separate allocation of funds for the purpose or augmenting the special assistance for the tribal Sub-plan itself to take care of the Hill Areas Development will have to be considered. At the moment, this question does not arise as there are no hill areas identified as part of a larger tribal areas.

Employment to Local People by National Aluminium Company Limited

6459. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry have issued any guidelines along with the guidelines of Bureau of Public Enterprises to the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, Orissa to be followed while giving the employment at Damanjodi and Angul ;

(b) if so, the detailed guidelines of his Ministry and BPE therefor ;

(c) the employment opportunity provided by NALCO to the local people at Damanjodi and Angul so far ;

(d) the measures taken by NALCO to provide training facilities to the local and the deserving persons of the area so far ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). The guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) regarding recruitment procedure in public enterprises were brought to the notice of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for being followed. As per the guidelines issued by BPE, recruitment to posts in the pay scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- p.m., is made by the Company through the local Employment Exchanges. In case, the Employment Exchange issues a 'non-availability certificate' in respect of any category of post, the vacancies are notified in local newspapers. For recruitment of personnel in executive and supervisory categories, the posts have to be filled on All-India basis by advertising in both local and all India newspapers. Persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project or those who belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Community have to be given over riding priority in the matter of recruitment.

(c) NALCO has, so far, provided employment to 629 local persons.

(d) At Angul 152 displaced persons are being trained at Industrial Training Institute in different technical trades and the cost of their training is being borne by NALCO. In Damanjodi, 17 unskilled persons are receiving training through different contractors/sub-contractors of NALCO and 32 unskilled persons recruited directly by NALCO are receiving training under NALCO in different technical trades.

(e) Does not arise.

Expansion of Hindustan Photo Films Company

6460. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed project for manufacture of colour films has been abandoned ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider expansion of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at Ooty into the field of manufacture of colour films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). Final decision to set up a project for manufacture of colour films has not been taken as yet.

Indigenous Manufacturing of T.V. Sets

6461. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of black and white television sets and the colour television sets which are in operation in India on 31 December, 1983 ;

(b) the anticipated demand for these products during the next 5 years ; and

(c) the details of the indigenous manufacturing capacity proposed to be developed to meet the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the next five year period

(1984-1988), the total demand of T.V. Sets is estimated to be around 12 million numbers.

(c) The details are being collected.

Weights assigned for Index of Industrial Production

6462. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the weights assigned in respect of the index of industrial production has now become obsolete ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present index does not reflect the index of production in small scale sector ; and

(c) if so, the steps the Ministry propose to take to revise the index ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). A Working Group for the revision of the current (1970 base) index of industrial production has been constituted by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning. The terms of reference of the Working Group are as follows :

(1) To consider the change of the base year of the general Index of Industrial Production (IIP) to a later year and recommend the consequent modifications in the weighting diagram.

(2) To review the methodology for inclusion of the production of the small scale industries in the general IIP, and the extent of coverage of the small establishments, for the purpose.

(3) To examine the possibility of preparation of a separate Index of Industrial Production for the small scale sector.

(4) To recommend the procedure and responsibility of data collection for the revised index.

The Working Group has so far held three deliberations.

Review of Working of Police Commissioner System in Delhi

6463. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review of the working of the Police Commissioner's system in Delhi has been made ;

(b) if so, its outcome and the various lacunae found and the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the many potential provisions in this system for the misuse of power by the police particularly the bailing by the Officer at the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). No change in the Commissioner system is contemplated at present.

(d) and (e). Under any system there can be misuse of powers. Specific instances of misuse of the power to grant bail by Assistant Commissioner have not come to notice.

Industrial Licences and Letters of intent for Industries in Orissa

6464. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of industrial licences/letters of intent issued for setting up of industries in Orissa particularly in its backward "No Industry" Districts during the last two years (uptil 1 March, 1984) ;

(b) employment potential these industries offer for the backward tribal people in these districts ; and

(c) whether while issuing such licences, Government keep in view the tribal people's distressing poverty and make it obligatory on the industrialists to provide them employment ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 25 industrial licences and 69 letters of intent were granted between January 1, 1982 and February 29, 1984 for setting up of industries in the State of Orissa. Out of these, 7 industrial licences and 38 letters of intent were for setting up of units in backward areas of the State. Out of the 38 letters of intent granted for backward areas, 23 letters of intent were specifically for setting up of industries in 'No-Industry Districts' of the State. Details, such as, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location, in respect of letters of intent and industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) and (c). While issuing industrial licences for setting up of industries, the employment that such industries are likely to generate is inter-alia taken into account. Though the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act does not provide for making it obligatory on the licence holders to provide employment to only local tribal people, it is mostly the local population, including tribal people, if any, which gets employment in the industries set up.

Collection of Money for Registration of Colour T.V. Sets

6465. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ECIL and UPTRON, the public sector TV manufacturing companies collected deposits from the public for registration of colour TV sets ;

(b) if so, the total amount collected by each of them on this account ;

(c) the terms and conditions of the deposits by the intending buyers ;

(d) whether the prospective buyers of colour TV sets were assured that the colour TV sets shall be delivered to them within 3 months from the date of registration ;

(e) whether this commitment is being adhered to ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that in case registered person wants to get the registration cancelled and have the deposit amount back, he has to pay Rs. 50.00 as the cancellation charges ; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the booking is decentralised at several places in the country, it is difficult to give the precise details at this stage.

(c) The terms and conditions for booking Colour T.Vs as indicated by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL), Hyderabad and UPTRON, Lucknow are given in Statements I and II respectively.

(d) and (e). Neither of the companies have given any assurance to the customer. However, UPTRON have indicated that they are endeavouring to supply their CTV sets within a period 3-4 months.

(f) and (g). UPTRON does not impose any levy for cancellation of the booking. ECIL were levying a cancellation fee of Rs. 50/- per set from their customers for Black and White TV sets also, to compensate them for the clerical and other effort put in by them to register and then cancel bookings. The same practice is continued for the booking of CTV sets also. However, this

fee is being waived by ECIL for CTV bookings cancelled 3 months after booking.

Statement-I

ECIL's Terms and Conditions for Booking Colour ECTV

1. A priority number will be given by ECIL and will be communicated to the customer and to the dealer.

2. The delivery of the Colour TV set will be effected through EC TV showrooms and the authorised dealers of ECIL.

3. The Company's terms of sale, product specifications, price, taxes, duties etc., shall be applicable as prevailing at the time of delivery.

4. The advance can be refunded without any interest on application to the Branch Manager/incharge after the expiry of three completed calendar months succeeding the month of deposit of advance.

5. The advance of Rs. 1000/- shall carry simple interest at the rate of 7% p.a. calculated for each completed calendar month succeeding the month of deposit. No interest shall be paid if within 6 calendar months from the end of the month in which booking is made, the colour TV set is delivered or refund is sought by the appl cant.

6. In case of refund of advance or delivery of TV set after six months, interest is payable from the month succeeding the month of deposit till the end of the month preceding the month in which the refund is made or Colour TV is delivered to the applicant as the case may be.

7. The advance together with the interest if any shall be adjusted against the sale invoice raised by the authorised dealer/EC TV booking office concerned at the time of delivery.

8. In the future correspondence application priority number and EC booking office/dealer name should be quoted and must be addressed to the concerned Regional Office.

9. At the time of delivery of the Colour TV or in the event of refund of advance, the applicant will be required to surrender the acknowledgement slip issued at the time of depositing the advance amount.

10. The applicant should inform in writing any change of address to the EC booking office/dealer.

11. In case of any dispute, the same shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts having jurisdiction over the area where the Company's Regional or Zonal Office is situated.

12. ECIL will undertake servicing only in place where it has service centres.

Statement-II

UPTRON's Terms and Conditions for Booking UPTRON Colour TV

1. The intending buyer can book a Colour TV set on payment of an advance of Rs. 1000/-.

2. Interest is payable by UPTRON at a rate of 7 percent in case the TV set is not delivered within 6 months.

3. The customer is free to take a refund of this amount any time after 3 months.

4. Barring unforeseen circumstances, it should be possible for UPTRON to deliver the Culour TV set within 3 months.

Flight of Industries from West Bengal

6466. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister, West Bengal has brought it pointedly to the

Centre's notice the apathy of the Centre and the private sector industry in West Bengal neglecting the State in the matter of new investment ever since Independence, while private sector units, making profits from their earlier investments, are re-investing them in other States and how the Centre was aiding this process by granting licences to them for new units in other States ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and how it propose to set matters right and check the fight of capital and industries from West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of the Central Government to do everything possible to promote industrial development of all the States including the State of West Bengal. It is, however, for the State Government to create and sustain a favourable industrial climate for continued industrial development of the State.

Sick Units

6467. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total capital asset lying unused in the sick industry, big, medium, small scale in the country with State-wise break-up as on 1 January, 1984 and number of employees unemployed ;

(b) bank loan and loans from other financial institutions lying blocked there ;

(c) dues of the workers pending ;

(d) whether there is any plan to run the sick industry as workers cooperatives by converting the dues of the workers as the share capital ; and

(e) if so, facts in details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Information is not available.

(b) The data for 1st January, 1984 are not yet available. As per the latest data (provisional) on sick industrial units collected by the Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding dues of Commercial Banks to these units as on 31.12.1982 are as follows :

	(Rs. Crores)
Large Units	1804
Medium Units	207
Small Scale Industrial units	567
Total	2578

Outstanding loans of all-India financial institutions to the sick units in their direct assistance portfolio were Rs. 554 crores at the end of December, 1982.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) There is no such plan at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Power Strategy in the Seventh Plan

6468. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an elaborate strategy has been worked out by the Planning Commission to ensure that power shortage does not hamper development programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the existing power capacity and how it is likely to achieve a nominal surplus in power ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an approach paper to the Seventh Plan. This, on approval by the National Development Council, will form the basis on which the detailed work on plan formula-

tion will be undertaken by the Centre and the States. The Planning Commission has also constituted a Working Group on Power for preparation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

This group is expected to go into all relevant aspects of power development strategy for the Seventh Plan.

(b) The total installed capacity in the utility system by the end of March '83 was 35548 MW. A number of measures have been taken to accelerate commissioning of additional capacity and increase generation from existing thermal plants in order to increase power availability.

Price of Levy and Non-Levy Cement

6469. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present price of levy and non-levy cement prevailing in various States, separately ;

(b) the criterion applied for fixing the prices ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to enhance prices from any State and if so, the names of such States ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The F.O.R. price of levy cement is uniform throughout the country viz. Rs. 805.43 per tonne in the case of Ordinary portland cement/Portland Slag cement and Rs. 790.43 per tonne in the case of portland pozzolana cement, inclusive of excise duty and packing charges. Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. The Cement Manufacturers' Association had, however, indicated that the following would be the maximum retail price exclusive of local taxes and levies per bag of 50 Kg. of cement in different parts of the country :

Rs. 64/- Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, J and K and North Eastern States.

Rs. 60/- All other parts of the country.

(b) The pricing policy in respect of cement industry is designed with a view to ensuring fair price to the consumers and reasonable return to the procedures.

(c) and (d). While there is no such demand from State Governments, the industry has been requesting for increase in the retention price of levy cement. No decision in the matter has been taken as yet by the Government.

Increase in Prostitution

6470. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by R and D of police there is an increase of 90 per cent crime in prostitution ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase ;

(c) how many persons have been arrested and punished for violating Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in Delhi during last three years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that prostitutes and pimps who are abetters are punished under this law ; and

(e) if so, whether Government would take action to amend the law so as to cover customers of the prostitutes who are actually responsible for the crime ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). As per the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, 20,138 cases under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in womens and Girls Act, were reported in different parts of the country in 1982, as compared to 15,185 such cases reported in 1981, marking an increase of 32.62 per cent. However, so far as the

Union Territory of Delhi is concerned compared to 84 such cases in 1982, 77 cases were reported in 1983. The causes for the incidence of prostitution are both social and economic.

(c) The requisite figures are indicated below :

Year	Case reported	Persons arrested	Persons convicted in cases decided so far
1981	88	212	30
1982	84	218	42
1983	77	191	46

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) No such amendment is contemplated.

Proposal for Ocean Development and Research Programme in A and N Islands

6471. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have any proposal for having Ocean Development and Research Programme in the Union Territory of A and N Islands, which is situated in the midst of Bay of Bengal and has a large coastline ; and

(b) if not, whether Government would like to consider to have Ocean Development and Research Programme station in A and N Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The establishment of a Regional Centre for Oceanographic Studies in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under active consideration of CSIR. A team of experts has already visited the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Steel

6472. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain quality of steel is being imported, if so, the names of such items and quantity imported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount spent on the import of steel during the said period and from which country ;

(c) whether that quality cannot be produced in India, if so, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken to manufacture in India in future ; and

(d) Government's policy in regard to the import and export of steel for the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Imports of steel by SAIL the canalising agency, during the last three years have been as follows :

Quantity in Million tonnes
Value in Rs. Crores

Year	Quantity	Value
1981-82	1.05	363.56
1982-83	1.32	501.16
1983-84 (Apl. 83—Feb. 84)	0.51	222.78

These imports were generally of following items and qualities :

Items	Qualities Normally Imported
Wire Rods	Cold Heading quality, High Carbon quality including Card Clothing/Auto tyre bead/Pre-stressed concrete qualities.
Structurals	Wide-flanged beams, unequal angles and structurals in Lloyds/ABS grades.
Plates	High tensile, IS : 2062, shipbuilding quality and plates in pickled/oiled condition.
CR Coils/Sheets	DD/EDD quality.
HR Sheets/Coils	DD/EDD, Medium Carbon/High Carbon, Sheets in pickled and oiled condition.
Tinplates	OTSC quality.

However, information regarding total imports of steel during this period is not available.

(c) Imports have been arranged by SAIL to meet the gaps between demand and indigenous availability for various items/qualities. Canalised imports by SAIL have declined in 1983-84. Product-mix has been adjusted to maximise import substitution.

(d) The import and export policy is expected to be announced shortly.

Foreign Collaboration in the field of Computer Technology

6473. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are carrying on negotiations with any other country regarding collaboration in the field of computer technology ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action

taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government are not carrying on negotiations with any other country regarding collaboration in the field of computer technology. However, a global tender for the purchase of technology for the manufacture of medium size main-frame computers was floated by the Department of Electronics in March, 1983. Five bids were received against that tender. Of those five, two offers, which meet the technical requirements of the tender, have been short-listed by the Evaluation Committee constituted by Department of Electronics. Negotiations are in progress with these two parties.

State-hood to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6474. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a propoal to give State hood to Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में सहायक एकक

6475. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के सभी एककों को अभी तक उसके सहायक एकक घोषित नहीं किया गया है जबकि इनको जमीन देते समय स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी (अब प्लांट लेबल कमेटी) द्वारा यह स्पष्ट रूप से सिफारिश की गई थी कि ये उद्योग बी०एम०एल० की जरूरतों को पूरा करने हेतु आवश्यक हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन उद्योगों के उत्पादों की बी०एस०एल० को आवश्यकता नहीं होती उन्हें गैर-सहायक (नान एंसीलियरी) कहा जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसे एककों को जिन्हें जमीन देते समय बी०एम०एल० से जोड़ा गया है, उसके सहायक एकक घोषित करेगी ; और

(घ) क्या 17 मशीन शापों को 1975 से पहले ठेके दिए गए थे तथा बाकी के तत्सम्बन्धी आवेदनों को रद्द कर दिया गया था परन्तु इन 17 शापों को भी अभी तक सहायक घोषित नहीं किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकार क्षेत्र में भूमि आवंटित हो जाने से ही कोई इकाई सहायक इकाई का दर्जा प्राप्त करने की पात्र नहीं हो जाती है। यह दर्जा उन्हीं इकाइयों को दिया जाता है जो इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा नियमित रूप से उपयोग में लाई जा रही मदों का उत्पादन करती हैं। सहायक इकाई का दर्जा प्राप्त करने के लिए दिए गए आवेदनों की त्रि-पक्षीय समिति द्वारा जांच की जाती है और संयंत्र स्तर की समिति द्वारा इस पर निर्णय लिया जाता है। इन दोनों समितियों में बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र ; बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण तथा बिहार राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। सहायक इकाई का दर्जा करने प्रदान की प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। 30 सितम्बर, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण में 159 लघु इकाइयां उत्पादन कर रही थीं जिनमें से 128 इकाइयां बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के सम्भारकों के रूप में पंजीकृत थीं (इनमें 44 इकाइयां ऐसी हैं जिन्हें सहायक इकाइयों का दर्जा दिया गया है।

1980-81 से लेकर बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने

द्वारा बोकारो औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को दिए गए खरीद के आर्डरों का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

1980-81	5.10 करोड़ रुपये
1981-82	6.35 करोड़ रुपये
1982-83	7.35 करोड़ रुपये
1983-84 (दिसम्बर, 1983 तक 9 महीने)	5.99 करोड़ रुपये

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से पता चलेगा कि बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने ने बोकारो औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र में स्थित उद्योगों को अधिक आर्डर दिए हैं। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना इन उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक आर्डर देता रहेगा बशर्ते माल की सुपुर्दगी समय पर की जाय तथा उत्पादों की क्वालिटी सन्तोषजनक हो। इसके अतिरिक्त इस काम में सहायता करने के लिए निविदा कागजात मुफ्त देने, जमानत तथा पेशगी की राशि देने से छूट, खरीद तथा मूल्य में प्राथमिकता देने, तकनीकी सलाह तथा परीक्षक की सुविधाओं जैसी विशेष रियायतें दी जाती हैं। इन इकाइयों को आर्डर देने के काम पर प्रबन्धक निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में गठित की गई संयंत्र स्तर की एक समिति द्वारा लगातार निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(घ) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत चल रहे औद्योगिक एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता

6476. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चल रहे औद्योगिक एककों की उत्पादन-क्षमता का निर्धारण बी०एस०एल० द्वारा किया जाता है तथा वह उनकी क्षमता जानबूझकर वास्तविक क्षमता से कम बताता है ताकि स्थानीय उद्यमियों को इस क्षमता के आधार पर कम आर्डर प्राप्त हों ;

(ख) क्या जनरल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बोकारो द्वारा लगभग 4 लाख रुपए मूल्य की मशीनें लगाई गई हैं तथा अन्य सामानों और भवनों की खरीद पर 4 लाख रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं परन्तु बी० एस०एल० ने अपनी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता केवल 10 हजार रुपए की दिखाई है जबकि उनकी वार्षिक वास्तविक उत्पादन क्षमता 10 लाख रु० मूल्य की है क्योंकि वे मैकेनिकल स्पेयर पार्ट्स (इंजीनियरिंग उत्पाद) बनाते हैं तथा जॉब वर्क्स भी करते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच करवाएगी और सही क्षमता का निर्धारण करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) इकाइयों की क्षमता की सिफारिश 'प्रोजेक्ट क्लीयरेन्स कमेटी' करती है जिसके अध्यक्ष बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण के प्रबन्ध निदेशक हैं और इसमें बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने और औद्योगिक इकाइयों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और अन्तिम रूप से इस का अनुमोदन "संयंत्र स्तर की समिति" करती है जिसके अध्यक्ष बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबंध निदेशक हैं और जिसमें बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने, बोकारो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण और लघु उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। उद्यमियों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे स्वीकृत क्षमता के अनुसार इकाइयां स्थापित करें लेकिन जहां स्थापित क्षमता अनुमोदित क्षमता से कम होती है, वहां इकाइयों के पंजीकरण के समय उनकी कम क्षमता स्वीकार कर ली जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Filling of Vacancies of SC/ST in Class I to Class IV in Ministry of Home Affairs

6477. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs in his Ministry reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to fill up those vacancies reserved for SC/ST ; and

(d) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The category-wise break up of backlog of reserved vacancies in the Ministry of Home Affairs Secretariat (including Department of Personnel and A.R. and Department of Official Language) as on 26th March, 1984 is as under :—

Category	In direct recruitment		In promotion	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Group A	1	—	1	1
Group B	6	4	21	26
Group C	19	37	25	25
Group D	—	—	2	1
Total :	26	41	49	53

(b) The backlog of vacancies has occurred mainly due to non-availability of eligible SC/ST candidates.

(c) Following steps are being taken to clear the backlog :—

(i) Effective implementation of reservation orders at the time of recruitment, promotion etc.

(ii) Holding of special promotion examination for SC/ST personnel.

(iii) Extending the zone of consideration so as to include a larger number of eligible SC/ST personnel for promotion.

(iv) Creation of SC/ST Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs to monitor implementation of reservation orders by appointing authorities.

(d) It is not possible to indicate a precise date for clearing the backlog as it is a continuing process.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र (बिहार) के श्रमिकों पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाना

6478. **श्री रामविलास पासवान** : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुलिस ने 12 अगस्त, 1983 को बोकारो (बिहार) में बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के हड़ताल कर रहे श्रमिकों पर गोली चलाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गोली चलाने से कितने लोग मारे गए तथा मरने वाले श्रमिकों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने श्रमिक मारे गए ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि श्रमिक 10 नवम्बर, 1983 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे तथा उनको एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(घ) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने उपरोक्त घटना के बारे में केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा तुरन्त जांच कराने के आदेश दिये थे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ) सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की भवनथापुर की चूना-पत्थर की खानों की स्थिति से है।

8 जुलाई, 1983 को ठेकेदारों, श्रम ठेके का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन तथा सहायक श्रम-आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के बीच एक त्रि-पक्षीय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इस समझौते में ठेकेदारों के कामगारों को दी जाने वाली मजूरी की दरों और मजूरी के अभिकलन के तरीके का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

10 अगस्त, 1983 को कामगारों के एक वर्ग ने काम बन्द कर दिया और काम करने के इच्छुक कामगारों को काम पर जाने से रोका। इस झगड़े में ग्रुपों के बीच गोली चली और दो कामगारों की मृत्यु हो गई। इनमें से एक कामगार अनुसूचित जाति का और दूसरा कामगार अनुसूचित जन-जाति का था। चूंकि यह मामला स्थानीय कानून और व्यवस्था प्राधिकारियों के पास था इसलिए इस मामले में केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराने का आदेश नहीं दिया गया था। ठेकेदारों के 2698 कामगारों में से 933 कामगारों ने काम बन्द कर दिया। ठेकेदारों, बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों और सहायक श्रम-आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा हड़ताल खतम करवाने के लिए बार-बार कोशिश की गई है परन्तु उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिली है।

कामगारों का एक वर्ग 10 नवम्बर, 1983 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था और उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था। उनकी मुख्य मांगें थीं :—

(1) न्यूनतम मजूरी दी जाए।

(2) सभी कार्यों का विभागीयकरण किया जाए।

(3) ठेकेदारों के श्रमिकों के लिए रिहायशी मकानों की व्यवस्था की जाय।

(4) भविष्य निधि की राशि का समय पर भुगतान किया जाय।

इन मामलों के बारे में स्थिति के बारे में पुन: पता लगाया गया। त्रि-पक्षीय समझौते में ठेका श्रमिकों की मजूरी के भुगतान की दर कानून के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित दर से अधिक है। संयंत्र के अधिकारी राशि के भुगतान के बारे में नियमित रूप से जांच करते हैं और प्रमाणित करते हैं कि राशि का भुगतान उसकी उपस्थिति में किया गया है। कम मजूरी देने का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है। कार्यों के विभागीयकरण के बारे में इस्पात उद्योग के लिए राष्ट्रीय संयुक्त समिति के साथ हुए समझौते में स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर किए जाने वाले कार्यों में श्रम-ठेके को समाप्त करने की व्यवस्था है। सक्षम प्राधिकारी (खानों के बारे में श्रम-मंत्रालय) स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर चलने वाले कार्यों का पता लगाता है और उन्हें अधिसूचित करता है। ऊपरि-भार हटाने, ड्रिलिंग तथा ब्लास्टिंग के कार्यों को स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर चलने वाले कार्य घोषित किए गए हैं और उनका विभागीय-करण कर दिया गया है। खान खोदने, माल के लदान तथा ढुलाई से सम्बन्धित कार्यों को स्थायी तथा वर्षानुवर्षी आधार पर चलने वाले कार्य घोषित नहीं किया गया है और उनका विभागीय-करण नहीं किया गया है। रिहायशी मकानों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में यह पता लगाया गया है

कि ठेकेदार ठेका श्रमिकों को मकान बनाने के लिए सामग्री देते हैं और ठेकेदार कानून के अन्तर्गत अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं भी देते हैं।

भविष्य-निधि की राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान करने के बारे में यद्यपि देरी से भुगतान करने का कोई विशिष्ट मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है तथापि केन्द्रीय भविष्य-निधि के आयुक्त को राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है। बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों से भी कहा गया है कि अगर राशि का देरी से भुगतान करने का कोई मामला श्रमिकों के नेताओं अथवा यूनियन द्वारा उनके ध्यान में लाया जाय तो वे क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त से सम्पर्क करें।

27-1-1984 से काम पुनः शुरू हो गया है और इस समय 933 हड़ताली कामगारों में से 550 कामगार काम पर आ गए हैं।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का एक दल ठेकेदारों के कामगारों का भुगतान, आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था तथा ठेकेदारों के श्रमिकों के बारे में अन्य दायित्वों के कार्यान्वयन की पुनः समीक्षा कर रहा है। यह कदम सतत् समीक्षा और जांच से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाया गया है कि ठेका श्रमिकों को देय राशि का पूरा-पूरा भुगतान किया जाए।

मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त ने 27 फरवरी, 1984 को नई दिल्ली में एक बैठक बुलाई थी, जिसमें ठेकेदारों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों को बुलाया गया था। उन्होंने सही ढंग से भुगतान के बारे में अपनी सन्तुष्टि के लिए भवनाथपुर में काम कर रहे ठेकेदारों के सभी कामगारों के रिकार्डों की जांच करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। "सेल" तथा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना इस कार्य में सहायता दे रहे हैं।

राजस्थान की पलाना लिग्नाइट पावर प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी देना

6479. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की प्लाना लिग्नाइट पावर प्रोजेक्ट एक वर्ष से योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन पड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए इस परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना को कब तक स्वीकृति मिल जाने की आशा है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०बी वव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां। प्लाना लिग्नाइट विद्युत परियोजना (2×60 मे०वा०) के लिए केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण द्वारा लिग्नाइट निचय के ज्ञान में अन्तर पूरा करने के लिए राज्य द्वारा कदम उठाए जाने पर 67.38 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित लागत की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। बाद में नवम्बर, 1983 में पर्याप्त खनन निचय स्थापित किया गया।

इस बीच उक्त विद्युत परियोजना की लागत 172 करोड़ रु० तक (अगस्त, 1982) परिशोधित की गई। राज्य को तदनुरूप केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण द्वारा उस परियोजना की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करवाने का अनुरोध किया गया जो अभी तक नहीं किया गया है।

चल रही विद्युत परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यवस्था करने के बाद, उपलब्ध राज्य योजना संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत इस स्कीम के लिए धनराशियों की व्यवस्था भी दिखाई नहीं देती है।

राजस्थान में रंगाई और छपाई उद्योगों के कारण जल-प्रदूषण

6480. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जोधपुर, गालोटरा और

पाली शहरों के कौन-कौन से भागों की जनसंख्या, वहां रंगाई और छपाई कारखानों से निकलने वाले कचरे के कारण होने वाले जल प्रदूषण से प्रभावित है ;

(ख) प्रदूषण की इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और उद्योगपतियों ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) प्रदूषण की समस्या का कितने समय में समाधान हो जाएगा ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जोधपुर के पास संगेरिया तथा सालावास गांव, बालोत्रा तथा जोसोल गांव के आसपास कालनी नदी के आसपास बून्द्री नदी और पाली शहर का भाग औद्योगिक अवशिष्ट जल द्वारा प्रभावित हुआ है।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य बोर्ड ने रंगाई तथा छपाई उद्योगों द्वारा होने वाले प्रदूषण की समस्या के हल के लिए अनेक उपाय उठाए हैं। स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच करते समय राज्य बोर्ड बहिस्रावों के निस्सारण के बारे में उपयुक्त शर्तें लगा रहा है। दोषी उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जोधपुर, पाली और बालोत्रा क्षेत्रों में रंगाई तथा छपाई यूनिटें स्थापित करने के लिए कोई नई स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा रही है।

उद्योगों को कहा जा रहा है कि वे उन्हें स्वीकृति/अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र की मंजूरी से पहले बहिस्राव उपचार की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें। राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक विकास तथा निवेश निगम को बनाया गया है कि वह जोधपुर, पाली तथा बालोत्रा के औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में सामूहिक बहिस्राव उपचार संयंत्र की व्यवस्था करें।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य बोर्ड इसमें शामिल अभिकरणों का समन्वय करके समस्या के हल के लिए ठोस कदम उठा रहा है। चूंकि प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण और प्रदूषण के सृजन में विभिन्न अभिकरण शामिल हैं और इसका नियंत्रण एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है अतः समस्या के लिए निश्चित समय सूचित करना कठिन है।

कोटा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र का विस्तार

6481. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिश के आधार पर सरकार का विचार इस स्थान पर स्वदेशी संसाधनों और सामग्री से दो और एकक स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट और इस दिशा में अब तक हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा भविष्य में किए जाने वाले उपायों की क्या रूपरेखा है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल): (क) से (ग) विद्यमान परमाणु बिजलीघरों का विस्तार करने और देश में नए परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने के बारे में निर्णय स्थल-चयन समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिलने और सरकार द्वारा उस पर विचार कर लिया जाने के बाद ही लिया जा सकता है।

Proposal for setting up of Industries in Gujarat

6482. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the proposal received by the Central Government from the State Government of Gujarat for setting up of industries in that State during the last three years and particularly in rural areas ;

(b) the particulars of the proposals for which approval has been given and licences issued ;

(c) the details of proposals rejected and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether certain proposals are still pending for clearance, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the years 1981, 1982 and 1983, 35 proposals were received under the provisions of the I (D and R) Act, 1951 from the corporations belonging to the Government of Gujarat for different industries, of which 9 were for locations in backward areas.

(b) Of the above 35 proposals, 21 have been approved and the requisite letters of intent issued. The details of Letters of Intent issued are regularly published in the "Monthly News Letter" brought out by the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The remaining 14 proposals were rejected for a variety of techno-economic considerations such as capacity and locational constraints, viability of the respective schemes, demand and supply, etc. The individual grounds of rejection are duly communicated to the respective applicants as well as to the State Government concerned.

(d) No, Sir.

Shortage and Production of Heavy Water

6483. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any shortage of heavy water is being experienced at present ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) the average production of heavy water at present annually ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to meet the demand in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). No shortage of heavy water is being experienced at present.

(c) and (d). The Heavy Water Plants at Baroda and Tuticorin have in recent months shown high stream factor. Modifications to equipment have been taken on hand to reach the highest achievable rate of production and stream factor.

The Heavy Water Plants at Kota and Talcher are in advanced stage of commissioning. Work is also in progress on the Heavy Water Plants at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh.

Projects under Indo-Japanese Joint Venture

6484. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new projects approved by Government under Indo-Japanese joint venture during last four years ;

(b) the details of industries and total investment expected after completion of these projects ; and

(c) the number of them entered into equity participation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 170 proposals of foreign collaboration with Japanese firms have been approved by Government during the last 4 years.

(b) and (c). The details of approvals viz. name of the Indian and Japanese companies, item of manufacture and the nature of the collaboration are included in the Quarterly lists published by the Indian Investment Centre which are available in the

Parliament Library. Of the 170 proposals approved with Japanese firms, 21 approvals have been issued with equity participation. It is expected that after the completion of these 21 projects, the investment by Japanese companies would be about Rs. 4353.38 lakhs.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

6485. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार "क", "ख", और "ग" क्षेत्र में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को क्रमशः कितने मूल पत्र लिखे ;

(ख) उनमें से क्षेत्रवार और वर्षवार कितने-कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए ;

(ग) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को उक्त "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने सम्बद्ध, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से उक्त अवधि में प्रति वर्ष कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) इन पत्रों में राज्य-वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल): (क) और (ख) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा भेजे गए मूल पत्रों और उत्तर में भेजे गए पत्रों का अलग-अलग रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया है। हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में विभिन्न राज्यों को भेजे गए पत्रों की संख्या और उनका जोड़ **विवरण-I** कॉलम नं० 325 से 328 पर दिया गया है।

(ग) और(घ) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा इसके सम्बद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों और उत्तर में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों की संख्या और उनका जोड़ **विवरण-II** कॉलम नं० 329 से 332 पर दिया गया है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का कार्यान्वयन

6486. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग द्वारा 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को क्रमशः कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे ;

(ख) इनमें से क्षेत्र-वार और वर्ष-वार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में पृथक्-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गए ;

(ग) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग को उक्त "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में स्थित अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रति वर्ष कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(घ) इन मूल पत्रों में से क्षेत्र-वार कुल कितने पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) से (घ)सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Persons Detained under NSA in States

6487. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons detained under National Security Act in India as on 31st December, 1983 in each State/Union Territory ;

(b) whether the attention of Government

विवरण-I

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा अपने अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों को भेजे गए पत्र

	राज्य का नाम	वर्ग	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84		
			अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	जोड़	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	जोड़	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	जोड़
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	उत्तर प्रदेश	ए	2052	13	2065	2328	9	2337	1969	217	2186
2.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	सी	115	—	115	255	—	255	422	7	429
3.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	सी	100	—	100	95	—	95	66	6	72
4.	असम	सी	3	—	3	—	—	0	1	—	1
5.	बिहार	ए	6	2	8	2	1	3	3	—	3
6.	कर्नाटक	सी	9	—	9	20	—	20	9	—	9
7.	गुजरात	बी	—	—	0	2	—	2	3	—	3
8	उड़ीसा	सी	5	1	6	8	—	8	4	—	4
9.	महाराष्ट्र	बी	1	—	1	10	—	10	10	—	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. मेघालय	सी	—	—	0	—	—	0	3	—	3
11. राजस्थान	ए	39	—	39	30	—	30	9	—	9
12. मध्य प्रदेश	ए	12	—	12	3	1	4	3	—	3
13. केरल	सी	—	—	0	—	—	0	2	1	3
14. चंडीगढ़	बी	78	—	78	34	—	34	4	—	4
15. दिल्ली	ए	131	3	134	76	9	85	21	11	33

विवरण-II

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों से प्राप्त पत्र

राज्य का नाम	वर्ग	1981-82			1982-83			1983-84		
		अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	जोड़	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	जोड़	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. उत्तर प्रदेश	ए	3117	10	3127	2805	83	2888	2058	459	2517
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	सी	82	—	82	9	—	9	9	—	9
3. पश्चिमी बंगाल	सी	611	—	611	531	—	531	568	—	568
4. बिहार	ए	1	—	1	—	—	0	—	—	0
5. कर्नाटक	सी	11	—	11	2	—	2	—	—	0
6. गुजरात	बी	1	—	1	—	—	0	—	—	0
7. उड़ीसा	सी	9	1	10	10	—	10	2	—	2
8. महाराष्ट्र	बी	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3
9. मेघालय	सी	7	—	7	—	—	0	—	—	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. राजस्थान	ए	4	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
11. मध्य प्रदेश	ए	9	—	9	1	—	1	1	—	1
12. केरल	सी	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	—	0
13. चंडीगढ़	बी	58	—	58	12	—	12	7	—	7
14. दिल्ली	ए	21	—	21	30	—	30	24	2	26
15. हिमाचल प्रदेश	ए	—	1	1	—	—	0	—	—	0

has been drawn to the Reports of "Amnesty International" for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ;

(c) whether the Amnesty International has commented on Indian NSA on detaining without trial persons "solely for holding dissenting views or political opinions" and reports of killing, "During encounters", torture on prisons, and unexplained "disappearances" in India ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereupon and the details of the Reports received from Amnesty International for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The requisite information is furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) to (d). The Government have seen the reports of Amnesty International referred to. These are published documents. These reports contain distorted comments.

Statement

No. of persons in detention (under NSA) as on 31st December, 1983

Sl. No.	State/U.T. Administrations	Number of persons in detention as on 31st December, 1983
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	13
3.	Bihar	23
4.	Madhya Pradesh	53
5.	Maharashtra	126
6.	Manipur	18
7.	Orissa	9
8.	Punjab	11
9.	Rajasthan	2
10.	Tamil Nadu	4
11.	Uttar Pradesh	75
	Total :	339

Note : National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Information about the other States/U.T. Administration is Nil.

Working Group to Define Poverty Line

6488. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Working Group appointed in August 1982 to define the "Poverty Line" has been received ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the basis taken by Government in the new thrust on 20-Point Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan to identify the "Below poverty line" population ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Government appointed a Working Group in August 1982, to evolve an appropriate methodology for identification of the poor and not for defining the poverty line. The Group has yet to submit its report.

(d) The same basis of the Integrated

Rural Development Programme for the identification of rural population below the poverty line is continued in the revised 20-Point Programme.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds in Madhya Pradesh

6489. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several International Organisations and other foreign Social Religious, Cultural, Educational and Sport Organisations contribute funds to similar organisations in India ;

(b) if so, the names of each such international/foreign organisations which have contributed to similar Indian Organisations in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) the name of Donor Organisations, the funds contributed during the last three years and the purpose or objectives for which they were donated ; and

(d) what monitoring or supervisory agency is there to see that the donation is actually being used for the objective for which it is donated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The data for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is under computerisation. The information will be available only after the returns of the three years have been computerised.

(d) A monitoring cell is being set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In additions the recipient organisation has to send an audited account of the foreign contribution received and utilised for each calendar year.

Import of Technology to the Manufacture of Mechanical Seals

6490. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any party has applied for an Industrial Licence, Letter of Intent or proposal to import foreign "up-dated technology" for the manufacture of mechanical seals ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the applicants, foreign collaboration and the terms and condition thereof ;

(c) whether any application/proposal is under consideration to collaborate with M/s John Crane to import foreign technology for updated sophisticated technology ;

(d) if so, the special merits, the demand in the country and the capacity in the existing R and D Sections ;

(e) whether the Department would follow the strict guidelines indicated by Prime Minister not to allow import of foreign technology or multinational collaboration in existing capacity of industrial units in India ; and

(f) if not, merits thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (f). M/s. BDK Engineers Private Limited, Kutchi House, Jayachamaraj Nagar, Hubli, Karnataka, have applied for grant of foreign collaboration approval for the manufacture of Mechanical Seals and accessories, with M/s John Crane Houdaille Inc., USA. The application of the company is under examination. A Committee has been set up by the Government to examine the matter. All aspects of the proposal including evaluation of technology will be taken into account in arriving at a decision.

Publication Regarding Role of Planning Process

6491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have planned to publish any authentic history of the Plann-

ing Process in India and its role and impact in the economic development including the welfare of the people ;

(b) if so, the details about the publication ; and

(c) if not, whether such a publication would be brought out so as to stress the role of Planning Process and highlight its importance in economic development ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Planning Commission has already published in 1964 and 1975, for the information of the general public, a booklet entitled "The Planning Process". This booklet brings together essential information concerning the manner in which India's Plans are formulated, and the role of planning in the economic development of the country.

Transport subsidy for setting up of Industries in Darjeeling

6492. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Government of West Bengal for extending the facility of transport subsidy scheme to the district of Darjeeling for encouraging enterpreneurs to set up industrial units especially in the field of electronics in this backward hilly district ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to extend this facility to Darjeeling district and how soon the scheme would be put into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such decision at present.

Distribution of loans by K.V.I.C through Panchayats

6493. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to decentralise the system of distribution of loan and subsidy through panchayats or other agencies so that the rural employment generation programme gains further momentum ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by KVIC to implement the above proposal ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). The loan Rules of KVIC provide for disbursement of loans by the Commission to a State Government, State Khadi and V.I. Board, a society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, a cooperative society, a gram or a village panchayat, a panchayat samiti, a municipality, a zilla parishad or any similar body established under any State law for the time being in force, an authority set up under any law relating to bhoodan or gramdan and a charitable or religious trust. The agencies have also been authorised to reloan funds received by them from KVIC to artisans and institutions under their jurisdiction and field of activities in accordance with the prescribed conditions :

Interest Subsidy Scheme sanctioned by the Government is applicable to :

(i) Loans raised by the State Khadi and V.I. Boards for disbursement of capital investment and working capital loans to the institutions, cooperative societies and individual artisans or to meet requirements of its departmental activities ;

(ii) Loans raised by registered institutions and cooperative societies to meet their capital investment and working capital needs.

Setting up of Paper Mills in Orissa

6494. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some paper mills in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the names of the places in Orissa where such new paper mills are proposed to be set up ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Central Government have no proposal under consideration at present to set up a Paper-Mill in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Measures to up date the Technology of Mini Steel Plants

6495. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need to take urgent measures to update mini steel plants know how ;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to update their technology ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is a need for updating the technology in mini steel plants to achieve cost reduction, improved productivity and improvement in the quality of their products. Some of the areas identified for the purpose are ultra high power operations, secondary refining, oxy-fuel burners, scrap preheating, water cooled panels, etc. In order to assist the industry in upgrading their technology, the Government is permitting Electric Arc Furnace units to engage the services of foreign experts, Import of process knowhow from the reputed steel makers in the developed countries, and import of equipment and/or drawings and designs for fabricating the same for deriving advantages from the recent technological developments.

Additional capacities for finished leather skins

6496. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development council for leather goods has recommended the creation of additional capacities for finished leather skins ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to implement the recommendation made by the development council of leather goods ;

(c) the total additional capacities of finished leather goods created ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Main leather goods produced in the country is footwear, which is reserved for development in the small scale sector. However, manufacture of footwear in other than small scale units is permitted on consideration of exports of substantial proportion of production. Eleven units with a total capacity of 22.37 million pairs of footwear are borne on the registers of DGTD and another 6 units with capacity of 4.85 million pairs have been licensed under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act.

Cement plants financed by World Bank

6497. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement plants, set up in the country financed by World Bank ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more cement plants in the country with World Bank aid ;

(c) whether any such World Bank aided cement plant is proposed to be sanctioned for Orissa ;

(d) if so, the location of such World Bank aided cement plant ; and

(e) the progress made so far in implementing such a proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). World Bank has not financed so far any cement plants in the country. However, the Bank had reacted favourably to the Cement Energy Saving Projects involving conversion from wet to dry process in selected plants in India, and has identified five cement plants for Bank assistance for such conversion. Discussions with the Bank are still going on.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Bauxite Deposits in Orissa

6498. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India or the Department of Mines and Geology, Orissa have made any assessment of bauxite deposits in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of bauxite deposits estimated by Geological Survey of India or the Deparment of Mines, Orissa in different districts of Orissa ; and

(c) the detaiis thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Orissa have estimated a total reserve of about 1570 million tonnes of Bauxite in Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani, Keonjhar and Sambalpur districts. The bauxite in most of the places is of meallurgical grade.

Bauxite Reserves in Eastern Ghats

6499. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quatum of bauxite reserves found in the eastern ghats according to the latest survey ;

(b) the steps taken by Government for the proper exploitation of bauxite in the eastern ghats ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) According to the latest estimates, bauxite reserves in the Eastern Ghats region are approximately 2150 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a central public sector undertaking, is setting up an alumina/aluminium complex in Orissa at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 1242.4 crores. The Complex comprises the following major components :

(i) A Bauxite Mine at Panchpatmali and an Alumina Plant at Damanjodi in Koraput District ;

(ii) An Aluminium Smelter and a 600 MW capacity Captive Power Plant at Angul in Dhenkanal District.

A feasibility report has been drawn up, based on the bauxite reserves of Sapparala and Jerrela in Andhra Pradesh on the East Coast. An investment decision on exploitation of these two reserves will be taken after arrangements for financing the project and disposal of alumina are tied up.

Revision of Service Rules Incorporating Statutory Instructions

6500. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions

issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on service matters/ discipline do not have the force of statutory rules and as such they are flouted by the various Ministries/Departments/Offices of the Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to revise all the service rules incorporating therein the instructions, issued by his Ministry to supplement the statutory instructions ; and

(c) if not, how his Ministry propose to ensure that the instructions issued by his Ministry are taken as statutory ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) While there are some statutory Rules issued under the proviso to Art. 309 of the Constitution which govern their recruitment as well as certain aspects of service conditions of Central Government Employees, often executive instructions are also issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in terms of Art. 73 of the Constitution to govern such matters. Both the statutory rules and the executive instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on subjects which are allocated to it under the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules, are equally binding on all Ministries/ Departments to whom such rules and instructions apply.

(b) This does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) As stated in answer to part (a) the executive instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are equally binding on Ministries/ Departments as Statutory Rules. It is for each Ministry/Department to implement and apply the various rules and instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and to consult the Department of Personnel and A.R. in case of any doubt or difficulty. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms do not have a monitoring role in respect of all the rules and instructions issued by it.

Distinction Between Armed Forces Headquarters Services and Central Secretariat Services

6501. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission while comparing various services participating in the Central Secretariat Services observed that the offices whose nature of work is totally different have been erroneously included while services like Armed Forces Headquarters which in nature is identical to Central Secretariat Services has been excluded ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to include Armed Forces Headquarters in the participating offices ;

(c) whether the recruitment procedure, the standards of qualification prescribed for various services constituting the Armed Forces Headquarters Services is that of Central Secretariat Services ; and

(d) if so, the special requirements/conditions which distinguished the Armed Forces Headquarters Services from those of Central Secretariat Services with detailed reasons for Armed Forces Headquarters being excluded from participating offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The observations of the Third Pay Commission in this regard are enclosed.

(b) Does not arise as no such recommendation was made by the Third Pay Commission.

(c) No, Sir. There are some differences.

(d) The Armed Forces Headquarters has not been included in the Central Secretariat Services Scheme having regard to the need for security, efficiency and organisational requirements of this sensitive organisation.

Statement

Observations Contained in the Report of the Third Central Pay Commission— Chapter 10, Paragraph 3

"..Our analysis also shows that the inclusion of an office in the Central Secretariat Services Scheme of not always directly relatable to the nature of functions entrusted to that office. For instance, the Armed Forces Headquarters whose role and functions are clearly such as have been indicated for Attached Offices, is not an "included" office ; while the Archaeological Survey of India is an "included" office, other similar organisations like the Anthropological Survey of India, Botanical Survey of India and Geological Survey of India are "non-included" offices ; and while the National Academy of Administration is an "included" office, the National Police Academy is not."

Proposal to Stop Deferred Payment Facility to All Government Undertakings

6502. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before Steel Authority of India Ltd. to stop deferred payment facility to all Government undertakings ;

(b) if so, the date from which such proposal is coming into effect ;

(c) the reasons of taking such decision ; and

(d) the alternative procedure going to be adopted by SAIL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir. However, Steel Authority of India Limited is thinking of modifying its payment terms with a view to improve its liquidity.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Mini Steel Plants in Madhya Pradesh

6503. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini-steel plants set up in different parts of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether some of the mini-steel plants are on the verge of closer due to the erratic power supply ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to save those steel plants from the verge of closure ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) There are 12 Mini Steel Plants (units licensed/Letter of Intent issued) in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Government is not aware of any Mini Steel Plant which is on the verge of closure due to erratic power supply only.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Production and demand of Bajaj and Priya Scooters

6504. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for Bajaj and Priya scooters in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the booking of these scooters in the country upto 15 March, 1984 ;

(c) the number of scooters which have been delivered by each dealer upto 31 January, 1984 ;

(d) the production of these scooters during the last three years ending December, 1983 ; and

(e) the measures taken for the easy delivery of these scooters with their installed licensed capacity of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pending orders as on 31.1.84 were as under :

Bajaj Super Scooters	8 lakhs approx.
Priya Scooters	10.6 lakh approx.

(c) Details of scooters delivered to the dealers upto 31.1.1984 have been obtained from the manufacturers and are given in the attached statement.

(d) Production of Bajaj and Priya Scooters during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Bajaj Super	Priya
	40,728	24,546
	69,275	32,597
	82,834	53,482

(e) Installed capacity of Bajaj Auto Ltd. for scooters and motor cycles is 1.6 lakhs per annum. With a view to meeting heavy demand for these scooters Bajaj Auto Ltd., is putting up a new plant at Aurangabad for implementation of approvals granted for additional capacity of 3 lakhs per annum. The capacity of Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., has been raised from 32,000 to 52,000 scooters per annum.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Dealer	Bajaj Auto Ltd. Vehicles supplied w.e.f. 1.4.83 to each dealer upto 31.1.1984 (For All Dealers)	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd. Vehicles supplied w.e.f. 1.4.1983 to each dealer upto 31.1.1984 (For All Dealers)
1	2	3	4
1.	Automotive Mfrs. Ltd., Secundrabad.	22773	6591
2.	Choudhury Bros., Hyderabad.	—	703
3.	Automotive Mfrs. Ltd. V. Wada.	188	—
4.	Automotive Mfrs. Vishakhapatnam.	92	2874
5.	Shree Automobiles, Gauhati.	3020	1
6.	Fairdeal Auto P. Ltd., Jamshedpur.	5504	108
7.	Auto Syndicate, Patna.	13758	4717
8.	Bihar Auto Agencies, Dumka.	65	—
9.	Enar Indl. Ent. P. Ltd., Bokaro.	102	—
10.	J.J. Inds. Corpn., Ranchi.	7919	300
11.	Hind Motors (Scooter Dn.), Chandigarh.	20383	11475

1	2	3	4
12.	Sikand and Co (Scooters Dn.) N. Delhi.	17024	—
13.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., New Delhi.	95641	—
14.	United Automobiles, New Delhi.	—	—
15.	New United Automobilies, New Delhi.	63588	38984
16.	Bagga Link Service, New Delhi.	—	—
17.	Auto Services, Goa.	1494	4018
18.	A.S. Motors, Baroda.	30526	9853
19.	Ranjeet Automobiles, Ahmedabad.	30269	—
20.	Automotive Mfrs. Ltd., Rajkot.	7747	4990
21.	Nana Automobiles, Surat.	1604	4717
22.	Amin Automobiles, Ahmedabad.	6950	3869
23.	Auto Cars, Hissar.	11061	2565
24.	Norton Motors, Ambala Cantt.	3730	8496
25.	Himachal Motors, Simla.	6236	396
26.	New Style Fab. P. Ltd., Jammu Cantt.	1480	118
27.	Kashmir Motor Corpn., Srinagar.	40	—
28.	The Bangalore Co., Bangalore.	4681	—
29.	Khivraj Motors, Bangalore.	13117	5010
30.	Supreme Motors, Bangalore.	3497	78
31.	Greenline Motors, Belgaum.	5065	78
32.	Devanand Automobiles, Gulbarga.	88	—
33.	Shrceram Automobiles, Davangere.	48	—
34.	Bagi Autos., Hubli.	—	—
35.	Mysore Auto Agencies, Mysore.	86	—

1	2	3	4
36.	Nana Automobiles, Cochin.	2205	600
37.	Hindustan Business Corpn., Calicut.	72	—
38.	National Corpn., Jabalpur.	6573	222
39.	Project Automobiles, Bhilai.	13095	1503
40.	Rajputana Motors, Indore.	9611	6419
41.	Rajputana Motors, Bhopal.	4506	1604
42.	M.P. Auto House, Bhopal.	2570	—
43.	Gwalior Motor House, Gwalior.	2614	—
44.	Gupta and Sons (Motors) P. Ltd.,	6847	312
45.	Shah and Sanghi Auto Agencies P. Ltd., Bombay.	32659	7660
46.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona.	29450	7689
47.	Auto Cars, Aurangabad.	10879	5356
48.	India Automobiles, Kolhapur.	2727	116
49.	Auto India, Sangli.	4026	3968
50.	Mohan Enterprises, Thana.	—	—
51.	Wasan and Sons, Nasik.	176	1298
52.	Patni Automobiles, Nagpur.	3826	2234
53.	Project Automobiles, Bombay.	—	—
54.	Alsi Associates, Akola.	104	—
55.	Arun Automobiles Nagpur.	2410	—
56.	Dhule Automobiles P. Ltd., Dhule.	102	—
57.	Manipur Diesels, Imphal.	1290	76
58.	Geonka Engg. Works, Shillong.	1319	40
59.	Bakliwal Motors, Dimapur.	1900	40
60.	Utkal Auto Syndicate, Rourkela.	8371	156

1	2	3	4
61.	Utkal Auto, Cuttack.	5815	154
62.	M.O. Hassan Kothoos Maricar P. Ltd., Pondicherry.	85	—
63.	Doaba Automobiles, Amritsar.	13243	5283
64.	P.S. Jain Motor Co. (Pb) Ltd., Jallandar	197	9212
65.	Norton Motors, Bhatinda.	168	—
66.	Dada Motors, Ludhiana.	202	—
67.	Patiala Auto Enterprises, Patiala.	160	—
68.	Kamal and Co., Jaipur.	7980	7558
69.	Rajasthan Motors, Jaipur.	5135	—
70.	Mewar Motors, Udaipur.	5674	478
71.	Kamal Auto Industries, Kota.	5822	320
72.	India Motors, Ajmer.	52	—
73.	Bombay Motor Co., Jodhpur.	76	—
74.	Standard Motors, Bikaner.	48	—
75.	Gangtok Auto Works P. Ltd., Gangtok	5208	80
76.	Parvin Auto Enterprise, Coimbatore.	5011	711
77.	Khivraj Automobiles, Madras.	13173	2890
78.	Susee Auto, Madurai.	2429	752
79.	Susee Auto, Madras.	146	—
80.	Neetu Autos, Tiruchy.	142	—
81.	The Commercial Motors Ltd., Lucknow.	12869	794
82.	Auto Sales, Allahabad.	10462	358
83.	Kailash Motors Co., Kanpur.	7818	10145
84.	Scooters and Autorickshas P. Ltd., Agra.	8785	2306

1	2	3	4
85.	Auto Centre, Jhansi.	148	1648
86.	Friends Enterprises, Varanasi.	118	2846
87.	Matenhelia Bros. Auto Workshop, Gorakhpur.	88	—
88.	Mayur Auto P. Ltd., Dehradun.	248	—
89.	Auto Ways, Bareilly.	200	—
90.	Auto Centre, Calcutta.	14405	—
91.	Auto Agents, Asansol.	10113	4465
92.	Siliguri Auto Works, Siliguri.	72	—

Loss in Jessop and Company

6505. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Jessop and Company Limited has been continuously incurring losses since 1977 ;

(b) if so, the cumulative loss incurred by the above company as on March, 1983 ;

(c) the main factors responsible for the losses ; and

(d) the action proposed to be initiated against the persons responsible for the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative loss incurred by the company as on 31-3-83 was Rs. 5950 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Lack of or imbalance in orders, low productivity per employee, periodic shortage of finance, continuous shortage of power and delays in receipt of some specific raw materials are a few of the reasons for losses. As the losses were caused by circumstances and factors beyond the control of the company, no individual can be held responsible. The question of initiating action against any person for the losses, therefore, does not arise.

Loss suffered by Cement Corporation of India

6506. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been slump in the sale of cement for the last eight months ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the Cement Corporation of India during the last eight months, month-wise ;

(d) whether there was any fall in the production of cement during this period ; if so, to what extent ; and

(e) the steps being taken to boost the production and sale of cement by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No losses have been incurred by the Cement Corporation of India during the last eight months.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The steps taken to increase the production and sale of cement by the Cement Corporation of India include the following :

(i) Arrangement of timely availability of inputs.

(ii) Provision for captive power generating sets.

(iii) Strengthening of marketing organisation and marketing network.

Persons Tortured to Death in Police Stations in Delhi

6507. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Youth Dies of Torture in Police Custody' appearing in the Indian Express dated 19 March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the full facts of the torture and death of the youth and what action has been taken against the guilty policemen ; and

(c) how many more such deaths have taken place in the police stations of Delhi during the last three years with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Inquest proceedings under Section 176 Cr. P.C. are being conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi, to establish the cause of death, and action against the Police officials involved will be taken on receipt of the findings of the inquest proceedings. In the meantime, the S.H.O., Badarpur, the investigating officer of the Police Post of Okhla Industrial Estate (Phase-I) and one Police official of Police Station, Defence Colony, have been placed under suspension, for gross negligence of duty in not taking the persons involved in a road accident, to the Hospital.

(c) During the last three years *viz.* from 1981 to 1983, there have been 12 incidents of death at the Police Stations in Delhi.

Grant of Visa to South African (White) National

6508. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "S. African White Granted Visa for one year" appearing in the Indian Express of dated 16 March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether there has been a change in the policy of Government towards the South African racial regime ; and

(c) the reasons that the Visa and permission to stay in India were endorsed on a separate sheet of paper and no mention has been made on the passport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Visa was granted to the South African lady in question to reside with her husband working in India for Thai Airways International after she declared that she did not subscribe to apartheid.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per procedure, visa was endorsed on a separate paper since South African Passports are not recognised by Government of India.

Aluminium Rolling and Utensil Unit in Orissa

6509. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an Aluminium rolling and utensil unit in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the name of the site selected for the location of such units ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has recently received the market survey report from National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC), which is under study. Meanwhile, an Engineering Consultant is being appointed to prepare a feasibility report for the downstream facilities such as rolled products, extrusions and foils. Based on the examination of this feasibility report, the Government will decide on the downstream facilities to be established and its locations.

SC/ST Officers in the Rank of Joint-Secretary

6510. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Joint Secretaries and other Officers whose rank is equivalent to Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(b) of these what is the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). There are 22 Joint Secretaries and other Officers equivalent to Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Home Affairs and out of this one Officer belongs to Scheduled Caste.

Killing of Delhi Police Constable

6511. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the break-down of law and order in the capital as reflected in the killing of Delhi constable as reported in Hindustan Times dated 15 March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to meet the situation ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the situation has assumed serious proportions clue to ineptitude of Government in handling the situation with long-term perspective on a national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) and (c). While isolated incidents have taken place, these cannot be considered to mean a break down of the law and order in the Capital.

Government have taken a number of steps to improve the law and order machinery keeping in mind the short term and long term requirements.

Details of Schemes for the Upliftment of SCs/STs

6512. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the schemes designed for the upliftment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the country ;

(b) whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments and Union Territories to implement these schemes in their States ;

(c) the assistance provided to each State and Union Territories to implement these schemes during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) the achievement made uptil now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) States and Union Territories draw up a large number of relevant schemes every year under Special Component Plans (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plans (TSP) for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. These are in Sixth Five Year Plan Document and also in letters of the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister that followed in the subsequent years.

(c) and (d). Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Special Component Plans and to the Tribal Sub Plans are provided as cent per cent grant by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the States to be used for income generating schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in conjunction with the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan outlays.

Total amount earmarked for the Sixth Plan as SCA for Scheduled Castes is Rs. 500 crores out of which Rs. 460 crores have already been released to the States. Total amount of SCA for Tribal Development in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 487 crores out of which Rs. 359.5 crores have already been released to the States.

Review of Upper Age Limit for the Civil Services Examination

6513. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent to the reduction in the upper age limit for the Civil Services Examination from 28 to 26 years a record number of candidates have applied to the Union Public Service Commission this year ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review its decision and let the upper age-limit remain as 28 years ; and

(c) what are the criterian/guideline laid down for nominating the successful candidates to different Departments/Offices, category/group-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Over 1,30,000 candidates have applied to the Union Public Service Commission for admission to the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1984 and this number is higher than that of the previous years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The allocation of the candidates recommended for appointment to the various services/posts is made in accordance with the ranks obtained by the candidates in the examination and the order of preferences expressed by them for the various services/posts.

U.S.A. Planning to Establish Permanent Manned Station in Space

6514. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America is planning to establish a permanent manned station in space ; and

(b) if so, how will it affect the interests of the developing nations including India ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to announcements made by NASA the United States Space Agency, the United States of America is planning to establish a Space Station.

At the moment various studies are underway in the USA pertaining to the shape, form and function of the Space Station. However the precise details are not yet known.

(b) The precise impact of the establishment of a Space Station on the developing countries and India will become clear only after more data on the nature of the Space Station and its planned use by the USA becomes clear. It is hoped that because of long standing cooperation between NASA and ISRO, Indian scientists will receive the necessary technical information on the Space Station to permit concrete studies and evaluations.

De Novo Inquiry in Departmental Proceedings Against Government Servants

6515. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any provision in the disciplinary rules for a *de novo* enquiry in departmental proceedings ;

(b) whether the appellate authority can remit the disciplinary case for *de novo* inquiry quashing the original proceedings and the charge sheet and frame any other charge in addition to or in substitution of the original charge ;

(c) if so, what are the orders on the subjects and whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table of the House and the circumstances under which *de novo* enquiry can be ordered and fresh charge sheet issued ; and

(d) whether a *de novo* inquiry is detrimental to the interest of the Government servant, and if so, what safeguards are available to him under the rules with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). The Disciplinary Rules provide that the Disciplinary Authority if it is not itself the enquiring authority may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, remit the case to the enquiring authority for further enquiry and report. Similarly, the appellate and revising authorities also can remit a case for further enquiry from any stage of the proceedings including the stage of issue of chargesheet, if those authorities are satisfied that either the prescribed procedure has not been complied with or the earlier enquiry has not been conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice. It cannot, therefore, be said that ordering of a fresh enquiry in a particular case by the Disciplinary/Appellate/Revising Authority is detrimental to the interest of a government servant. On the other hand, remitting a case for further enquiry is designed to meet procedural requirements as well as to ensure that enquiry is conducted in a proper manner.

बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना

6516. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में सरकारी सहायता अथवा बैंक ऋणों से छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के कितने उद्योग लगाए गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के इन उद्योगों के उद्यमशील व्यक्तियों के सामने आ रही कच्चे माल की कमी, लालफीता शाही कार्य, पूंजी की अनुपलब्धता और उपयुक्त बाजार के अभाव जैसी समस्याओं की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है और उनका समाधान किया जा रहा है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिराम राव) : (क) बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पूर्वी चम्पारन में स्थापित किए गए 118 लघु एककों और 3 मझौले एककों में से 30 लघु एककों को वर्ष 1982-83 में 4.82 लाख रुपये के ऋण प्राप्त हुए थे। इसी प्रकार वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान पूर्वी चम्पारण में स्थापित किए गए 80 लघु औद्योगिक एककों और 3 मझौले एककों में से 21 लघु औद्योगिक एककों को वर्ष 1983-84 में 6.42 लाख रुपये के ऋण प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) लघु और मझौले उद्यमियों द्वारा महसूस की जा रही दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

U.S. Technology for T.V. Sets to Pick up Programmes Directly from INSAT IB

6517. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether USA has offered to transfer the technology for T.V. sets that could pick up programmes directly from the INSAT IB

which would be required in thousands of Indian villages ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the offer ;

(c) if so, whether any agreement in this regard is likely to be signed ;

(d) if so, the details of the same ; and

(e) the number of villages likely to be benefited by this programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Some US companies had offered to sell the technology for manufacture of Satellite Direct Reception TV sets (DRS), which could pickup directly broadcast signals from INSAT-IB.

(b) The Department of Space have already developed the know-how for manufacture of DRS and as such import of technology is not needed.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) About 2000 T.V. sets are expected to be installed in the villages for direct reception through INSAT-IB under the Special T.V. Expansion Plan.

Facilities to Tribals in Gujarat and Rajasthan for Industrial Growth

6518. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the special facilities provided to the tribals in the scheduled areas for the industrial growth in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan during the period 1980 to 1983 ; and

(b) if so, whether any protection has been provided in marketing of the finished products of industries set up in small scale and cooperative sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Industry, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and District Industries Centres identify and develop industries in the rural and tribal areas.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission looks after the development of Khadi and 25 village industries specified in the Scheduled to the Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956. The tribal institutions get 100 per cent grant for machinery, tools and equipment and the individuals get 75% grant and 25% loan. The loans are provided at 4% interest in the case of village industries.

Further, the integrated Rural Development Programme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development has as one of its Components "Industries, Services and Business". Scheduled Tribes areas are entitled to a subsidy of 50% of the capital cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- under this Programme. The products of small scale industries are given price preference to the extent of 15% in the matter of Government purchases.

Indian Companies Issued Licences for Manufacture of Computers

6519. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has narrowed down the choice of technology for the manufacture of 4th generation main frame computers far two foreign Companies out of four, which respond to global tenders floated by Government in March 1982 ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the final decision taken in the matter and which are these 4 Companies and which of the two out of them have been selected and how the project is proposed to be processed ;

(c) which are the Indian companies which had applied for the issue of licences for the manufacture of computer indigenously or with foreign collaboration and the names of the foreign collaborators ; and

(d) which of them had been issued Licences or Letters of Intent ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics had received responses from the following foreign companies against the global tender floated in March, 1983 for the purchase of technology for the manufacture of main frame computer systems :

1. Control Data Corporation (CDC), USA
2. Data General (DG), USA
3. CIL Honeywell Bull (BULL), France
4. Computer Technology Ltd. (CTL), U.K.
5. NIXDORF, West Germany

In the case of NIXDORF only a letter stating that they are willing to discuss the matter.

An evaluation Committee set up by the Derartment of Electronics examined the responses and has short-listed M/s Control Data Corporation, USA and M/s CII Honeywell Bull, France, whose proposals were found to be as per the tender requirements and thus meriting further evaluation. Negotiations are in progress with these two companies.

It is proposed to manufacture the computer systems covered by the foreign technology purchase referred to above, by a central public sector company. However, the project will be initially handled by the central public sector company, Electronics Corporation of India Limited as a part of the necessary infrastructure available with them.

(c) and (d). The names of the companies which had applied for industrial approvals for the manufacture of minicomputers/ microprocessor based systems during 1983 are given below :

1. M/s Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar.
2. M/s NEECO (India) Limited, Calcutta
3. M/s U.P. Electronics Corp. Ltd., Lucknow
4. M/s Kanwar B. Narain, U.S.A., Solan
5. M/s Sigma Engineers, Poona
6. M/s Jandur Manganese and Iron Ores Ltd., Karnataka
7. M/s International Computers Indian Manufacture Ltd., New Delhi
8. M/s Advani Oerlikon Limited, Pune
9. M/s Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd., Baroda (for substantial expansion).

None of the above companies had applied with foreign collaboration.

Of these 9, the following three companies have been issued Letters of Intent :

1. M/s UP Electronics Corp. Ltd., Lucknow.
2. M/s Kanwar B. Narain, U.S.A., Solan.
3. M/s International Computers Indian Manufacture Limited, New Delhi.

चम्पारन, बारचिकिया, मोतीहारी और महेसी में उद्योग की स्थापना

6520. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की इस आशय की घोषणा के अनुसार कि बिहार के औद्योगिक रूप में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना की जायेगी, बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसी नये उद्योग की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की इस नीति का पालन

किया जायेगा अथवा नहीं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या कोई उद्यमशील व्यक्ति बारचिकिया मोतीहारी, महेसी में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग लगाना चाहता है, सरकार उक्त उद्योग को लगाने और उसके विकास तथा उसे चलाने के लिए क्या सहायता देगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने हमेशा ही पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। वर्ष 1981-83 के दौरान बिहार के पिछड़े जिलों को 36 आशय-पत्र जारी किए गए थे इनमें से 26 आशय-पत्र पूर्वी चम्पारन से बाहर उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए हैं। शेष 10 एककों की स्थापना पूर्वी चम्पारन सहित किसी भी पिछड़े जिले में की जा सकती है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1978-79 से 1981-82 की अवधि में पूर्वी चम्पारन में 1919 लघु उद्योग/कारीगर एकक स्थापित किए गए थे। वर्षवार ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
लघु उद्योग	109	111	115	123
कारीगर एकक	400	335	366	360
कुल :	509	446	481	483

(ङ) चम्पारन जिला श्रेणी "ख" का एक पिछड़ा जिला है। जिले में उद्योग लगाने वाले उद्यमियों को उपलब्ध सुविधायें और प्रोत्साहन दिनांक 7-9-1985 के समसंख्यक प्रेस टिप्पण के साथ पठित दिनांक 27-4-1984 के प्रेस टिप्पण संख्या 4/1/81-बी०ए०डी० (खण्ड-3) में दिए गए हैं (इन प्रेस टिप्पणों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं)।

पश्चिमी और पूर्वी चम्पारन में उद्योग स्थापित करना

6521. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी बिहार के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन जिलों में, विशेषकर पूर्वी चम्पारन में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से एक भी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं कर सकी है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन जिलों का औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाने का विचार है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि-राम राव) : (क) से (घ) प्रेस टिप्पण सं० 4/1/-81-बी०ए०डी० (खंड-III) दिनांक 7-9-83 (प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं) के साथ पठित इसी संख्या के 27-4-83 के प्रेस टिप्पण में घोषित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के पुनः वर्गीकरण के अनुसार चम्पारन जिले को, जैसा कि यह 1-10-1970 को था, श्रेणी "ख" का जिला माना गया है जो 15 लाख रुपए की अधिकतम सीमा

में 15 प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता का पात्र है। अन्य ब्यौरे उपर्युक्त प्रेस टिप्पण में दिए गए हैं।

Production of Condoms in Rajasthan

6522. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3801 on 15 December, 1983 regarding demand and production of condoms in the country and state :

(a) whether necessary permission has been granted to Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO) to increase their production capacity from 120 million pieces to 200 million pieces ;

(b) what is the progress of implementation of this project and where it is coming up ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure that the project goes into commercial production of Nirodh condoms at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c). The Corporation has been granted a Letter of Intent on 31.12.1980 for the establishment of a new undertaking at Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan for 120 million pieces of condoms per annum. It has been reported that a new company has been incorporated for implementation of the project in the joint sector. Required land is stated to have been obtained. Import of capital goods and approval for foreign collaboration have been granted by the Government. Loan application for grant of financial asistance for implementation of the project is stated to have also been made to the financial institutions. The Company has now applied for enhancement of the approved capacity from 120 million pieces per annum to 200 million pieces per annum. Necessary permission has not yet been granted.

Export of Steel during 1984-85

6523. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of steel which was banned four years ago, has started again ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which steel export has been resumed ;

(c) the total tonnes of steel proposed to be exported to each of those countries in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES : (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Export of various categories of steel has been permissible under the export policy announced from time to time. On account of the highly competitive international market and the domestic demand, exports of steel were in small quantities.

During 1983-84, SAIL booked export orders for 1,20,000 tonnes of steel and exported 14612 tonnes of H.R. coils to Japan and 9776 tonnes of wire rods to Egypt. 20,000 tonnes is for export to Egypt and for the balance quantity the country of export will be known at the time of shipment.

(c) and (d). Quantum of steel that can be exported during 1984-85 will be known after the export policy for 1984-85 is announced.

Setting up Projects with U.K. Collaboration

6524. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some projects have been set up or are in the process of setting up in the country with U.K. collaboration ;

(b) if so, the names and number of those U.K. collaborated projects ;

(c) whether U.K. is keen on collaborating with India to set up some more number

of projects ; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to finalise those new projects proposed to be collaborated by U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 79,106,119 proposals for foreign collaboration with U.K. firms were approved by the Government during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 respectively. The details of the approvals viz. name of the Indian and U.K. parties, item of manufacture and the nature of collaboration are included in the quarterly lists published by the Indian Investment Centre which are also available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). The initiative for selecting the foreign collaborator lies with the Indian parties. Proposals received by the Government from the Indian parties are examined on merits in consultation with the various concerned authorities keeping in view the Government's policy.

Import of Specified Categories of Steel during 1984-85

6525. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified some specified categories of steel for import during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the specified categories of steel proposed to be imported during 1984-85 financial year ;

(c) the total import of those specified categories of steel ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). Categories of steel to be imported will be covered by the import policy announcement for 1984-85. The quantum of imports will be determined after the policy is known.

Commercial Borrowings and Resource Mobilisation in Sixth Plan

6526. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount budgeted for commercial borrowings and resource mobilisation in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the actual position in market borrowing programme and resource mobilisation in the present plan year-wise ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

	Market borrowings			Addl. Resources Mobilisation		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre*	States	Total
Sixth Plan (1980-85) Original Estimates	15000	4500	19500	12290	9012	21302
1980-81 (Actual)	2579	582	3161	562	364	926
1981-82 (Actual)	2913	796	3709	2614	1540	4154
1982-83 (preliminary actual)	3771	912	4683	4029	2715	6744
1983-84 (Latest estimates)	4000	1108	5108	5827	4048	9875

*Inclusive of States' share.

यमुना जल का प्रदूषण

6527. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की अनेक नदियों के पानी में जिन स्थानों पर शहरों की गन्दगी आकर मिलती है वहां पानी साफ करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली शहर की गन्दगी यमुना के पानी को इतना गन्दा कर देती है कि इसे तभी साफ किया जा सकता है जबकि यह पानी मथुरा पहुंच जाता है तथा उसके बाद मथुरा से जो गंदगी मिश्रित होती है वह इसे इटावा तक प्रदूषित रखती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रास्ते में इसके पानी का उपयोग सम्भव नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार कोई प्रयास करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रूपरेखा है और यदि, कोई प्रयास का विचार नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) चूंकि शहर के अपशिष्टों के लिए मल व्यवस्था, गन्दी नाली के पानी में संग्रह तथा उपचार प्रदान करने की लागत बहुत अधिक होती है, अतः केन्द्रीय जल प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने गन्दी नाली के पानी को रोकने तथा इसका सिंचाई के उद्देश्यों हेतु पम्पिंग के लिए सुझाव दिया है ।

(ख) दिल्ली शहर के अपशिष्ट यमुना नदी को प्रदूषित करते हैं तथा मथुरा एवं आगरा तक जल गुणवत्ता खराब रहती है । मथुरा तथा आगरा में शहर का गन्दा पानी फिर मिल जाता है तथा इटावा तक जल गुणवत्ता नहीं सुधरती है ।

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां । केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य बोर्ड, व्यापारिक निस्सारों को उनके नदी में प्रवाहित करने से पूर्व उपचार के लिए कारखानों को निर्देश दे रहे हैं । नगरीय निकायों को भी शहरी अपशिष्टों के नदी में प्रवाहित करने से पूर्व मल-व्यवस्था तथा उपचार की सुविधाएं प्रदान/वृद्धि करने हेतु समझाया बुझाया जा रहा है ।

Sanction for Industrial Proposals from Non-Resident Indians

6528. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six industrial proposals from non-resident Indians involving a total investment of Rs. 200 crores have been sanctioned by the special approval committee set up by Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals that have been approved ; and

(c) how many non-resident Indians will be involved in the implementation of these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). 9 proposals involving an investment of about Rs. 212 crores have been approved by way of issue of letters of intent. The details are given in the statement attached.

(c) For the present 15 Non-resident Indians will be associated with the approved projects. Some more are likely to be associated on the formation of the Board of Directors of the Companies implementing the projects.

Statement

List of Industrial Proposals from Non-Resident Indians Approved by Government

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Item of manufacture
1	2	3
1.	Shri P.B. Bhardwaj	Mild and Alloy Steel Rolled Products.
2.	Dr. D.K. Misra	Newsprint, writing and printing paper.
3.	Shri L.N. Mittal	PVC coated sheets.
4.	Shri V.S.C. Kowtha	Cotton, Synthetic and other blended yarn.
5.	Shri S.L. Chellaram	T.V. Picture tubes.
6.	Shri D.V. Gupta	Salicylic acid etc.
7.	M/s. Madras Hydraulic Pvt. Ltd.	High and super high pressure hydraulic hoses.
8.	Shri K.S. Bhullar	T.V. picture tubes.
9.	Shri K.T. Thomas	Textured Coatings.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों में निवेश में कमी

6529. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एककों में 50 प्रतिशत की कमी किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इसका विकास दर पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या प्रभाव होगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

सोने और चांदी के जेवरातों की गढ़ाई

6530. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **उद्योग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों को यह सूचित किया है कि सोने और चांदी के आभूषणों की गढ़ाई को लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सोने और चांदी के जेवरात गढ़ने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों को 20 लाख रुपए तक की धनराशि स्वीकृत करने के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना किस तारीख से लागू की जाएगी तथा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आभूषण बनाने वाले समुदाय से सम्बन्धित शिल्पियों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ. NO. 3006 DT. 14.3.1984
RE. DOWRY DEATHS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : In answer to parts (a) (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 3006 by S/Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri, Virdhi Chander Jain and Virda Ram Phulwarya regarding dowry deaths answered on the 14th March, 1984 in Lok Sabha the available information regarding dowry death cases committed during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 was given in the appendix to the statement. The aforesaid appendix be substituted by the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State Govt.	1981	1982	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Assam	1	NIL	NIL
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	2 July to Oct. 1983
3.	Bihar	9	12	15
4.	Gujarat	2	1	2
5.	Haryana	28	42	71
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	NIL	1 Upto 30.9.83
8.	Kerala	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Karnataka	7	8	31
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	26	32 Upto 30.9.83
11.	Maharashtra	19	25	21 Upto 30.9.83
12.	Manipur	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL
14.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	Orissa	1	4	5
16.	Punjab	35	40	40
17.	Rajasthan	5	24	24

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	5	5
20.	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL
21.	Uttar Pradesh	30	151	54 From Jan. to 1.5.1983
22.	West Bengal	2	7	9 From July to December, 1983
23.	A.N. Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
25.	Chandigarh	NIL	2	2
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	Delhi	24	40	22
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL
29.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL
31.	Pondicherry	NIL	NIL	NIL

12.00 hrs.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, we have given a call-attention notice. Yesterday, the hon. Minister has stated about the situation in Sri Lanka. It should be accepted for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Let us discuss the Sri Lanka situation. Punjab problem first and then Sri Lanka problem should be discussed. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider. Please sit down. We are considering it.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that I will consider it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : One submission, Sir. I am happy that you have returned to our country. Sir, in a parliamentary democracy, the cooperation of the Opposition is urgently needed. But yesterday, the Demands for Grants for Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation and everything have been passed. Even 377 had not been allowed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will tell you. We will take it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that I

will discuss with you. Please sit down. I have told Mr. Chatterjee when I have got his letter.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : But I want to raise it in the House, Sir. The Opposition's cooperation is urgently needed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is there. You please sit down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the discussion under Rule 193...

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider it.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : ईरान की गोलाबारी के समाचार मिले हैं। इस पर विदेश मंत्री जी को एक वक्तव्य देना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss and take it up later on. One by one we will take it. I will consider it.

श्री आर०एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर होम मिनिस्टर···

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done that.

रोज-रोज क्या कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में हमने होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है। पहले इन्होंने कहा है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अनुशंसा को लागू करने के बारे में पुनः विचार कर रहे हैं ; मैं आपके माध्यम से···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कर रखा है। मेरे से बाद में बात कर लेना।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is the fate of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission's report ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken up.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given the notice of privilege against the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already referred it to the Minister.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : We gave this notice of privilege motion two days before. About the Mandal Commission's report, the latest statement of the Home Minister [amounts to virtual rejection and therefore he is going back on his earlier words. Therefore, we have given a notice of the breach of privilege. (*Interruptions.*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी मुझे मालूम है, आप पटना का मामला उठाना चाहते हैं। यह मामला आप मुझे 377 में दे दीजिए। यदि ठीक हुआ तो एलाउ कर दूंगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड तो भारत सरकार का है।

···(**व्यवधान**)···

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What are you going to do on this report of the Mandal Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : You just talk to me first. Then, we will discuss it. Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I would only like to bring to your kind notice and to the notice of the hon. Members that I have not broken any pledge which I had given. Sir, the report of the Mandal Commission is very much under consideration.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : How long, Sir ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, yesterday, my 377 had not been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, फिर ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : यह रिपोर्ट 1981-82 को सदन के सभापटल पर रखी गई है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि उस पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ दीजिए, मैं करवाने के लिए तैयार बैठा हूं ।

···(**व्यवधान**)···

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम 377 के अधीन "टपरी जाति संघ" का एक मजमून पढ़ा था। उनकी 193 जातियों को विमुक्त जातियों में शामिल किया जाय। लेकिन रेडियो ने घोषणा की है कि उनको हरिजनों में शामिल किया जाय···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपका पत्र मिल गया है, मैंने उसे मिनिस्टर को भेज दिया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—चाहे रेडियो हो, दूरदर्शन हो या प्रेस हो, मेरी सबसे विनती है कि वे कार्यवाही को ध्यान से सुनें और जो हाउस में कहा जाय, वही रिपोर्ट करें। इस काम में हमें और उन को साथ मिलकर चलना चाहिए ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will kindly recall that we had given a Calling Attention notice about the murder of an IPS officer in the Garden Reach area of West Bengal. The IPS officers belonging to this All India Service are agitated, and then the real culprit has been arrested...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers Laid. Mr. Shivraj Patil.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report etc. of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versons) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Research thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* LT-8084/84]

Annual Report etc. of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Gov-

ernment on the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8085/84]

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-third Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.06½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Seventy-ninth Report

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-first Report of the Committee on Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

12.07 hrs.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The situation in Sri Lanka is more serious, even according to the statement of the hon. Minister. I want to know the reaction of the Government...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you that we shall discuss it. I am not allowing him.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have already assured you that we shall have a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, why are you agitated unnecessarily ? I have already committed to you that we shall have a discussion. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : But you cannot force it down my throat. Please sit down now.

Now, discussion *under* rule 193. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

12.08 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE ON 2 APRIL, 1984 REGARDING AKALIS' DEMANDS CONCERNING ARTICLE 25 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND INCIDENTAL MATTERS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise once again to initiate discussion on the situation in Punjab and also the Home Minister's statement made in this House on 2nd April regarding Akalis' demands concerning Article 25 of the Constitution and related matters, that means, the violence that is taking place there.

Sir, permit me to say that as the records of the debates of Lok Sabha are piling up, at the same time we find that as far as Punjab is concerned, the dead bodies are also piling up and when I find that in the face of various debates that we raised in the House, there is a degree of apathy, insensitivity and also unresponsiveness on the part of the Government. Sometimes a feeling comes to my mind that to raise such issues on the floor of the House is a futile exercise and a futile exercise, but despite that we do not give up the hope. We are still hoping that with the pressure of public opinion and by the expression of the voice of the Parliament, the Government will be required and forced to give up its present adament policy and try to see that there is a greater security in Punjab and elsewhere without, of course,

**Not recorded.

prejudice to the justice that is to be done to the People of Punjab as well as Haryana.

Very often when there is an expression of anguish and anger in this House on this issue, many Members are disturbed. Sometimes the presiding authorities are also disturbed. But let me tell you very clearly that whenever the anguish and anger on this issue is expressed in this House the expression might not be consisting of very sophisticated classical tunes. But you try to go to the root of the problem, to the root of the anguish and to the root of the anger and then you will realise why sometimes the Parliament is rocked, why the people in the State are rocked and why there is stern reaction of the people as far as these developments are concerned.

In that context also we must decide as to what future course of action is to be adopted so that Punjab which is bleeding and burning today is normalised : life in Punjab and elsewhere becomes secure and, at the same time, the people of Punjab, Haryana and elsewhere feel that they have a sense of justice as far as their demands are concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री जी को सदन में होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ रही हैं ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : That is the reason why we demanded the suspension of the Question Hour..(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had already made an enquiry and I was told that she will be attending the debate. That is the reason why I did not say that in the beginning.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The Home Minister is here..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yesterday, we bycotted the proceedings..(*Interruptions*) It is not a petty matter ; it is a very serious matter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : The Minister of your Home is the Prime Minister. That is why we want her here.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Hon. Members should start speaking when the Prime Minister is present. It is necessary that she should hear the entire arguments...

MR. SPEAKER : He knows it, I know it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I may remind you that before I started initiating the debate, I had already made enquiries. I was told that the Leader of the House will be present. There is no other House to which she can also go. I am referring to the second Chamber of Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't make it a political issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me submit, if the problem is to be handled in a tactical manner, what is needed today is the blending of the spirit of flexibility and also, at the same time, we must have firmness. The Government must take a firm attitude as far as dealing with the problems of law and order and security of the people in the country are concerned. At the same time, the Government must have a flexible approach to it, to do full justice to the demands of Punjab and Haryana. Akali demands can also be considered in the context of the entire situation so that Haryana too must not feel that in conceding the demands of Punjab, any sense of injustice has been perpetrated on Haryana. It is only in such a broad perspective that the problem of Punjab and Haryana can be approached and, I hope, that will be done.

Sir, today's discussion, though that has been motivated by the statement that has been made by the Home Minister basically for Article 25 in the Constitution to which Akalis have objected, I take it for granted that after what has happened recently in Punjab, the various murders that have taken place, the attack that has been made on Nirankaris' meeting in which three women along with a child have been killed and a Member of Parliament has been murdered

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only the other day, all these things will be taken into account.

Sir, you were not here in the country. But what a pathetic scene ! In the morning, at 6 O'clock, the extremists knock at the door, Prof. Tiwari's wife opens the door, the two extremists say, "We want to meet Prof. Tiwari" ; Prof. Tiwari comes at the door ; be is shot and he dies on the hospital operation table. It is in such a dastardly manner, in such a shameful manner and in such a cowardly manner, that people are being killed.

These are the problems of law and order. So, I take it for granted that today's discussion is not to be centred round only Article 25 of Constitution and the attitude of Akali Dal and the response of the Government to it. It is also concerning the law and order situation that has been created in Punjab. Let me warn you that the law and order situation in Punjab is no more a localised situation in Punjab. It is crossing the borders of Punjab and it is creating a threat to the security of the rest of the parts of the country. Therefore, both these aspects have to be taken into account.

Let us try to analyse the nature of the extremist activity in Punjab today. They have a certain *modus operandi*. You carefully go through all the cases of murder that have taken place in Punjab so far and you will find that the operation is, hit and go operation. They have drawn up a list as to who are to be hit. Men come on the motor bike ; they hit the persons from behind and disappear from the scene and as I will point out to you after some time, you will be surprised and shocked to know what are the total number of murders that have taken place. You will be shocked and surprised to know still further, how many have been arrested and there will be a further shock when you come to know how many cases have been filed. In 19 months up to the end of February, 220 murders have taken place in Punjab and very often people feel that they belong only to one particular religious group. I come from a rural Constituency. In my own Constituency, the feeling of the citizens is, probably the extremists and the supporters of Bhindranwale are only attacking the Hindus. You will be shocked to know that in 19 months up to February, 8, the number of people killed is 220, and out of them 190 are Sikhs. When 220 murders have taken place, you will be further shocked to know that less than one dozen men have been arrested. 220 murders and less than 12 arrests ! How many cases have been filed and how many prosecuted ? Not even one so far. 220 murders, less than 12 arrested, not a single man prosecuted ! That is the manner in which these people are carrying on the problems of law and order.

When you assume power, you assume certain responsibilities and if you feel that you are incompetent to execute the power that has been given to you by the mandate of the people, have the humility to say that we cannot actually carry out the responsibility and we therefore quit from power and go to the people. You should have the guts to say that.

It is not that I say it from my own behalf. I am not saying it simply because you happen to be in the Congress Party which happens to be the ruling party. This is the feeling of the common man today. Go to the market place or to the local train or to the bazar or to the mill or the factory, the common people say "Leave aside lifting us above the poverty line. Let us be lifted above the insecurity line !" The common people are more worried today about the insecurity line. To the workers, the bonus will come afterwards. To the peasants, the remunerative prices will come afterwards. To women, equality and justice will come afterwards. To Harijans, social justice will come afterwards. All that will matter only if they survive first of all. The common people say "What we demand in the civilised society and in the democratic polity is not any amenities for us but only our right to live, our right to survive !" Even that right to survive has been denied to the common people with all such gangster-like activities that are being perpetrated at the hands of certain extremists in the country.

These extremists are following a particular technique. Even there is a silver lining to

the dark cloud of terrorism, even though Punjab has still not seen the days of the partition yet. In partition, there was violence and today in Punjab there is violence. But there is one aspect that is different and one characteristic feature of the pre-partition and post-partition. There were mass attacks. There was group violence. There was communal violence. Not that I justify it. Open defiance of law and order is not justifiable and everybody knows it. But these are the cowards who come from behind. They come on motorbikes. They shoot down the men in their hit-list and they run away and the tragedy is, as I have told you, 220 such murders have been committed, there is not a single prosecution ! The Government is responsible for this and it has to give the reply. Why is there such a great disparity between the murders committed and the prosecutions made by the Government ?

You are accountable to the Parliament. We talk so much about the accountability of the Parliamentary system. If some of us prefer the parliamentary system to the presidential system, it is because we feel that there is greater accountability of Parliament to people in the parliamentary system. We prefer accountability. If the ruling party does not remain accountable to the people, it is free to quit. But they must explain. This is the aspect that has to be taken note of.

The murder of Shri Atwal and his son outside the Golden Temple, the shooting down of Shri Harbans Manchanda, President of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee, the killing of Shri Harbans Lal Khanna and of the three women along with one child, when the Nirankari meeting was attacked and then the gruesome death and murder of Prof. Tewari, all these incidents show that there is a method or madness in killing the people. It is this method in madness that has to be brought to book, and for that, firm action is needed. Today there is no group violence. These are all individual acts of terrorism and also by gangs. Like the post-Partition and pre-Partition days, Punjab fortunately has not as yet seen, group and communal mass violence. But if this Government keeps quiet, in that case the individual terrorism will escalate into mass and group violence and that will be the greatest tragedy of the country after the martyrdom of the Father of the Nation at the altar of secularism. Therefore, they must take a firm attitude and nip this violence in the bud itself, before that violence escalates into mass and group violence which will be the greatest tragedy of the time.

Now what are the actions and reactions ? I went to Amritsar and saw what was happening ; I went to Jullundur and I saw ; I went to Panipat and I saw what had happened. Even during and after Partition, Gurudwaras were not burnt. My friend, Mr. George Fernandes, was present there ; Mr. Biju Patnaik was there. We all went there and we saw with our own eyes four Gurudwaras being burnt to ashes. I do not want to describe the entire scene as I saw it. Ultimately eight Mazhabi Sikhs were killed. The tragedy of this country is that, when anybody is to be killed, people find only the weaker sections as scapegoats. All those eight Sikhs were not murdered by bullets. We went to their family members. The officers incharge told us that they could not be identified. But we, private citizens, could go round and find out who were the dead, we could meet their family members, we could find out where they were working. We were told that the population was taken out of the Gurudwaras. The CRPF told them, "We will ensure the safety of the Gurudwaras", and when they were removed from the scene, the others started attacking them with mass violence, and not one amongst those Mazhabi Sikhs was killed by bullet ; all of them were stoned to death. That is the type of violence that took place in Panipat. If such mass violence takes place in Punjab as well as in Haryana, it will be the greatest tragedy after the Partition, and that has to be avoided.

There is one danger to which I would like to make a reference and that is, if the individual terroristic act escalates into mass violence and group violence in places like Punjab and Haryana, the inevitable evil will follow, and that inevitable evil will be exodus of the population of different castes and communities. In Punjab and Haryana if a common man finds his life insecure in the midst of a composition in which Sikhs and Hindus are there, in that case, merely

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the instinct to survive will drive him away from his State and he will be moving to some other State. It will be the shame and tragedy of this country of Gandhi if, only because I am not able to survive in one place, I have to run away to another place. That will be the burial of the ideals for which Gandhiji stood and for which Gandhiji died. Even after Partition, I had never accepted the theory of exchange of population. Exchange of population and destruction of the secular State will be only on our dead bodies. We are committed to it. Even after partition, no doubt there was exodus. But to the pride of India, Gandhi's India, lakhs and lakhs of Muslims stayed in this country to consider this country at their homeland, to consider this country as their motherland, and we became the second largest country with the Muslim population. They stayed of their own volition, they stayed of their own choice, when options were open to go to Pakistan. The doors were wide open to go to Pakistan. Still, lakhs of Muslims stayed in this country, and they say, "We were born here and we will die here". They stayed here and they made this country their own. This is the type of country. The country was partitioned. But our nation did not accept the two-nation theory based on religion. That is the saving grace. We hope that the spirit of secularism will survive. Through you, Sir, I warn this Government : if you continue to remain apathetic to the problems of law and order as you have been doing today, ultimately people will be driven to group violence, and group violence and mass violence will lead to exodus of population and ultimately the Sikhs will stay at one place and the Hindus will stay at another place, and the dream of Gandhiji will be destroyed. We believe that India is a secular State though we are multi-religious and multi linguistic. It is a united and integrated nation. That is our dream—a United India, a secular India. We have to retain that. If that is not done, I am afraid, this is likely to take place.

This is a warning both to the agitators and the Government. The Government should take a firm action and the agitators should not play with fire. It is very easy to have a struggle on economic lines and no disintegration of the country takes place. But when on the question of language and religion people try to fight out their battles, the inevitable conclusion is that divisive forces gain ground. That is what is happening in Punjab and elsewhere.

There is one more aspect to which I have drawn your attention. But I would draw further attention to the same. I would say that out of 220 murders, 190 were Sikhs. That means that Bhindranwale did not discriminate between Hindus and Sikhs. Whoever is not amenable to him, should be shot dead. If a Sikh belongs to a Nirankari sect, massacre him. If he happens to belong to Congress (I) finish him. If he belongs to the Communist Party, then hit at him. If he belongs to the Lok Dal, finish him. He is not worried whether he is a Sikh or a Hindu. He only believes in one cult. One is the cult of the extremist Bhindranwale and another cult is that of non-Bhindranwale and when this is happening, we are allowing the places of worship to become the abode of of criminal elements. We are harbouring them and if that happens, we say that we are helpless. When the Emergency was declared in this country on 26th June 1975, all our leaders could be just whisked away within a few seconds. Choudhary Charan Singh could be whisked away in the early morning. Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan could be taken away and he developed all sorts of trouble and he became a victim after coming out of the emergency. Shri Morarji Bhai and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—all these men were whisked away within a few seconds and the Government did not think for a moment what will happen to these old men. They whisked them away. They did not think. But why this hesitation in respect of those who are responsible for violence and terrorism and why are they shivering in their pants ? Such men cannot rule. If you decide to rule, rule and if you cannot rule, then please quit. That type of courage has to be shown. Unless that is shown, they will not be able to solve the problem.

I will give a very interesting episode how things escalate. There was a grenade explosion at the Shivala temple in Amritsar. The grenade did not explode inside the temple. The frenzied mob decided for themselves

that three Sikhs were culprits and they wanted to lynch them. But fortunately they were saved by the Sikh Police Officers and some Hindus. However, the CRPF refused to hand them over to the Deputy Commissioner who arrived on the scene and a mild gun battle between the CRPF and the Punjab Police ensued. This was a dangerous portend. If a clash takes place between the Punjab Police force and the CRPF, it is a portent to a very dangerous situation. If this type of development takes place, that is the greatest danger and that is what is taking place because they are not taking recourse to law.

I would like to tell the Akali Dal. We can understand their just demands. They can be discussed around the table. I am one of those who believe that we have already narrowed down the differences between the Government and the Akali Dal and the Opposition Parties and when we have come round and narrowed down the differences, unfortunately differences were allowed to escalate. The Government could have clinched the matter. Whatever is agreeable, implement them. If a consensus is evolved, implement it. But I have a suspicion and a feeling that the Government also wanted the problem to linger on.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think the Government has one particular approach to solving all the disputes—allow the problem to linger on...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will swell heavily and people will be driven from that problem. That seems to be the attitude in solving quite a number of problems. I am not taking any partisan attitude. But there are a number of problems. Problems cannot be solved like that. You take firm steps. You take a firm decision and if necessary, a unilateral decision also you should be prepared to take and implement it since you are in the party in power. But neither the consensus you implement nor your own point of view you implement. All that is happening is that murders are implemented. That is what is being implemented. Every time we have suggested that when you meet in a tripartite body and when a consensus is evolved, then don't worry if there are some differences amongst us and between the Akali Dal and when a consensus is evolved, try to implement the consensus and put everyone else on the wrong path. And I think there the nation will be with you. You must have the courage to implement the consensus evolved. What is the use of calling various parties in a round table conference—tripartite conference - and telling them that we have evolved this consensus ; it is fine but in a very superfine manner, it will not be implemented ? And therefore, everything goes to dogs.

Sir, The Akali Dal has become to-day the prisoner of Bhindranwale. Unless they liberate themselves from Bhindranwale, they will not be able to join the mainstream and even get justice from this Government. Not only the Government will be against them but those who are sympathetic with their demands will also get antagonised and, therefore, they must liberate themselves from the cultches of Bhindranwale. If this is done, then, there is some problem. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Patnaik, my colleague always makes a rightly intervention. He pointed out and demanded from me to see the entire history (*Interruptions*) not only the history but the geography of Bhindranwale also. You will find who is this Bhindranwale. Bhindranwale was not the creation of the Akali Dal ; Bhindranwale was not the creation of the Janata Party ; Bhindranwale was not the creation of the Lok Dal ; Bhindranwale was not the creation of the Communist Party of India but he was the creation of the ruling party in order to beat down the Opposition Parties. (*Interruptions*) Now here is this Frankenstein which is trying to swallow the creator. Then the creator is very unhappy with retrospective effect. This Frankenstein which you have created is going to create a danger. They will realise what a monster they have created. That should be noted.

In this context, let us go to Article 25. I have a very balanced approach. My party has a very balanced approach about that Article in our Constitution. We believe that, if anybody wants any change in the

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Constitution—right from the day the Constitution had been adopted in 1950, so many constitutional amendments had taken place, some perverse and some welcome—we always stand by democratic alignment of the Constitution. I shall give you concrete instances. The whole controversy started about the amendment to Article 25 of the Constitution. There the Akali Dal feel that their separate identity as a Sikh religion is eroded and destroyed. I do not agree with them there. But, that is the fear in their mind. On the eve of a big agitation on the 2nd of April, you have come forward with a conclusion outside the House which is repeated in this House. Of course in your absence they committed the impropriety. If you were here, they would not have committed that. Anyway I leave it at that. They expressed their regret later. Mr. Deputy-Speaker pulled them up. I do not want to tell anything. You tell them not to have agitation. We will have a second look at it in consultation with the legal expert. There is nothing wrong in it. But, Sir, this Government has the genius of doing right things at a wrong moment. That is the genius of this Government. They will rightly examine a particular thing but do it at a very wrong moment.

Long before they started this agitation of burning of the Constitution, I think, the Home Minister and his friends could have approached the Akali Dal and told them that Constitution is not going to be disturbed. I have gone through the debate of the Constituent Assembly. Very carefully I have gone through the debate, particularly, about article 25. I find that almost all views were expressed on article 25, at that time, it was article 19. Article 25 made it very clear that in the Constitution, the Sikh is a separate identity as a community and religious group. As far as the Sikhs are concerned, that is not eroded. It gives certain explanations too. In that explanation what is important to be noted is this. What they say is that this debate did not leave any room of suspicion in the Akali mind that article 25 of the Constitution does not recognise the Sikhs as the separate religious community. There was nothing at all in the Constituent Assembly debate. For the purpose of sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of article 25 (Social Welfare and Services) the reference to Hindus will be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh religion.

So only for certain fields they will be construed on par with Hindus. It will give them certain benefits in the field of reform, in the field of social welfare and it is a very welcome phenomenon. The late Dr. B.R. Ambedkar whom we consider one of the founding fathers of the Constitution has clearly stated about this in his speeches. But the trouble with the Akali Dal was when Bhindranwale started his violent militant programme they wanted a non-violent equivalent of a violent programme and therefore they came to the conclusion that if you are killing a human being we will kill the Constitution. And they started burning Art. 25 of the Constitution. Of course I don't know how far the trial will stand because they have not actually burnt the Constitution ; they got Art. 25 cyclostyled on a stencil and that cyclostyled paper was burnt. I don't know whether it will stand in a Court of law ; anyway the matter is sub-judice and therefore I will not go into it. But it is so very clear from the Constituent Assembly debates that even Art. 25 and its explanation does not cause the erosion of the separate identify of the Sikhs. Then what was the right course ? Long before they started the agitation the Home Minister could have sat with them. Without reference to the other demands they could have said, this is the commitment that this Article 25 concedes to you the separate identity of the Sikhs but if there are any suspicions the best method is to say, we can ask the Attorney General to examine the proposition ; we may ask the legal experts to go through the proposition. And I go to the extent of saying that on 25 February 1984 the Chairman of the Janata Party Mr. Chandra Shekhar sent a special emissary George Fernandes with a letter written to Longowal. (*Interruptions*) I know your allergy. Let us forget the allergy in this moment of agony and crisis.

He sent George Fernandes along with that letter. (*Interruptions*) Rabindranath Tagore said, if you don't like a name drop it, but keep the idea. If you don't like George Fernandes, drop that name. No moment

is a moment of anguish for them ; that is the tragedy.

What did Chandra Shekhar say in that letter ? He said to Longowal ji, we feel that there is nothing wrong in that Article ; it retains the separate identity of the Sikhs. Burning the Constitution is not a welcome phenomenon ; you will get isolated from the main stream before it is decided that it is an anti-democratic action. And for that what I would say is, if you feel aggrieved in that matter of the Constitution we can refer it to legal experts and we can get it even examined by Supreme Court and once the Supreme Court gives its judgment that is the law of the land. Just as the judgment in Keshavanand Bharati's case is law of the land as far as amendment of Constitution is concerned. If Supreme Court gives judgment that as far as this is concerned it is very clear, it retains the identity, it retains Sikhs as a separate religious group, in that case, it is good. But if it is not so, in that case, you will resort to an amendment of the Constitution. The Government, the ruling party and opposition might have agreed but instead of following this procedure they allow Constitution to be burnt. They allow the whole legal process to be instituted ; they allow the atmosphere to become hot and then they found that hot atmosphere is likely to become super hot then they came forward with a suggestion, we are prepared. That is why I say they have the genius of doing the right thing at wrong moment. We are not at all against amendment of Constitution. I will give an analogy. Fortunately or unfortunately I was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha, in which number of constitutional amendments were introduced. There was one Constitutional Amendment clause. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will tell you. There was a controversy about the status of Art. 13(2). Article 13(2) said 'The State shall not enact any law that will take away or rescrict or abridge any of the fundamental rights adumbrated in Part III of the Constitution'. In Sajjan Singh case and in Sukhdev Prasad case the Supreme Court upheld the point of view that Article 13(2) is not the controlling clause for article 368. The Acts to which they refer are ordinary laws and not the constituent laws under which Government derives, Parliament derives, the power to amend the Constitution. It was implicit. Formerly that Article 13(2) does not affect Article 368 under which by 2/3 majority any part of the Constitution can be amended. That was implicit.

Ultimately, even in the Keshavanand Bharati case, they upheld the point of view that there is a right to amend the Constitution and only the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended while it challenged Article 13(2) of the Constitution. So, Article 13(2) was not under suspension. The matter went to the court of law. But before that the Government itself decided that while supporting that amendment, under Article 13(2) there will be one more clause which will say that Article 363, amending the Constitution is beyond the purview of the Article 13(2). I think it is a correct procedure. So, what was implicit was made explicit. So, my view is that the Home Minister might be able to tell the Akali Dal that already the founders of the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly debates have accepted that Article 25 retains the separate identity of the Sikhs, but if you have any doubt, in the Explanation-II, one more clause can be mentioned that with reference to this Explanation it should be clear that this does not mean that separate identity of Sikhs as a religious group is completely extinguished. That Explanation can be modified. But in stead of doing that, they started burning the Constitution. By burning the Constitution, Constitution has never been destroyed. Even by burning the reformers, reformers have not been destroyed. I may recall that King Martin Luther, the great religious reformer of the era was burnt alive by the orthodoxy in the country. But what had happened ? Only the flesh of Martin Luther was destroyed, it was reduced to ashes. But his message became immortal. That is the lesson of history. Here it will not be different. Therefore, Sir, what I want to tell you is after the destruction of his body, his messages were never destroyed at all. So, rest assured that by destroying, by burning the Constitution, the Constitution will never get destroyed because the labour of the generation that has gone into the framing of the Constitution, the collective wisdom of a number of luminaries that has gone into the making of the Constitution,—I do not give monopoly wisdom but only some luminaries—

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will not go waste. Even the Constitution can be amended from time to time. Explanatory clauses can be amended and in that way this could also be amended. Therefore, I say that the Government has come to the right conclusion at the wrong time. Their method is to put a premium on violence. Akalis said we would burn the Constitution, we would have mass violence, we would have mass agitation and after that they said "we are accepting your point of view". Let us try to review. There is no quarrel as far as this amendment is concerned, not that it is wrong but it could have been done far before time. Unfortunately, as I said, they do wrong thing at the right time and even when they do the thing, they do it without grace. That is the tragedy of this Government. Therefore, these aspects are to be borne in mind and I am sure if this is done, law and order will be dealt with very firmly and with iron hand of law. But at the same time, let me make a point clear. Some persons on our side sometimes demanded that let martial law be promulgated. Fortunately, you have not seen what martial law is. They have not seen what Hilter's regime was. They have not seen the implementation of martial law in our country. What happened in Sholapur and in Jalianwallabagh ? Let us not forget that. The martial law appears to be very a stern measure. But once martial law is promulgated, in that case a number of disastrous consequences will follow and ultimately the people will say that remedy is worse than the disease. No martial law is necessary. Whatever powers you have got, the C.R.P. that you have got, para-military force that you have got, the Police Department that you have got, are enough and the only thing is how the stick that you have got is to be weilded. There is no necessity of having a martial law at all. The machinery that you have got is to be properly implemented and utilised and if that is done, I have not the least doubt that the problems can be solved effectively. I would very much like that all places of worship, no matter whether they are pleaces of Sikhs, or Hindus or Muslims, cannot be utilised for harbouring of the anti-social elements, elements that are likely to utilise the places for assaulting the members belonging to various communities. That also has to be ensured.

While concluding my observations on the subject, I will go back to what Madam Gandhi said at the beginning and at the commencement of Question Hour. She said "our cosmonaut has scaled high heights, great heights in the upper space." Sir, the supreme tragedy of my time is that when the Indian astronaut, the cosmonaut is scaling great heights in the outer skies and in the atmosphere, Punjab is sinking deep into the mire of violence, strife and disharmony. That is too painful to us. I see the great paradox : the cosmonaut rises, and the man in the Punjab sinks deep into the mire of communal fire, communal strife and communal violence. I would urge the Government : "Step into the picture. You are running the Government. See the very mire into which Punjab has sunk, along with the country. Lift Punjab up." We shall not shirk to share our burdens of responsibility. Power may belong to you, but the nation belongs to all of us. That is why it will be our primary responsibility to see that the nation is protected. We hope and trust that the Government will act in a manner so as to see that in our life-time, we will have the vision to see the glorious moment which will be a moment of pride for the preservation of our nationalism, and preservation of our secular ideas for which Gandhiji lived and died. Let us hope and trust that the real Gandhi did not live unnecessarily, and that he did not die in vain.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, the leader of the House has deprived herself of the exposure to this speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Sparrow.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullunder) : Sir, the serious the situation, the dispassionate has to be the approach. I will try to bring out in a down-to-earth manner as many cogent points which affect us all to-day, as possible. Inevitably, there has to be some repetition also. Since the same reasons have been given on the floor of the House, in fact of both the Houses, I feel it is needless to reiterate the various facets of the problems, as I have already said enough on the subject.

The lawless and disharmonious situation which has arisen in Punjab is serious, as it is fraught with a big time disruptive danger. Let there be no doubt about it. Punjab, a sensitively-positioned border State of India, is facing an unprecedented turmoil. It had never happened before in this manner, especially between the two solid brothers. It never happened. We all know it. Never before in our history did brothers from the same brood hold any misgivings between them. Never before. Historically, racially, philologically, physiognomically and culturally, they were bred, and still they brood from the same stock and same stem. People outside may not know this. But I as a Punjabi know this down to each and every family that resides in Punjab. It simply is not possible to rub off their kith and bonds.

Then, what has gone wrong ? That is where we have to start. What is wrong ? Analytically we have to examine this question ; down to earth we have to examine the question, and much less emotionally. No.

The crux that needs digging deep into, is : who kills ? That is the question which one has to dig deep into, and understand.

Let us first take one of my observations. You would have noticed yourself, Sir that whenever a spot of calm atmosphere replaces a tense situation in Punjab, as a result of some action or announcement on the part of the Government, or emanating from Akali High Command, as for instance the latest calling off of the Akali agitation for one week, the perpetrators readily commit a thoroughly planned heinous crime as a shock action to disrupt the peace prevailing possibility. You look back over the total record. This has been the *modus operandi*. It has been happened like this. So, we are coming close to examine as to whereabout the shoe is pinching, whereabout is the trouble which lands us in this type of quandary.

The latest killings, as an example, which my friend, on the other side, Prof. Dandavate, has also touched on. The killings of such high dignitaries as the President D.G.P.C. Shri Harbans Singh Manchanda and Akali Sikh at that, Shri Harbans Lal Khanna, the Vice-President, Punjab B.J.P., Dr. V.N. Tewari, a Congress(I) M.P. and a famous Punjabi language scholar, loved by all, are just a few examples to quote in relation to this particular pseudo type of phenomenon which comes to one's notice. Then there had been such cases as the gunning down with automatic weapons a Sikh DIG Police Officer when he was carrying holy *pershad* and flower offerings and paying obeisance at the very entrance of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. And, then there were a number of other cowardly and bloody actions of a similar type as a result of which law abiding citizens of different classes and creeds were killed indiscriminately. This naturally resulted in raising anguished emotions amongst Hindu/Sikh brotherhood to some extent. I know every nook and corner of all the 12,983 villages. I am a villager. I have been brought up in towns and cities, but I understand the nerve of the villages, that is majority in Punjab ; and that is there for certain other reasons also. Some wrong heads are, of course, instrumental in coming into this fray rather wrongly.

I have given you a pattern of a type. Now, what does this pattern show, that we have further to examine. The overall pattern that we have now been able to assess is this. The closely observed pattern indicates very clearly, that the main aim and objective of the whole of this foul exercise is to destabilise life in the sensitively positioned prize border province of Punjab. Its geo-strategical significance from military and geo-political point of view is so easy to assess ; anyone trained up should be able to assess it ; such frightful pattern incidentlly, is being applied remorselessly also in other parts of the world. I will explain. Should I add to this also the allied factor of the money-hungry spies and agents already caught to being part of this systematically planned out affair. Do you think is it a secluded type of situation ? Already my friends have mentioned that every such action, wrong action, wrong type of heinous crimes are systematically planned. One may further add to the destabilizing exercise the work of the anti-national elements coupled with self-seeking smugglers, hired criminals, terrorists and bone-headed fundamentalists--all of them indoctrinated and brain-washed suiting their assimilative emotions and purposes stretching between monetary avarice to suicidal tendency of sacrificing also. This is the type of cross-section ;

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this is the type of situation that we in Punjab are facing ; as chance had it, geo-political, strategic, internal, external, backed up and trained up. All that put together is one shovel full. Otherwise, how could a brother kill a brother as also the innocent public at large in the streets just for the heck of it, ride on a motorcycle and go through the bazars, shoot out your stengun, it does not matter who gets killed and then attempt also to sabotage rail, trains and what not. Success has not possibly been that much. But things have been planned out to do a work like this. But you need a lot bit of planning to see its working and not knowing that your own brother may be in the same train. So, that means what ? Callousness, trained up and buying out of some fundamentalists who do not know what is happening and what they are doing. We are facing all this. I can assure you that a real Sikh of Gurus could never do such things. Our Gurus never advocated such actions. Not one of them did this. They sacrified all that they had to protect the weak and motherly culture of Bharatvarsha.

12.56 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Some of us who may not understand and may not know the history of it, kindly accept this as being correct. It is true. Why do I say so ? I have done also my degree in divinity, Dharmvidya, in order to understand the things in their right perspective as far as religion is concerned. I can assure you, never any of our Gurus thought in that light at all. Our holy Granth Sahib—there is a testimony of what I am saying—carries Gurbani of Mohammedan and Hindu sages, it may be Farid, Kabir, Valmiki and many others, and of course, the ten Gurus. However, enough is enough. For how long our nation can stand ransomed in the hands of a few of the perpetrators ? This is the second observation. As has been said by our friends from the other side of the benches, we cannot have a jungle rule. From that point of view I can assure you that we all mean the same thing. And enough of patience and steadiness has all along been shown by the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Home Minister and the Ministry of Home Affairs to judge correctly as to how much force should be applied. It was a question and still is a question of touch and go. You have to very very carefully weigh the situation, negotiation side of it as also what it may lead to and then you have to take a decision. There were some hot heads who used to recommend things which later on they themselves felt that it should not be done in this manner. This is a very very sensitive type of game and it has to be handled in the same light.

I want to assure the House on another point. In a way, all broad observations that I have been able to carry in so far as the working of the mind of the Sikhs is concerned, the real Sikhs of our ten Gurus are at the back of our wonderful nation stretching from Kanyakumari to the Himalayas. You may very kindly accept that. Historically it is correct. The Sikhs belong to India and India belongs to Sikhs. May I offer its proof ? I can give the proof historically and otherwise also at the hands of our Gurus.

For instance, take our holy shrines. Where are they ? You can see the shrines of the Sikhs wherever you go, in any direction you wish to go. You can see them in Delhi, Paunta Sahib, Mitha Reetha Sahib, Gobind Ghat, Hem Kund, Gwalior, Manmad, Hazur Sahib, Patna Sahib, Gauhati and Bidar. Of course, the Nander Sahib is there. So, there is no question of saying that any particular place is the home.

I have said before, and I say it again, that the Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, selected his Panch Pyaras. At that time he wanted the head of each one of them as a test of his sacrifice. Can you have the guts to sacrifice yourself ? I want to tell you historically this is the truth...(*Interruptions*) Yes, one belongs to your State of Orissa. Who was the one who stood up for India's sake, for the sake of maintaining your civilisation and culture in tact, for the sake of dharma, irrespective of creed or caste or class ? One came from Jagannath Puri, Orissa. His name was Jaoti Ram. He was later on given the name Himmet Singh. The second was from the West Coast, from Dwaraka. His name was Mokkam Chand. Later on, he

became Mokkam Singh. Another person was from down south, Andhra Pradesh. His name was Sahib Chand. He later became Sahib Singh. Another one comes from Hastinapur, between Mathura and Delhi. His name was Dharam Das. He became Dharam Singh. Another person was from Lahore, Daya Ram, who became Daya Singh.

So, look at the cross section, coming from all parts of India, irrespective of creed or class. Here in Delhi we have so many Gurudwaras, which are the symbols of the sacrifices of these people.

So far as the Sikh nation is concerned, I want to assure you that a preponderant majority of the Akalis, leave aside all other Sikhs, they are not in favour of extremists' action or separatism. I would tell these people who are preaching for a nation to take stock of the situation. I was very glad the other day to find that their (Akalis) attitude is conducive to the approach made by the hon. Home Minister. They have called off their agitation, which is a good sign.

I would make a timely appeal to the Akalis, because this question concerns the total Sikh community in the whole of India and even abroad. So, far the sake of homogenity of the country, an appeal has to be made to them with due respect for full dedication.

Afterall what is the strength of the Sikhs ? May I tell you, Sir, what is the strength of the Sikhs in Punjab ? In Punjab, the total population is fourteen million i.e. one crore and forty lakhs. Out of that the total number of Sikhs viz-a-viz others—Hindus and others combined—call it fifty-fifty. One or two lakhs may be this way or that way. Statistically let it be, but it does not matter. That is about seventy lakhs of Sikhs are in Punjab in the shrunken, small and little Punjab with ten to eleven districts. That is the sum total of it. And of those seventy lakhs of Sikhs, which incidentally, in so far as population goes, run equivalent to the population of Delhi, with authority I can tell you that preponderous majority of the Sikhs —it may be the Congress Sikhs or other Sikhs, it may be very many other types of Sikhs, including the Akalis also— do not want this type of a thing. You go to any village in Punjab. Here are so many of our friends from Punjab. Go to their villages. Go to any village and find out. I came only yesterday from Punjab. I addressed various meetings in my Constituency and in the villages also. No, there is no disharmony to the limit that is gloated out. But the situation is there. You cannot get out of that. The bad situation is there and the perpetrators are there. But that is a short type of minority which has created all this din and dust with bundles of money coming and with all types of things happening.

On that I would recommend to their high command and to our Government also. But, before I do that, one or two points I want to push through you to the Akali High Command to take note of. My timely appeal to them is—since they are now conducive to reason perhaps and I wish it because their calling off the agitation has given some semblence of the acceptance of having things to do across the table —that they should condemn all criminals and all perpitrators. They should every time be the first to condemn them. They should not condemn them in a Golmal manner. No. Condemn, and it does not matter who kills whom. Condemn them straight away. It may be Hindu killing a Sikh ; it may be a Sikh killing a Hindu or it may be some other killing anybody for that matter, but unequivocally they must condemn. They should specially condemn the extremists. They should also know that there are some people paid from outside to plunder.

Secondly, they should arrange not to harbour any criminal in any Gurudwara. If they cannot handle their own Gurudwaras, what is the good of asking for amending Article 25 ? What is the good of asking for even to put all other Gurudwaras of India under their aegies, when you cannot control your own Gurudwaras. Is that what you have come down to ? It never used to happen before. I have spent all my life in Amritsar. I know every village, every point of the city, from Kaserianwala Bazar right up to Bhaktanwala ; from Kaserianwala right up to any area or any suburban area of Amritsar. Daily we used to go for prayers, Eighty or seventy per cent of those who

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went for prayers used to be Hindus. They would not open their shops unless they have taken the offerings of flowers and put them into their shops. And lo and behold, where have you brought us down to ? Our brotherhood never used to suffer any kind of difficulty. In the history of our country, in the history of Sikhism from the days of Guru Nanak Dev Maharaj till lately never was there a possibility of Hindu and Sikh friction. Never. The Englishmen tried. I have certain documents to prove that the English tried to bring about rift between the Sikhs and the Hindus as they tried with any other type of community. They did that and they were successful. But they could not succeed to create a rift between the Hindus and the Sikhs. Lo and behold, during our time, my Akali brethren, you cannot control your own side of it! This is very unfair. So, my third appeal to them is to stop bringing in lethal weapons except the Kirpan inside the Golden Temple and other Gurudwaras and shrines of the Sikhs. It used to be the convention that outside the Golden Temple they would ask : 'Have you got any fire arms ?' If anybody had, a receipt was given, the fire arms were kept outside. Now, they swagger about in Harminder Sahib with automatic weapons. Now, when you are inside the Golden Temple—

SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA (Sangrur) : If they don't listen to the appeal, then what will you do ?

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : If they do not listen to the appeal, they will have to follow their own path.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : Who is resposible ?

जिम्मेदार कौन है ? सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When your turn comes, you can speak.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : My dear friend, have a little patience.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak when your turn comes.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When your turn comes, you can speak. That is what I am saying. About all those points if you don't agree, if only the Member yields, you can speak something. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right. The discussion is going on very well. Please don't spoil it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, it is very wrong on the part of the hon. Member to shout at the Chair like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is his usual behaviour, you cannot change him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't intend changing him. No, I can't ; I will fail. I don't take it to heart. Please sit down. This is his usual behaviour, I cannot change him also.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Sir, don't kindly get angry with me if something else disturbs you.

I was mentioning that point and I answered to my brother here as to what would be done if they don't listen to this appeal, and what I have said is that possibly, they will be leading in the wrong direction. That is all about it. I cannot force any one to listen to my appeal or to act on that.

I would also wish to recommed to them one thing, which has always proved irksome and which they have not been ever, any time, able to handle correctly. That is, when-

**Not recorded.

ever they have to launch an agitation, they have been promising that it would remain non-violent, but every time it went out of their control. So, have they got the capacity ? I would recommend to them to work out their method in such a manner, because agitations are allowed in this country, but they have to be non-violent. And can they do that ? That is just an inference passed on to them for whatever it is worth. Then also I have to submit through you, Sir, that now it is time—as I said to start with, 'enough is enough'—to diffuse all the tensions, my dear Akali brothers ; to have table talk negotiations with the Centre. They may heed it, they may not heed it, it is their choice. Whether they love posterity or not, whether they love the homogeneity of this beautiful country, our gurus, or not, it is for them to judge as to what is the time when they would like to cooperate in this context.

Finally, my appeal to them is that they should boldly break away from the extremists. They are the scions of those who know how to fight when it is sought to fight for this patriotic, beautiful country of ours. They should boldly break away from the extremists. They should cut away their own shackles and shadows that are clustering around them. They should make an effort on that. My special appeal to the fine gentleman, Shri Harchand Singh Longowal is : You can, under some influence, give statements and counter statements. That is besides the point. But otherwise, you should take the situation in your own hands and make certain that you break away from the shade and shadow which is of wrong type and break away from the influence of extremists.

These are the five points which I have passed on to them for whatever they are worth. On the recommendation side of it to my Government, I have only two or three points to submit. The first point that I would like to submit is that extra measures need to be taken in hand to tighten security measures against spies and secret agents. I am quite certain. Already lot is being done. I have no doubt about it. There are experts in that regard. But I must say they (agents and spies) have been reasonably successful in hood-winking us on different accounts. So, much more effort is to be put in that regard.

My second recommendation humbly is, it has already been thought so very correctly and the approach has been made so very correctly by our Government to encourage negotiations and to settle the issue of the Punjab tangle as best as one can do and as speedily as is possible to do.

The third point is about the law and order. I humbly would wish to recommend on it although it is a process which is not easy to put a switch on at one time and expect miraculous things to happen. No. But a lot is being done in that regard ; so much is happening which people may not be able to comprehend at the moment. But law and order has to be strengthened, much more strengthened and also much more fine training, much better type of equipments have to be given because this seems to be a running sore which we have to cut out.

Prof. Dandavate has pointed out something on which I am sorry I have to comment. He was very harsh on law and order problem which is very correct. Nevertheless he was trying to put the total blame in a way on the Government and in that regard about the police, in particular. He completely forgot when the Janata Party was in power, even then the police people sometimes did not work well. Not only that, even in a number of States they rebelled. In Punjab, they did...(*Interruptions*)

I am just making my point. It was even then a difficult problem. A lot had to be done and buttoned up in that regard. I accept that. (*Interruptions*). I remember, in Punjab 300 police men had to be kept at Bahadurgarh for re-conditioning, for creation of disturbances. They had practically rebelled. So, these things have to be seen in the right context.

Some of them have done beautifully well. In Punjab they have done very well. I know a number of them who have put their heart into that.

Prof. Dandavate has made another point. I would not agree so soon, in a rush perhaps and in the flow of eloquency perhaps, I must say, he said that you must

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

quit ; the Government must quit. Not like that. Perhaps for ones sake, supposing the Government quits, are they ready to take over ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पंजाब में ऐसी हालत थी क्या, जैसी अब है ?

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : No good talking on nebulous terms. No Methodically "yes'. According to the Constitution, 'yes'. But not at the spur of the moment in a huff or in a rush if you say quit, that is I think a little out.

Some controversial points and some other points which I feel have been just left out, but it does not matter, it was all in the game. But these points I thought I must make, which I did.

May I also point out one other point—about whisking away of Shri Charan Singh and other leaders ? At the same time I may recall how the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at your turn of it was whisked away in such an unceremonious way without even looking at the book. It had been done in an unceremonious manner without even looking at or consulting the book. Later, after 6 hours, the magistrate said, "You can go back". What is this ? Please don't bring in such references. I do not want. It is my humble suggestion because now the situation is like this. We have to tackle this case jointly and I once again appeal to the Opposition, "Don't bring in any kind of tone or over-tone where some kind of politicalisation of the issue is concerned". There should be no politicalisation of the issue.

Any-way, let us make the contribution by sitting together and working out together. I beg of you in this case, because it is Punjab. Otherwise, I would not have asked. First for the sake of Punjab, for the homogenization of my beautiful country, this is one suggestion, I will humbly make to the Opposition friends.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record any comments made while sitting and also without my permission. That is my general ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every one hour this thing should also be there to keep it lively.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including your goodself, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you. I myself have said that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at long last, the Prime Minister has found time to be here. Actually, yesterday, we demanded a discussion and all that because the Punjab situation is extremely grave. Sir, while unequivocally condemning the violence and killings in Punjab, which I feel all patriotic Indians in this country should do, I would like to ask a question addressed to the Home Minister. I would like to ask a question. Are you ruling Punjab ? Is there a Government in Punjab ? Who is ruling Punjab ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Bhindranwale.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am really at a loss to understand. How is a Party which has 2/3rd majority in Parliament and boasting about the massive mandate helplessly raising its hands and says that the agitators should stop and then the situation could be controlled ? Can you cite any example, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, where any Government has abdicated its responsibility to rule and appealing to the agitators to stop their agitation so that they can rule the country ? I want them to cite only one example. But here is the example. The Congress Party is abdicating its responsibility.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Every day, people are being murdered and people are being killed, brutally killed. Today, you see the newspaper. 10 people have died in Amritsar in Punjab and what the Government is doing ? See, what Mr. Sparrow, a leading ruling Party Member was saying ? I was expecting something about the solution, about the problems and about the steps to be taken.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Will you give ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, you wait for a moment. I shall give you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, look at the statement made by the hon. Home Minister. It is a pity that we have such a Home Minister who gives the statement in the wake of this violence and killings. How does he conclude ? He concludes, "Those who started the agitation should make a major effort to control the forces of terrorism which have been let loose". *Shabash* ! It should go on record. You are the Home Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Yes, it is on record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, let it be recorded. The people of this country know how your Government works. Madam Prime Minister, I have with me your election manifesto. "Elect the Government that works". Is the Government working in Punjab ? Are you a working Prime Minister ? Is your Party working when a sitting Member of Parliament is being killed brutally and that too belonging to your Party ?

What is your appeal ? It is that, to control the situation, let the people who started the agitation stop it. They should stop it. But primarily it is your responsibility to control the situation and to deal firmly with the terrorists, the killer squads. What are you doing ? You are only appealing to them—to whom ?—to Akali leaders. You are not saying that there are extremist gangs and you are not isolating the extremist section. That is your duty to do. You should have done it.

Now, Mr. Buta Singh said, whether we believe in parliamentary democracy or not. For your information, we do believe in parliamentary democracy ; we are fighting for it. My question is : Do you believe in it ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I take the news from you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The test of the pudding lies in eating. We did not declare Emergency. Fortunately, what is happening in Punjab is not happening in West Bengal. It is fortunately for you. Don't mention that. You think about Punjab.

You go through the statement. It says :

> "Government will be prepared to consult the SGPC and other representatives of Sikh community as well as legal experts and undertake such legislation by way of amendment as may be necessary to remove doubts on this point."

I would like to ask the Home Minister : Do the Opposition Parties exist at all or not ? Are the Opposition leaders dead ? What do you think about it ? They were in the tripartite meetings about settling the territorial question, about Chandigarh and about settling the water issues. They offered their cooperation and a meaningful dialogue was conducted. They offered all their services. But when you come to the question of amending Article 25 of the Constitution which has very important significance, you do not invite the Opposition leaders and you do not come to the Parliament. . .

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : The amendment will have to be brought before the House and your views will be taken on that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about consultation with the Opposition ? In a parliamentary democracy, you first take a decision and then come to the House. Either you say

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

that you do not require the services of the Opposition or you say that "Only when it is politically opportune for us or when we can utilise it for our narrow political purposes, we will conduct a dialogue. Otherwise, we do not do it."

I must confess and let the whole nation know that in quelling the violence, in putting down the extremist activities, all the Opposition parties offered our cooperation. Though we have questioned your declaring Punjab as a disturbed area, we have several times asked you to deal firmly with them. We in the Opposition, to control the situation, to stop this violence, will be giving you our cooperation, because the primary duty of the Government as well as the Members of this Parliament is to see to the lives and security of the people. But you have failed to give security. We have asked you to deal firmly with the extremist activities. But you have failed to do it. Then what happens ? On secular demands, on democratic demands, you take a long time of two years. But on religious demands, within two minutes you take a decision and you do not consult the Opposition also. Why ? Don't you think that it is such an important matter ? The Opposition should be taken into confidence on amendment of an Article of the Constitution. This is in the statement. You should have given an offer to the Opposition for consultation. What will be the consequence if there is such an amendment made without consultation with the Opposition ? I am not going into the legal points. But I would remind the whole House what happened during the debates in the Constituent Assembly. The founding fathers of our Constitution applied their minds to these communal and religious questions. All these questions were debated and these articles were inserted particularly Articles 25 to 30. Ours is a society where there are many religions and that is why in the Constituent Assembly, all these questions were raised. But today, you must apply your mind to it and think of the consequences. Will it lead to the changing of personal law ? The Hindus gave up their demand for scriptural law. You know it. I am not going into it, good or bad. It is up to you since you have given the commitment. Think of all these things because their are certain problems related to it.

Punjab is now directly ruled by the Central Government. Our Prime Minister has been very fond of saying that India must have a very strong Centre. It is true. In its aliotted sphere, it has to be very strong. Punjab is now under a very strong Centre. Six months have elapsed after you took over. Is there any improvement in the situation ? There is rapid deterioration in the situation. You have given an assurance. But what is happening ? Violence and killings are going on. I would ask you : What do you propose to do ? Please tell this House what you propose to do. In your statement, you have not stated anything about the steps you are going to take. Either you say yes, it is your responsibility. (*Interruptions*) It is your responsibility ; none of ours. If one Police Officer dies in Calcutta, the Government of West Bengal sends you the report and you demand it.

So also, if a Member of Parliament dies in Punjab, what are you going to do ? Whose responsibility is this ? Today directly it is the responsibility of the Central Government. Please tell this House, what you are going to do. Either say "We are going to do it, we are taking such and such actions" or say "We cannot take any action. We are incapable of controlling the situation." Let the whole nation know your views on the matter. Do not try to avoid the issue. You have already taken two years. People are dying and the whole situation is taking a communal turn.

The whole agitation initially started on certain democratic demands, Chandigarh and then Fazilka and also water. You have already accepted the religious demands. There is no problem there. I would ask you : If you give Chandigarh to Punjab as promised by you, is Chandigarh going anywhere outside India ? Are you giving Chandigarh to any foreign country that you require so much of time ? Can you not build a new capital for Haryana ? Can you not give Chandigarh to Punjab and settle the issue ? It seems as if you are going to give Chandigarh to a foreign country and that you require so much of negotiations and so much of time to settle the issue ! In fact,

to give Chandigarh to Punjab is the demand of the people of Punjab, both Hindus and Sikhs. And you say nothing about it. You say others are to be consulted.

But when you say something about the religious demand, did you consult the others ? You readily agreed to that.

In my opinion there is actually no problem in Punjab which cannot be solved. You take a decision on Chandigarh because this is the demand of the entire Punjab and then you must firmly deal with the extremists in Punjab.

I am sorry to say that the Akali leaders started an agitation on democratic issues initially, but now today I find to my utter astonishment that everything boils down to one thing, and that is the amendment of Article 25 of our Constitution. Why ? What are the reasons for it ? That has to be looked into. Why is there a shift in their demand ? What were the major demands with which they initially started ? Initially, amendment of the Constitution was not their main demand. The initial main demand of Punjab was secular, democratic and all the Opposition parties supported their demand. But today I do not know what has happened. The moderate Akali leaders are playing in the hands of the extremists by making it a major issue, by bringing religion in the forefront in a secular State. I would request the Akali leaders not merely to condemn violence ; it is also their responsibility, since they started the movement, but also to work against this violence indulged in by the extremists. The Akalis want that the police should not enter into Gurudwaras, it is good. But they should also create conditions in Gurudwaras where there is no necessity for the police to enter into them. It is their responsibility also. They should also work for the unity of the Hindus and the Sikhs and not for their division. After all, what does our Constitution say ? It is the fraternity, unity and integrity of the country which the founding fathers of our Constitution wanted to preserve. That is why, religious freedom was given to all minorities. This has to be preserved. We fought for years together. My mind goes back to Jalianwala Bagh where Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians died ; they died for the unity and integrity of our country. Nothing should be done to fan the flame of communal violance. The nation should not be divided on the basis of Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians. We have our religious differences, but as a nation we are one. That is why I would urge upon the Akali leaders not to play in the hands of Mr. Bhindranwale. It is gratifying to note that, in an interview, Mr. Longowal has condemned violence ; he has said that he is against it. But Mr. Bhindranwale, be it noted, in that interview has said that the Sikh religion depends on revenge. It is absolutely wrong ; it is not so. Mr. Bhindranwale is giving a wrong interpretation to Sikh religion and he justifies all violent actions. So, I would like the Akali leaders, the moderates, Mr. Longowal and others, to condemn violence, to oppose violence and also work for Hindu-Sikh unity. (*Interruptions*) They want suggestions. It is very good. Unless and until they are compelled, they do not see any reason.

On behalf of my Party I can say that you should give Chandigarh to Punjab. You stick to your promise. Do not bring in Haryana or any other State. When you gave Bombay to Maharashtra, how could you do it ? (*Interruptions*) You are entitled to your own opinion. I want to suggest a solution. Why can't we do it ? Have you not given Bombay to Maharashtra ? You have given it. There were disputes. There are disputes ; and these have to be settled. The Haryana people should be told, 'This was built for Punjab ; we will build a new capital for you if you want'. That will be better. The whole India is going to make this financial sacrifice for the unity of the country, so that these two States do not fight. It is simple. Unless you have other considerations, why should it be difficult ? I should remind the hon. Prime Minister that statemanship lies in taking decisions, sometimes decisions which are very difficult. But these decisions are to be taken. I would say that actually I have a suspicion. The extremists are indulging in violence. But the attitude of the Central Government is as if they are onlookers. This is part of a very big game because the extremists are creating conditions where democracy cannot function

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and there may be some leaders who are interested in seeing that democracy does not function in India. Bhindranwale is doing exactly what the ruling Party wants him to do. ...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You are wrong.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, there should be some sense of responsibility.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are angry. It is all right. But from the Opposition Benches when we pin-point Bhindranwale, why is it that there is none in the Treasury Benches who is pinpointing at Bhindranwale ?... (*Interruptions*) You never do it. ... (*Interruptions*) I am entitled to my opinion. ... (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. You are entitled to your opinion.

The aim of the ruling Party was to crush the Akalis. That is why on more radical and religious slogans Bhindranwale came to politically discredit the Akalis because the ruling Party considers the Akali Party as the strongest Opposition Party in Punjab. They are challenging them there and with this end they have created this Frankenstein Bhindranwale. They are allowing his activities to be continued there. They are actually pleading helplessness, but it is with a purpose. It will continue upto the election. The purpose is to terrorise the Hindus so that the ruling Party gets the Hindu votes and you divide the Sikhs. To-day the ruling Party has taken to the policy of divide and rule. Exactly that is what your Party is doing elsewhere also. In Bengal they supported the Uttar Khand. ...(*Interruptions*) Only the other day one of your Members demanded.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is better that we avoid political and party issues and all that. This is a general discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They must know it. Only the other day one of your Members .. (*Interruptions*) Solution ? A solution will not come unless and until we attack them. They must be attacked politically because they do not want any solution. There should be no commentary. I am entitled to my opinion. I am not here to praise them. It is a democracy. In the opposition I am at liberty to put forward the views of my Party. Some may like it and some may not like it.

Only the other day one of your Members demanded some territories from West Bengal. I protested, but no one from your Party protested. ...(*Interruptions*) What are you doing ? You are going to divide the country. You are going to divide the country on the lines of religion, language and all that. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : ...because of your failure on the economic front. Because of your failure you are now trying to divide the country and remain in power. That is why there is a lack of seriousness on your part. ... (*Interruptions*) I understand it is very difficult for them to digest the truth. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : This is not Question-Hour, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is yielding.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : The hon. Member is blaming Congress (I) saying that it is the Congress (I) which is giving importance to Bhindranwale. But is it not a fact that the leaders on the Opposition are going and hobnobbing with Bhindranwale ?

श्री मर्नीराम बागड़ी : भिंडरवाला यहां हथियार लेकर खुला फिरा था दिल्ली में, और उसे अरेस्ट नहीं किया गया।

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We have nothing to do with

Bhindranwale. For his information—our Party people are being tortured by the people of Bhindranwale. For his information—we are fighting for communal peace in the country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said that his Party people also are being attacked. Please conclude.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I will request the ruling Party that since they are ruling the country—it is very unfortunate that they are ruling the country, but I must accept the fact - the Constitution enjoins that they protect the life and property of the people. That is No. 1. (2) they take steps to solve the problem. That is why I requested them that they should not do things which will put the unity and integrity of the country in jeopardy. I even requested them to talk and discuss with the Opposition Leaders and then come to a solution and they see to it to isolate the extremists politically. Sir, this is not merely a law and order problem. (*Interruptions*) You people have not been able to find a solution. But, Sir, I would appeal to them that they should isolate the extremists politically—it is not a law and order question—and try to settle, settle and settle and you put down violence and give an assurance to the people that youl will guarantee the lives and properties.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak about this important issue to-day in Parliament. My heart aches as much for the violence unleashed by these bandigoots—the extremists—as also the attitude displayed by the Opposition Members.

Sir, I had expected that in an issue of this magnitude where the unity of the country is under assault and when our whole national ideology, about which Prof. Dandavate had waxed eloquence, is under assault, these hon. Members who claim to represent the national parties, at least for a moment would deviate into sense and will talk something which is relevant to the situation and contribute ultimately to the solution of this problem. Sir, this is a serious matter. I am feeling really provoked at these slanderous campaigns, slanderous attacks launched by Mr. Chakraborty on my party and on our leadership. But, still, I have restrained myself and I exercise a restraint because I want the debate to be relevant. I would speak without any motive of one-up-manship. Sir, does it lie in his mouth to talk of freedom and talk of integrity of the country and, allege, in the same breath, that the Congress (I) led by the great leader, Madam Indira Gandhi, is responsible for this present agitation and is also contributing to the threatened dismemberment and balcanisation of this country ? Does it lie in his mouth to say that we are creating Bhindranwale in this country and we are threatening the democratic structure in this country ?

Sir, how would he feel if I go on exposing one by one what his party has done ? This is an issue which I will not take as a law and order issue. I will take it in a broader perspective. The Indian National ideology is under attack to-day more than ever before, after Independence. Sir, is it not a fact that when we were fighting a grim battle for winning the independence for the Indian people and when we were leading a freedom struggle all over the world against the Imperialist, colonialist powers, then, his party to which he claims to belong and, of which, he is proud, was the**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, is ** Parliamentary ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Unlike their party we have no**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. I have said that. If there is anything unparliamentary we will look into it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They were equal collaborators of British regime in this

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Prof. K.K Tewary]

country and through you, Sir, and through this Honourable House, I want the people of India to revive the memories of the early forties.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he is not speaking on Punjab. ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You please control him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will be called. You may say whatever you want to say then..

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, their history is dubious.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, when you get chance you can speak. Please allow him to continue.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : If they make any slanderous attack against our party to which I have the proud privilege to belong, we will also hit back. I request hon. Members to recall whether Communist Party had not supported the Muslim League during the British regime.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : It was your party. Not our party. You don't know the history.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I only request Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, who is a Professor, in his own right to keep these things in mind. He is a good friend of mine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are also a professor.

— both are professors. I can't find fault with speech of Professor ; that is the problem.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Punjab problem is a serious problem. I expected Prof. Dandavate to rise above day to day mundane accusations and refrain from hurling accusations against Madam Gandhi. I have great respect for him. Unfortunately he made reference to very glorious things, tradition of Gandhi, desirability of preserving unity of the country etc. But he engaged himself in hurling accusations against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Congress I. That was the running theme of his whole speech not any desire to contribute to any solution or to bring about any consensus approach, to this conundrum of Punjab which is threatening the very foundation of our Indian nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind you of an earlier debate. I said in the earlier debate when I participated in the Adjournment Motion debate moved by Prof. Dandavate. A party like the CPM and CPI are falling a prey to the sinister designs of Mr. Vajpayee and his group inside the country and outside.

Sir, Prof. Chakraborty referred to a thing.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of point of order. He is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, why are these forces active ? Let us analyse them in detail. Let us try to understand these things into this because when we talk of Punjab, which is a symptom of bigger disease, a bigger danger is threatening us. I was telling Prof. Chakraborty and his friends that they had also fallen a victim to a slanderous and sinister campaign against Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress-I Party that we are supporting, we are trying to create a cleavage, we are trying to create division between Hindus and Sikhs so that the Hindu votes can come to us. So, at least for a moment be honest and in the interest of the nation, deviate into sense and say if all these years Congress-I depended on Hindu votes. Since 1952, repeatedly we have been defeating BJP, earlier the Jan

Sangh and RSS combined and all their friends were repeatedly defeated on the basis of secular support, support of the progressive masses in this country who have extended the support to the great legacy of Congress, legacy of Gandhi, legacy of Nehru and the leadership of Madam Indira Gandhi, who is the biggest asset of India today. What India needs today is not the slanderous campaign, but the firm and towering leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that we have should continue and we are fortunate to have Shrimati Indira Gandhi as our Prime Minister today. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, Punjab is a serious problem and Mr. Agrawal, you will kindly agree with me that on such important issues I shall merely expose and nail the canard, a particular canard purposefully whipped up and it is being kept alive almost in every speech of every body, who matters, on the Opposition side that the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is trying to back up, is trying to create this bogey so that Hindus feel scared, feel frightened and support her Party. Sir, I say this is a monstrous untruth and I charge that in order to desparage Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is the only cementing force for India today, these diverse elements, fascist forces supported by international imperialist forces, neo-colonial forces, are trying to destabilise India. In such a situation, their simple strategy is that if Shrimati Indira Gandhi's image is tarnished, then in the whole country the bifurcation, the vivisection of India can be brought out. This, they think, is possible only when Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party, Congress-I, are weakened. Therefore, such rumours, such canards are being deliberately spread in this country. This House is scarcely a forum for letting out this kind of demand and this kind of venom against our Party.

I said at the very outset that Punjab was a symptom. What is happening in Punjab ? Professor Chakraborty and Prof. Dandavate, both of them are my senior colleagues. We all belong to the same profession. I am putting it to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, does 'same profession' mean professorship ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am purposely avoiding going into the charges. Prof. Dandavate was talking of democracy. Prof. Satyasadhan was talking of democracy. Democracy and Satyasadhan, democracy and his party are poles apart. We have nurtured democracy as nowhere else in the Third World.

If democratic institutions survive in India, and if a party like Satyasadhan's also survives and flourishes, and is free to manipulate the levers of power, to stifle the same system which has guaranteed them freedom and freedom of action, it is because of the great Indian National Congress.

I would again remind Shri Satyasadhan about the kind of democracy he was talking. We have a democracy. In this very House, we have Mr. Biju Patnaik. See the limits of freedom provided by this democracy. The whole country should know it.

Mr. Biju Patnaik came here. Not even the hand-picked minions of Majlis-e-Soorah of Zia-ul-Haq would do the same unabashed propaganda,** on behalf of Zia-ul-Haq, utilizing the floor of the Indian Parliament. It seemed, it appeared that a*** representative, duly briefed under the authority of Zia-ul-Haq was speaking from one of the benches of the Opposition. This is the limit of democracy. This is the kind of freedom that we have.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) : What is this, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has got the freedom. He has expressed his own opinion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : How can he call a Member like this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To whatever he says, if you object...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : On a point of order, Sir. How can a Member of Parliament say this ?

**Not recorded.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : How can you allow an allegation of this type ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records and see if it is defamatory.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right ; I will go through the records. If it is defamatory or derogatory, we will expunge it also.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : *** Where is the question of going through the records ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said I will go through the records, if he has said it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE (Jadavpur) : What the hon. Member says should be relevant to the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you confine yourself to the subject. I am reading it for the information of the hon. Members. The discussion is under rule 193. It says it is "regarding Akalis' demands concerning article 25 of the Constitution..." This is the subject. Please stick to your subject, Mr. Tewary.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : What about that remark ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told Mr. Vajpayee what I am going to do. I have told him. He is satisfied.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I know what is the subject he teaches ? Is he a professor of irrelevance ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Prof. Dandavate referred to the demands...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is better to avoid personal remarks and personal accusations.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I was merely referring to the speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is better to avoid these things ; it is good. I say this in respect of everybody—whether it is Prof. Satyasadhan or Prof. Tewary. I mean personal references also.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to ask the Opposition leaders as to what are the precise demands of the Akalis to-day. (*Interruptions*)

On their insistence, talks were arranged where all the three parties participated—the Opposition's representatives, the Akali representatives and Government's representatives, and prior to that, Madam Gandhi, Prime Minister, she was saying that let us first be sure whether Akalis would stick to their demands ; whether they would be free to present a set of demands and respond to the suggestions of the government or offers of the government freely without fear. Then opposition people insisted and it was on this approach they were saying Mrs. Gandhi was not interested in solving the Punjab matter. Therefore, this offer was given by Government. They all participated. Suddenly, from economic demands, everything, the whole scenario is now changed. Nobody in the Akali rank or among the Akali leader talks of water dispute ; nobody talks of boundary dispute. Nobody remembers where Chandigarh will go or where even Chandigarh exists. Everybody now is talking of Article 25. Much abler persons have gone into the importance of Article 25. I charge the opposition that the present imbroglio is the solid contribution of the opposition groups who believe in the philosophy of running with the hare and hunting with the hound. You were closeted with them in your conclaves. Now they have come to this that they are burning the Constitution. For your information I am just merely thinking aloud. I can tell you what they are demanding. There is much bigger part to it than merely meets the naked eye. There-

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

fore, it is your responsibility. It was the responsibility of the opposition people who put so much faith on Akali Dal. When the government said that let the Akalis finally formulate the demands, irreducible minimum charter of demands, then they said that the government was trying to riggle out. When government agreed, Akalis had negotiations. They went back and came with another set of demand with different emphasis on different demands. Now they say entirely a new thing—Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I tell you, Prof. Dandavate, that Anandpur Sahib Resolution inspired all of you to talk of Centre-State relation, because it was not a simple demand. They were talking in a very muted fashion about Centre-State relation. But Ananadpur Sahib Resolution and Article 25 are now the basic demands of the Akalis. I do not know. They were spending days and weeks in the cozy company of Bhindranwale and Sant Longowal in Golden Temple. Prof. Dandavate is the leader of the Janata Party. One of his Deputy Leader is going to Bhindranwale in Golden Temple. At least, he should clarify the stand of his party, if not other parties whether they are with Bhindranwale. Therefore, it was the responsibility of the opposition to go and meet the Akali leaders after they insisted on burning Article 25 and creating this kind of a situation, when this wanton killings went out of hand, and the extremist went on a rampage killing hundreds of innocent people. Was it not the responsibility of the opposition ? As you are meeting in the Golden Temple, and as you are participating in the negotiations, is it not your responsibility again to go and persuade them ?

Now, coming to Article 25, Mr. Chakraborty wanted me to say something about Article 25.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are just now coming to his speech.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am reading from a write up, from an article by an authoritative scholar on Sikhism, Dr. Gopal Singh. In an article, he says :

> "This is the only one Article which recognises the Sikhs as an independent religious entity and by no stretch of meaning merges its identity with any other religion. In fact, the right to carry Kirpan as part of the Sikh religious code is guaranteed only in this Article".

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are right.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The almost unanimous view of all lawyers and legal experts in this country is that Article 25 is the only Article which guarantees an independent identity status to Sikh religion. But the Akalis have chosen a different path. Was it not your duty, Mr. Dandavate ? Because when you talk of democratic set up, then at least I do not take only the ruling party as the only component of this set up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you permit a second's interruption, I respond to your suggestion and I may share the news with this House that with the kind permission of the Home Minister, I did visit the Tihar Jail and tried to bring home to Parkash Singh Badal this point, that as far as this Article 25 is concerned, it is in their favour, if possible we can even take the advice of legal experts and refer to the Supreme Court and I am sure that their judgment and interpretation will be in favour of the present Article because it gives an independent separate entity to them. I tried my best. And I can tell you, that my persuasion with him had considerable impact.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I take Mr. Dandavate as the representative of the Opposition parties, because they have an outfit, united front, and they participated as leaders of the opposition in the tri-partite meetings, or negotiations. It would have been much better if Prof. Dandavate, along with all his colleagues, those who matter in this outfit, left front, united front, at all should go to Amritsar and meet Sant Longowal and Bhindranwale, and others. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is just an appeal. It is for you to accept it or reject it. He is making an appeal to you. It is for you to accept it or reject it.

AN. HON. MEMBER : We cannot accept it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Swami may go there and see. I do not know if he is an anathema to them. But they did not choose to do it. Why ? My charge is that the Opposition parties are not interested in any solution. Because they want this situation to continue and to take advantage of this to blame the present Government, to blame the leadership of Madam Gandhi and I say that certain forces—I do not blame anybody individually--are hand in glove with, or are in league with certain forces outside who utilise such secessionist elements, such separatist and violent elements in the country to bring about the final vivisection, final dismemberment, final breaking up of our motherland. Therefore, I think the situation as it is, is bad enough. Now, my humble request to the Opposition leaders is very simple. The moment they forget that such debates are meant for polemics, for gaining a point or two like school children, the better it would be for all. All of you have been senior leaders. Your responsibility is as great as the responsibility of the ruling party because the country belongs to the whole nation. All of you, you inherit the traditions of the political system in this country. Therefore, my humble request is, that if you have any seriousness now, let us—of course the Akali issue has to be attended to—at the same time when the Constitution is being amended or there is an idea mooted by the Home Minister, or welcomed by the Opposition parties about certain amendments to accommodate the views of the die-hard Akalis ;

Then simultaneously, I think, an attempt should be made and all of you should unite, because the nation expects the collective wisdom of this House to be the guide of the country in this critical juncture. So, you must support this amendment because we believe in this that any party which tries to politicise the religion or tries to put all its eggs into the religious basket or to be more explicit, tries to use religion as a political plank, in Constitution such parties will have no place and it will not extend recognition to parties which use religion not for fair and legitimate protection of the religious interests of the community concerned but to bring about the division of the country, clashes among different religious groups in the country. Such groups should be outlawed and banned. They should not be permitted to operate taking advantage of the liberal provisions of the Constitution and pose a threat to the very fabric of the nation and the Constitution. This is my considered view. I again request the opposition leaders to go to Longowal and Bhindranwale—and some of you have been going—and persuade them to withdraw from the brink. (*Interruptions*)

Democratic States by nature are soft States. There are inbuilt mechanisms in the democratic systems to resolve differences and all these things are done through negotiations, through the goodwill of the parties and their legitimate participation in the political system. If such situations arise, you see all around what is happening. What is happening in Europe ; what is happening in Northern Ireland ? For how many years terrorism has been raging ? What is happening in Italy ? What is happening in scores of other European countries although they have more stable political systems, much older political systems. But despite everything, terrorism has been raging. Unfortunately, because of the interference of foreign powers, outside forces, our system is being threatened with terrorism and terrorist attacks.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate was talking of emergency. I will not talk of emergency because emergency was a necessary medicine for a disease. If you have to contain the forces wich are out and out separatists, disruptive and terroristic, you will have to bring about fundamental change, fundamental re-orientation in the political thinking and in the structure of the Constitution also. Softness of the State militates against its integrity and its unity. Therefore, I also request the whole House to have a broader look. Connect Punjab to the broad perspective of the attempt at destabilisation, attempt at dismembering India and also to think of what to do next, because the democratic process has generated many forces. We must try to transmute them into constructive channels. If you fail there, then the Constitution has to go for a change. And it must be a hard State and not a soft State whatever Prof. Dandavate and Shri Satyasa-

dhan Chakraborty with this lipservice to democracy may think and talk about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is you view on Article 25 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government will reply to that, not he.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इस सदन में पंजाब की परिस्थिति के बारे में एक गम्भीर पृष्ठभूमि में चर्चा हो रही है। पंजाब में हिंसा, हत्या, आतंकवाद, धर्म और राजनीति—राजनीति और धर्म को मिलाना—और उस परिस्थिति को काबू में लाने में सरकार की विफलता, अक्षमता किंकर्तव्य-विमूढ़ता पर सदन में लगातार चर्चा होती रही है। लेकिन जैसे-जैसे दिन बीतते जा रहे हैं, परिस्थिति बिगड़ रही है, काबू से बाहर होती जा रही है। प्रश्न राजनीतिक दलों का, राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का नहीं है। कभी कभी भारत की एकता और अखंडता के बारे में गम्भीर चिन्ता पैदा होती है।

28 फरवरी को हरियाणा और पंजाब की स्थिति के बारे में गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने एक बयान दिया था, मैं उसका एक अंश आपके सामने पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—"मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार क्रूर हिंसा को समाप्त करने के लिए हर संभव कदम उठायेगी, चाहे उसकी कीमत कुछ भी हो।"

यह 28 फरवरी का बयान है और 28 मार्च को इसी दिल्ली में, भारत की राजधानी में, रात के अंधेरे में नहीं, दिनदहाड़े ; एकान्त में, कोने में नहीं ; भीड़ भरे चौराहे में दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री मनचन्दा की हत्या कर दी गई।

श्री मनचन्दा का नाम हिट लिस्ट में था, उन्हें रक्षक दिया गया था। हत्यारों की हिम्मत देखिये। वे मनचन्दा की हत्या कर के चले गए, उन्हें पकड़ा नहीं जा सका। हत्यारे जरूर पहले से उनका पीछा कर रहे होंगे। सरकार क्या कर रही थी ?

पंजाब की आग राजधानी तक पहुंच गई है। मनचन्दा सरकारी पार्टी से जुड़े हुए एक व्यक्ति थे। सरकार उन्हें भी नहीं बचा सकी।

1 अप्रैल को गृह-मंत्री महोदय ने धारा 25 के बारे में अकालियों के सामने घुटने टेक दिए। उन्होंने विरोधी दलों को, विश्वास में लेना तो अलग रहा, सूचना देने तक की जरूरत नहीं समझी। यह पहला मौका नहीं है, जब धार्मिक मांगें स्वीकार की गई थीं तब भी विरोधी दलों को ताक पर रखकर गुरुद्वारे में जाकर एलान कर दिया गया था।

सेठी जी यह कह सकते हैं कि संसद की बैठक नहीं हो रही थी, 2 अप्रैल से अकाली अपना आंदोलन तेज करने वाले थे, मेरे सामने इसके सिवाय कोई चारा नहीं था कि मैं एलान करता। लेकिन विरोधी दल के नेताओं से टेलीफोन पर तो सम्पर्क हो सकता था ?

आजाद पन्थ सप्ताह मनाने का फैसला हुआ था। क्या धारा 25 के बारे में संशोधन करने की स्वीकृति देने से पहले आपने अकाली नेताओं से पूछा कि पन्थ को आजाद करने का क्या मतलब है ? पन्थ किससे आजाद होना चाहता है ? क्या पन्थ हिन्दुस्तान से आजाद होना चाहता है या पंथ हिन्दुओं से आजाद होना चाहता है ? क्या पन्थ आज आजाद नहीं है ? पन्थ की रचना, पन्थ की स्थापना देश और धर्म की रक्षा के लिए हुई थी।

मैं नहीं जानता कि अकाली दल से क्या बातचीत हुई है। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि 18 मार्च को अकाली दल का कोई पत्र सरकार को मिला। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस पत्र में क्या लिखा है। क्या अकाली दल ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि धारा 25 में संशोधन के बाद वे अलग पर्सनल लॉ की मांग नहीं उठायेंगे ? गृह मंत्री महोदय ने धारा 25 के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सलाह लेने की बात अकाली दल के सामने क्यों नहीं रखी ? धारा 25 एक ऐसी धारा है, जैसा कि कई मित्रों ने कहा है और सिख विद्वानों तथा सिख विधि-विशेषज्ञों की भी राय है, जिसके

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अन्तर्गत सिख धर्म की अलग सत्ता और पहचान स्वीकार की गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक फैसला है 1965 का, जिसमें उसने लिखा है :—

> "The definition of Hindu is expanded for the special purpose of sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of Article 25 and for no other."

धारा 25 के अन्तर्गत सिखों को अधिकार है कि वे कृपाण रख सकते हैं, कृपाण रखकर आ-जा सकते हैं।

13.27 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

उसमें सिख पन्थ को अलग स्वीकार किया गया है। जो दलित या हरिजन सिख धर्म को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं, आज वे सभी विशेष सुविधाओं के भागीदार हैं। क्या अकाली दल से यह भी पूछा गया है कि क्या वे चाहते हैं कि ये सुविधाएं उनसे वापिस ले ली जाएं ?

आखिर धारा 25 के मामले में इतनी जल्दी करने की क्या जरूरत थी ? मगर सरकार घबरा गई कि पता नहीं कि दो अप्रैल को क्या होगा और उसने समर्पण कर दिया।

सिख स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन को अवैध घोषित कर दिया गया है। जरूर सरकार के पास उसे अवैध घोषित करने के कारण रहे होंगे। लेकिन फेडरेशन ने चुनौती दी कि हम मोगा की सारी सड़कें बन्द कर देंगे, किसी बस को आने या जाने नहीं देंगे। सैकड़ों लोग धरने पर बैठ गए। सारा काम-काज ठप्प हो गया। उन्होंने मांग की कि जो लोग गिरफ्तार किए किए गए हैं, उनको छोड़ दिया जाए। जो गिरफ्तार थे, वे उनको थाने से छुड़ाकर ले गए और जो बचे थे, वे जमानत पर छोड़ दिए गए। दिल्ली में घुटने टेकने से पहले सरकार ने पंजाब में घुटने टेक दिए। अगर किसी संगठन को अवैध घोषित किया जाता है, उसके सदस्य खुले-आम धारा 144 की धज्जियां उड़ाते हैं और सरकार उन्हें गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकती, तो उसे अवैध घोषित करने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अकालियों से यह भी नहीं कहा कि आपने यह मामला पहले क्यों नहीं उठाया, त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में धारा 25 का सवाल कभी नहीं उठा और अब आप यहां तक चले गए कि उसके लिए आप संविधान को जला रहे हैं, हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा न करके उन्होंने उस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ ? हममे अहमदाबाद में कहा था कि तुष्टीकरण की नीति से लाभ नहीं होगा। दूसरे ही दिन अमृतसर में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता, श्री हरबंसलाल खन्ना की हत्या कर दी गई। वह पहले से हत्यारों के निशाने थे। उनकी हत्या की पहले कोशिश हो चुकी थी, मगर वह बच गए। उनको एक गनमैन दिया गया था। उन गनमैन के पास स्टैनगन थी। हत्यारे पिस्तौल लेकर आए, पहले गनमैन को मारा, स्टैनगन छीन ली और फिर स्टैनगन का उपयोग करके उन्होंने श्री हरबंस लाल खन्ना की हत्या कर दी। इसका मतलब यह है कि हत्यारे स्टैनगन चलाना जानते थे।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट) : बहुत अच्छी ट्रैनिंग है उनकी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पंजाब में ऐसे कितने हत्यारे हैं ? उनको ट्रैनिंग कहा मिल रही है ? सरकार के सिक्योरिटी एडवाइजर, मि० काओ, क्या कर रहे हैं ? विरोधी दलों के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर जब विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो उनके पीछे रा के लोग लगा दिए जाते हैं। हमसे क्या खतरा है इस सरकार को ? मैं अमेरिका गया था। मेरे पीछे एक रा का अफसर लगा दिया। वह मेरे ही ज़माने में नियुक्त हुआ था। मैं उसको जानता था। जब मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से शिकायत की कि यह क्या हो रहा है तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि नहीं-नहीं, वह आपके पीछे नहीं लगा था, वह तो देख रहा था कि आप की देखभाल ठीक तरह से होती है या नहीं ?

इस सरकार का गुप्तचर विभाग टूट गया है।

सारा तंत्र बिखर रहा है। सेवाओं का मनोबल टूट गया है। क्या हो रहा है पंजाब में? हरबंस लाल खन्ना की वहां हत्या की गई। उनका हिन्दू सिख एकता में पूरा विश्वास था। मगर वह एक दिलेर आदमी थे। उनकी हत्या से उनकी आवाज दबने वाली नहीं है। हमारी आवाज भी नहीं दबेगी। मगर हत्यारों ने एक वार और किया। डा० तिवारी जैसा व्यक्ति मतान्धों द्वारा शिकार बनाया गया। उनकी पत्नी सिख परिवार से आई है। इस हत्या के पीछे पागलपन है। जो देश को जोड़ेगा, जो समाज को मिलाने की कोशिश करेगा, जो हिन्दू और सिखों को एक साथ रखने का प्रयत्न करेगा, उसकी आवाज दबा दी जायगी, उसे मिटा दिया जायेगा। डा० तिवारी के हत्यारे उनके शिष्य बन कर गये थे। इस देश में शिष्य कभी गुरु के लिए जान देते थे। आज जान लेने वाले शिष्य का रूप लेकर जाते हैं।

इस सदन में कल बहस होती रही कि इस सदन की बैठक स्थगित होगी या नहीं। नियमों का हवाला दिया जाता रहा। तिवारी जी दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं, इसलिए हम उनकी हत्या पर शोक प्रकट नहीं कर सकते, सदन की बैठक स्थगित नहीं कर सकते? वह तो कांग्रेस पार्टी से जुड़े हुए थे। उन्होंने विश्व पंजाबी सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया था। पंजाबी भाषा के जानकार थे। यह हत्या सारी सरकार को चुनौती है। क्या सरकार में साहस है, सरकार में दृढ़ता है इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए? यदि आपने घुटने टेकने का फैसला कर लिया है तो मामला इतना लटकाया क्यों?

अभी भी सरकार ने, पंजाब की समस्याओं का समाधान उसके दिमाग में क्या है, यह नहीं बताया।

सरकार के पास चार विकल्प हैं। मैं उन्हें दोहराना नहीं चाहता। समय कम है; 1970 के एवार्ड को लागू करना, चंडीगढ़ के सहित सभी विवादों को एक नये कमीशन को सौंप देना, पंजाब और हरियाणा के बीच चण्डीगढ़ का विभाजन और शेष विवादों को एक कमीशन को सौंपना, और चौथा यह कि हरियाना और पंजाब दोनों जो मान लें उस को लागू करना। यदि दोनों मान गए तो उसमें केन्द्र सरकार कहां तक आती है?

शासन की बागडोर आपके हाथ में है। समस्याओं को हल करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी है? आप इस को हल क्यों नहीं करना चाहते? पंजाब की समस्या के जिस हल को आप उचित समझते हैं उसका एलान करिए, उसको एकतरफा लागू करिए। मगर उसको एकतरफा लागू नहीं करेंगे। धार्मिक मांगें एकतरफा लागू करेंगे। धारा 25 का एलान एकतरफा करेंगे।

मुझे अकाली दल से भी शिकायत है। उन्होंने जो धारा 25 के बारे में विरोधी दल की बातें नहीं सुनीं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी, लोक दल, अकाली दल का पूरा समर्थन नहीं करते रहे हैं। लेकिन जो दल करते रहे हैं उनको भी अकाली दल ने विश्वास में नहीं लिया। सरकार के साथ समझौता कर लिया। आजाद पन्थ सप्ताह वापिस ले लिया गया, इस के लिए मुझे सन्तोष है, खुशी हे। मगर क्या बात यहीं रुक जाएगी या इसके बाद दूसरी मांगें नहीं रखी जाएंगी? मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या परसनेल लॉ के बारे में बात हुई है? जो परिगणित और दलित सिख धर्म स्वीकार करते हैं क्या उनकी सुविधाओं के बारे चर्चा हुई है? हिंसा, हत्या और आतंकवाद का क्या होगा? क्या वर्तमान सिलसिला चलता रहेगा?

आज पंजाब में कत्ल और हिंसा की जो अंधेरी रात है उसमें अभी तक मानवता और आत्मीयता के, हिन्दू-सिख भाई-चारे के छोटे-छोटे दिये टिमटिमा रहे हैं। गांवों से जो हिन्दू डर से शहरों में चले आए थे उन्हें उन्हीं गांवों के सिख लोग वापिस ले गए। अभी भी गांवों में यह दुर्भाग्य पूरी तरह से फैला नहीं है। लेकिन अगर सरकार हर नागरिक की रक्षा करने के प्राथमिक दायित्व का पालन नहीं कर सकती तो यह हालत बिगड़ती जायेगी।

पंजाब की जनता का पंजाब की पुलिस पर भरोसा नहीं है। जब श्री हरबंस लाल खन्ना की शव यात्रा निकल रही थी तो पंजाब पुलिस के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सिपाही को देखते ही लोग गुस्से से भर जाते थे। सी०आर०पी० जहां जाती है वहां उसका स्वागत होता है। यह एक बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति बन गई है। यह कोई स्वस्थ स्थिति नहीं है। लेकिन इस स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा। पंजाब पुलिस को संकटपूर्ण क्षेत्रों से हटाना चाहिए और सी० आर०पी० की तादाद बढ़ानी चाहिए, यद्यपि सी०आर०पी० का भी मनोबल जितना होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं है। एक जगह बैंक लूटा जाता रहा और सी०आर०पी० के जवान खड़े रहे कि हम अपनी जान क्यों खतरे में डालें। यह सरकार हमें नहीं बचा सकती, अपने मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को नहीं बचा सकती, विरोधी दल के नेता को नहीं बचा सकती तो कौन ऐसी सरकार के लिए अपनी जान देगा? आपने देश को कहां से कहां ले जाकर खड़ा कर दिया है।

इसी सदन में गृह मन्त्री जी ने एलान किया था कि पंजाब के शांतिपूर्ण नागरिकों को, जिनके पास हथियार नहीं हैं, हम लाइसेंस देने में उदारता से काम लेंगे। आज हर जिले में लाइसेंस के लिए दरखास्तों के अम्बार लगे हैं लेकिन कौन अफसर लाइसेन्स देकर अपनी जान खतरे में डाले? जरा गृह मन्त्री जी पता लगाएं। अब सरकार के लोग कह रहे हैं कि श्री भैरोंदत्त पाण्डे को बड़ा दृढ़ प्रशासक समझा गया था परन्तु वे बड़े कमजोर निकले। (**व्यवधान**) अब उन्हें बलि का बकरा बनाया जायेगा। आप उन्हें वापिस बुला लीजिए, बंगाल के लोग इन्हें वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। शर्माजी को बिहार भेज दीजिए लेकिन राज्यपाल के रूप में नहीं। (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति जी, पंजाब के पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस, श्री भिण्डर को भी वापिस बुलाया जाना चाहिए, उनकी भी बहुत गम्भीर शिकायतें हैं। पंजाब में हमें ऐसे अफसर चाहिए—वे चाहे हिन्दू हों सिख हों—जिनके मन में साम्प्रदायिकता का लेशमात्र भी न हो। आज चुनौती दी जा रही है सेक्युलरवाद को। पंजाब में अगर हम सेवाओं को साम्प्रदायिक विष से अलग नहीं रख सकते तो इस देश का सेक्युलर ढांचा नहीं बचेगा।

सभापति महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस सदन में नहीं हैं। थोड़ी देर के लिए आई थी, उनका बड़ा अहसान था।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You were yourself an important Minister. You know how difficult it is to be always in the House. She was here with us. Why do you make a point about her presence ?

AN HON. MEMBER : It is the duty of the Prime Minister to be present here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because Prof. Ranga has raised the issue, let me clarify when debate on such a sensitive issues took place Shri Morarji Desai made it a point to remain present in the House throughout.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There were certain engagements...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : All engagements should have been cancelled.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You did not give notice of your time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : She is not only the Prime Minister but is the leader of the House. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Home Minister is here. Why to make a big point out of it ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं पंजाब की स्थिति के साथ ज्यादा खिलवाड़ मत कीजिए। आज अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है कि सारे पंजाब को डेंजरसली डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया है। यह डेंजरसली डिस्टर्ब क्या है? पहले डिस्टर्ब एरिया था, अब डेंजरसली डिस्टर्ब है—कानून में इसका क्या मतलब है? आपने जो बिल पेश किया है, वह है—पंजाब डिस्टर्ब एरियाज बिल, 1983। क्या समाचार पत्रों ने अपनी तरफ से खतरनाक जोड़ दिया है या

समाचार पत्रों को आपने बताया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a composite mistake ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार के निकम्मेपन को उजागर करती हैं।

मैं आपको एक घटना सुनाना चाहता हूं। तिवारी जी को गोली लग गयी। तिवारी जी अस्पताल चले गए। श्री एडवानी, राज्य सभा के सदस्य, ने सेठी साहब को फोन किया कि तिवारी जी की क्या हालत है ? यह बात सवेरे 9.30 बजे की है। सेठी जी ने कहा कि तिवारी जी खतरे के बाहर हैं। एडवाणी जी अमृतसर जाने के लिए हवाईअड्डे पर पहुंचे, तो वहां पर खबर लगी थी कि तिवारी जी मर गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गृह मन्त्री जी को पूरी खबर मिलती भी है या नहीं ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि गृह मंत्रालय को ताक पर रखकर कहीं और फैसले हो रहे हैं। ये फैसले करने वाले कौन हैं ? पंजाब की परिस्थिति सुलझी नहीं है, समस्या हल नहीं हुई है और गृह मंत्रालय के पुराने अफसरों को बदल दिया गया है। अगर उनके परिवर्तन से कोई सुधार हो जाता तो मैं शिकायत नहीं करता। लेकिन ऐसा दीख रहा है कि सरकार की नीति है कि सवाल को लटकाओ। आपको यह नीति असम में थोड़ी बहुत सफल हो गई, लेकिन पंजाब मे नहीं होगी।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No, that is not correct.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब की समस्या का राष्ट्रीय हल ढूंढ़ने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए उसके लिए बातचीत जरूरी है, लेकिन उससे पहले पंजाब में शांति और व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से कायम की जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार को कठोर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि विरोधी दल से पूछा जाता है कि आपका हल क्या है। शासन आपका है, कानून को लागू करने और बदलने का अधिकार आपका है, प्रशासन आपके इशारे पर चल रहा है, पुलिस फौज आपकी है, आपके निर्देश पर चलेगी —हल हमसे पूछा जा रहा है। मगर जब कभी हम हल बताते हैं, तो उसका राजनीतिक लाभ उठाया जाता है।

भिंडरावाले के नाम से इतना नाराज होने की क्या जरूरत है। कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि 1980 के चुनाव में भिंडरावाले ने कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए काम किया था। कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है कि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के चुनाव में भिंडरावाले के सहयोगी कांग्रेस के साथ मिलकर चुनाव लड़े थे। सरकार में जो भी फैसले होते हैं, उसकी खबर भिंडरावाले को कौन देता है ? भिंडरावाले दिल्ली आए, लेकिन पकड़े नहीं गए। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बम्बई के एक साप्ताहिक को भेंट दी, लेकिन भिंडरावाले के खिलाफ एक शब्द नहीं कहा। दिल्ली के एक साप्ताहिक को भेंट दी, तो कहा कि हम दोनों संतों से मिलने के लिए तैयार हैं। लोंगोवाल से भी और भिंडरावाले से भी मिलने के लिए तैयार हैं, अगर आप मिलने से रास्ता निकाल सकें, तो निकाल लीजिए। लेकिन भगवान के लिए पंजाब की समस्या को हल करिए। आने वाली पीढ़ी आपको कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगी। मैं आपको फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको पार्टी का मामला मत बनाइए। विरोधी दल का रवैया रचनात्मक रहा है, सहयोग का रहा है। लेकिन जब आपको सहयोग चाहिए, आप सहयोग लेते हैं और जब आपको लाभ नहीं होता आप हमें एक तरफ रखकर फैसला कर लेते हैं। उन फैसलों से भी शांति हो जाए, तो हमें शिकायत नहीं होगी। मगर पंजाब धधक रहा है। किसी भी क्षण कोई ऐसी घटना हो सकती है, जो सारे देश के अस्तित्व को और देश के भविष्य को दांव पर लगा दे। उससे पहले दिल्ली के शासको, थोड़ा चेतो। अपने कर्तव्य को पहचानो। अगर अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन नहीं कर सकते तो प्रधानमंत्री कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी की बैठक बुलायें, उसमें अपना इस्तीफा दे दें और पार्टी का नया नेता चुनने के लिए कहें।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला (संगरूर) : चेयरमैन साहब, इससे पहले भी कई दफा पंजाब

[श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला]

पर अपने ख्यालात हाउस में लोगों ने रखे हैं। आज फिर पंजाब पर बहस हो रही है और खास तौर पर धारा 25 सामने रखी गई है। हम वह बदकिस्मत लोग हैं जिन्हें पंजाब में भी खतरा है और पंजाब जाते हुए रास्ते में भी खतरा है। इसके लिए दोनों तरफ के लोगों ने अपने-अपने सुझाव दिए ताकि कोई हल निकल सके। बावजूद सब कोशिशों के कोई हल आज तक नहीं निकला और हालात बदतर से बदतर होते जा रहे हैं। जितने खतरनाक हालात पंजाब में आज हैं, शायद ही कभी किसी गवर्नमेंट के होते हुए किसी प्रान्त में हुए हों। पोलिटीकल लोगों का कत्ल, एक्स-एम० एल० ए० का कत्ल, एम० पी० का कत्ल, बहुत से अफसरान का कत्ल, बिला वजह सिटिजन्ज का मारा जाना जारी है और मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इसका इलाज जल्दी नहीं होगा। क्यों नहीं होगा ? मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूं और आप भी वहां के रहने वाले हैं—मैं एक-दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूं। आपका इन्तजाम किसको करना है ? ला एण्ड आर्डर को किसने सम्भालना है—यह काम पुलिस का है। पुलिस ओवर-नाइट खराब नहीं हुई है। मैं पहले भी कई दफा हाउस के बाहर दोस्तों को अपनी राय देता रहा हूं—पंजाब एक बार्डर स्टेट है और हमारी बदकिस्मती रही है कि जब से पंजाब का पार्टीशन हुआ है, हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान बने है, पाकिस्तान से अफीम आती है और मेरे अन्दाजे के मुताबिक पंजाब में साल में कम से कम 500 क्विंटल अफीम आती है और बिकती है और लोग खाते हैं। मैं इसमें तमाम सरकारों को, जो सन 1947 से अब तक रही हैं, चाहे कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर रहा है, कांग्रेस का रहा है या अकालियों का रहा है, सबको जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूं। कभी किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपने आई० जी० को बुलाकर नहीं पूछा कि तुम्हारी लिस्ट में कौन-कौन अफीम के स्मगलर हैं, कौन बड़े स्मगलर हैं, कौन छोटे स्मगलर हैं। मैं लिस्ट दे सकता हूं कि कौन-कौन स्मगलर हैं। सारे पंजाब के अन्दर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो भी एस० पी० लगता है उनका हिस्सा होता है। मैं साबित कर सकता हूं —पंजाब की पुलिस पिछले 35-40 सालों से स्मगलर्स के साथ ताल्लुक रखती आ रही है और आज हालात ये हैं कि पंजाब के स्मगलर्स हम पर राज करते हैं। न पुलिस अफसरान हमारी परवाह करते हैं और न पुलिस मदद करती है। सारी पुलिस उनके हाथ चली गई है, उनका ईमान खत्म हो गया है और वे लोग आज गवर्नमेंट के फेथफुल नहीं रहे, उनको गवर्नमेंट से कोई हमदर्दी नहीं रह गई है, वरना हरबंस लाल खन्ना जैसे प्रामिनेन्ट आदमी का क्या कत्ल हो सकता था। अमृतसर के हर मोड़ पर पुलिस खड़ी है, 10-20 राइफलें भी उनके पास हैं—क्या वे घटना को रोक नहीं सकते थे, इसलिए क्यों न उनको सजा दी जाय, जिनके वहां मौजूद होते हुए इस तरह की घटनायें हो जाती हैं।

मैं एक और मिसाल देता हूं—पिछले दिनों, शायद ता० 12 को, मोगा पुलिस स्टेशन के नजदीक एक ए० एस० आई० को कत्ल कर दिया गया। वे कातिल एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स थे। तीन अमृतसर के और एक होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट का। वे वहां रहे। कहीं गए नहीं। मोगा में ठहरे। मोगा में सिक्ख स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन वालों ने उन्हें हारबर किया। अगले दिन 11 बजे पुलिस स्टेशन से 50 गज दूर एक कार रायफल प्वाइंट पर पकड़ ली तो वह ड्राइवर दौड़कर आया पुलिस स्टेशन में गया। कहने लगा कि मैं एक बात बताता हूं कि कार में पैट्रोल सिर्फ 20-25 मील का है। आप तमाम पैट्रोल पम्पों पर खबर कर दें ताकि आप उनको पकड़ सकें। इत्तिफाक से वह कार मेरे गांव निहालसिंहवाला में जो वहां से 24-25 मील दूर है, वहां आ गई। अभी वह कार पैट्रोल पम्प पर पहुंची नहीं थी कि पुलिस स्टेशन से वायरलैस आ चुका था। हर पेट्रोल पंप को इत्तिला दे दी कि एंबेसडर 1991 सफेद रंग की आए तो सूचना देना। पेट्रोल मत डालना। वह टेलीफोन सुन रहा था कि इतने में गाड़ी आ गई। तो उसने घबराहट में कई दफा कह दिया कि आ गई है, आ गई है। और उसने पेट्रोल पंप का स्विच काट दिया बिजली का। बाहर आया और कहा कि बिजली नहीं है मैं जैनरेटर चलाता हूं। कहने लगे कि हाथ

से भर दो। उसने कहा कि हाथ से भरने से हवा ले लेगा। क्योंकि वह टाइम लगाना चाहता था, मदद करना चाहता था बेचारा। उन्होंने कहा कि अच्छा चलाओ जेनरेटर। उसने जेनरेटर चलाने में जान-बूझकर वक्त लगा दिया। तब तक तीन पुलिस कर्मचारी रायफलें लेकर आ गए। तीन एक्स्ट्रीमिट्स एक तरफ अपना असला लेकर दीवार की तरफ चले गए। एक जिसने स्टेनगन ले रखी थी वह पेट्रोल पंप के पीछे चला गया। दीवार के पीछे जाना चाहता था, शराब पी हुई थी, दीवार को जंप करने लगा तो स्टेनगन इस तरफ गिर गई और वह दूसरी तरफ कूद गए। स्टेनगन पकड़ी गई। उसको पकड़ लिया। पकड़कर उसको ले गए। तीन का पीछा नहीं किया। तीनों का पीछा किया लोगों ने। 12 बजे से 5 बजे तक एक रिवाल्वर से मुकाबला किया। तीन सिपाहियों को जख्मी किया। पुलिस पीछा नहीं करना चाहती थी, लोगों ने मजबूर किया पुलिस को कि वे जा रहे हैं, चलो। दो तो भागने में कामयाब हो गए। एक ने मुकाबला करते हुए जब आखिरी गोली रह गई तो उसने अपने में मार दी। तो सब पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर कहता है कि लोगो सुनो, हमने नहीं मारा, इसने खुदकशी की है। जो पुलिस बिला वजह क्रेडिट लिया करती थी किसी जमाने में, कोई मरा हुआ मिलता था तो कहती थी कि हमने मारा है। अब मारे जाने के बाद भी कहती है कि हमने नहीं मारा। यह करेज था। जो पकड़ लिया गया था, उसको पुलिस स्टेशन ले गए, क्योंकि मैं वहां का रहने वाला हूं, मुझे सब हकीकत पता है, हर लब्ज पता है। उसने दस गालियां तो पहले थानेदार को निकालीं। कहने लगा कि यह हवालात मेरे लिए है। इसको साफ करो, धुलवाओ। पहले वह धुलवाई गई। फिर कहने लगा कि मैं बाजार का खाना नहीं खाऊंगा। थानेदार ने कहा कि मैं अपने घर से खाना भेजूंगा। किसी ने उसका स्टेटमेंट रिकार्ड नहीं किया जिसके कंधे पर कुछ हो। कोई सब इंस्पेक्टर, हवलदार या सिपाही को पहचान न सके। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पुलिस कितनी जुर्रत रखती है। पुलिस कितनी ईमानदार है और उससे हम क्या उम्मीद रखते हैं।

आज अगर पंजाब को बचाना है तो सबसे पहले पंजाब पुलिस के मुत्तलिक सोचना पड़ेगा और पंजाब पुलिस से पूछना पड़ेगा कि आपकी पिछली हिस्ट्री क्या है। आप किन-किन स्मगलरों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। पंजाब में कितने स्मगलर हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सेठी साहब नहीं हैं। मतलब की बात आ रही थी। उनको जवाब देना होगा। (**व्यवधान**) अकालियों का फैसला कभी भी टेबल पर नहीं होगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बहुत बढ़िया स्पीच है, सेठी जी को सुननी चाहिए।

श्री जो० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : यह फैसला टेबल पर इसलिए नहीं होगा क्योंकि आफिशियल ग्रुप के अलावा दूसरे ग्रुप से कभी बात ही नहीं हुई। मास्टर तारा सिंह जब हड़ताल पर थे तो संत फतह सिंह ने उनसे अपील की कि कौम को आपकी जरूरत है। अपने हाथ से जूस का गिलास पिलाया और उनको हटाकर खुद प्रेजीडेन्ट बन गए। अकालियों की तीन मांगें हैं। वह है, पानी, चण्डीगढ़ और कुछ पंजाबी बोलने वाले इलाकों की। श्री तलवंडी ने सोचा कि अगर यह मांगें पूरी हो गयीं तो यह ग्रुप अकाली दल पर काबिज रहेगा। उन्होंने सोचा कि अनंतपुर साहब का रेजोल्युशन नहीं माना जाता तो हम फैसला नहीं करेंगे। एक बात भिंडरावाले की यह कही है कि जो कत्ल करता है उस पर मुकदमा न चले। यह भी कभी नहीं माना जा सकता। आफिशियल ग्रुप की बात पूरी होने पर उन्होंने उनको गद्दार कहना है, इस बारे में सरकार को सोच लेना चाहिए। यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि टेबल पर या खुद कोई फैसला करना है। बेशक आज अकाली दुखी हैं और बोल नहीं सकते। लेकिन भिंडरावाला गुरुद्वारे में अपनी फौज के जरिए अकालियों का राइफल पाइन्ट पर इस्तेमाल करता है। उसको एक आरगेनाइज्ड ग्रुप मिल गया है और वह है स्टूडेंट्स फैडरेशन। यह बड़े-बड़े शहरों में था लेकिन बदकिस्मती से गांवों तक पहुंच गया। अब इसको संभालने के लिए सरकार को कई गुना

[श्री बी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला]

मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि यह हरेक स्कूल और कालेज तक पहुंच चुका है। अब यह छोटी बात नहीं है। भिंडरावाला अन्दर बैठा हुआ कमांड करता है हिंसा का प्रचार करता है और कहता है कि पैसे की जरूरत है, बैंकों को लूटो। यह काम वे लोग करते हैं जो आरगेनाइज्ड हैं और जो उनके पास प्रोटेक्शन लेते हैं तथा अपने आपको टेरोरीस्ट कहते हैं। उनका सरकार से कोई खौफ नहीं है। मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि पंजाब के हालात सुधारने के लिए पंजाब के मेम्बरान से अलग-अलग जो हर दल से आते हैं, उनसे पूछा जाए कि वहां क्या तकलीफ है और कौन सा एलीमेंट अन-डिजायरेबल है और पुलिस के साथ किसके ताल्लुकात हैं तथा कौन से पुलिस वाले स्मगलर्स के साथ मिले हुए हैं?

अगर नीचे से कोई गलत इत्तिला दी जाए, तो गवर्नमेंट को वही माननी होती है। अगर नीचे के अफसर बेईमान हो जाएं और सरकार को हकीकत न बताएं, तो सरकार बेबस है। पिछले दिनों जब प्रेजिडेंट्स एवार्ड मिले, तो मैं बड़ा हैरान हुआ। एक निहायत करप्ट डी० एस० पी० मोगा में लगा था। मैंने उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया और उसको वहां से हटा दिया गया। वह हर स्मगलर से पैसा लेता था और अब भी लेता है। जब मैंने उसकी तस्वीर देखी, तो सोचा कि उसको प्रेजिडेंट्स एवार्ड किसने रीकमेंड कर दिया। (**व्यवधान**)

मैं पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि अगर वह किसी कानून को लागू नहीं कर सकते, तो उन्हें ऐसा कानून बनाना नहीं चाहिए। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि लोग अफीम न खाएं, तो ठेके बन्द कर देने चाहिए और किसी भी कीमत पर अफीम नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि जहां पहले अफीम ठेकों पर मिलती थी, वहां आज पंजाब के हर गांव में दस-दस आदमी अफीम बेच रहे हैं। इसकी सजा किसको मिलनी चाहिए? पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और वहां के पुलिस अफसरान को मिलनी चाहिए। अगर वे इसको नहीं रोक सकते, तो वे ठेके खोल दें, इसमें मुल्क और लोगों का भला है, इसमें करप्शन नहीं होगा। आज पंजाब के सब बैंड एलिमेंट्स के पास कार और मोटर साइकिल है, लेकिन बेचारे किसानों के पास नहीं है। आज स्मगलर लखपति बन गए हैं। मैं सब के नामों की लिस्ट दे सकता हूं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक मिसाल दिए बगैर नहीं रह सकता। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। जब मैं पंजाब में ज्ञानीजी की मिनिस्ट्री में था, तो ट्यूर के दौरान एक आदमी ने मुझे एक कहानी सुनाई। दो सब-इंस्पैक्टर—मैं उनके नाम नहीं बताऊंगा—लुधियाना में तैनात थे। एक स्मगलर उनका दोस्त था। जब उन्होंने पैसा बनाने की बात कही, तो उस स्मगलर ने कहा कि फलां तारीख को अफीम का ट्रक आने वाला है, मुझे उसमें से कुछ माल लेना है, वह ट्रक सरहिंद कैनाल के फलां पुल पर से फलां वक्त गुजरेगा, उसको पकड़ लो और पैसा बना लो। वे दोनों अपनी जूरिसडिक्शन से बाहर जीप लेकर बगैर किसी सिपाही या गार्ड के वहां चले गए। वे पुलिस की वर्दी में थे। उन्होंने ट्रक को पकड़ लिया, जिसमें एक क्विंटल अफीम थी। उन्होंने वह अफीम ले ली और ट्रक को भगा दिया।

उसके बाद सब-इंस्पैक्टरों ने उस स्मगलर से पूछा कि बीस किलो अफीम कम है। उसने बताया कि मैं फलां गांव में एक आदमी को दे आया हूं। वे फौरन जीप लेकर वहां गए, उन्होंने उस आदमी से बीस हजार रुपए और अफीम ले ली। उस आदमी ने इस तरह अपनी जान छुड़ा ली।

चंडीगढ़ में मेरी कोठी के सामने एक आई० जी० रहते हैं। अब शायद वह रिटायर हो गए हैं। एक दिन वह मुझे मिले, तो मैंने कहा कि मैं आपको एक कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूं, चाहे मेरे यहां सुन लें और चाहे अपनी कोठी में। उन्होंने कहा कि इधर ही बैठ जाते हैं। **ही इज नोन टु बि ए मोस्ट आनेस्ट मैन**। जब मैंने उसको सारी बात सुनाई, तो उसने फौरन वायरलैस करके उन सब-इंस्पैक्टरों के खिलाफ केस रजिस्टर करा दिया। वे एब्सकांड

कर गए। फिर केसिज शुरू हो गए। उन्होंने दो लाख रुपए दे दिए। मैं यह नहीं बताऊंगा कि किसको दिए। लेकिन मुझे पता चल गया। मैं भागा-भागा लुधियाना गया। मैंने एस० एस०पी० को कहा कि फलां आदमी ने रुपया ले लिया, वह केस के विदड्राल के लिए रीकमेंड करेगा, आप उस केस को वापिस न लेना। उसने कहा कि मैं केस को वापिस नहीं लूंगा। मैंने उसको बता दिया कि अगर वह केस को विदड्रा करेगा, तो मैं शोर मचा दूंगा। डी० सी० को भी मैंने कह दिया। मैंने डी० आई० जी०, पटियाला को भी रिक्वेस्ट की। उनसे भी रिक्वेस्ट की कि यह बात होगी, आप केस वापस मत लीजिएगा। खैर, मैंने केस वापस नहीं होने दिया। शहादतें भी खुद मेहनत करके भुगतायीं मगर वह बरी हो गया। किस्मत की बात है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां पुलिस इस किस्म की वारदात करे, खुद अफीम लोगों से लेकर बेचे, उस पुलिस पर आप कितनी देर उम्मीद रख सकते हैं और बदकिस्मती से एक आर्गेनाइज्ड ग्रुप मिल गया भिंडरावाले को। इसलिए मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आप जो भी फैसला पंजाब के मुताल्लिक करना है कर लें, जो कुछ देना है वह दे दें, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप क्या करें, लेकिन जो भी मुनासिब समझते हैं वह फैसला कर दें ताकि लोग कह सकें कि हमारी सरकार ने यह बिल्कुल ठीक किया है और अब यह बिल्कुल काफी है। उसके बाद आप गवर्नमेंट को भी ठीक करें और गवर्नमेंट के अफसरान को भी। लेकिन मैं यह कह देता हूं कि पंजाब की पुलिस नहीं ठीक कर सकती। आपको इसका हल निकालना है। यह कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, अभी आदरणीय निहालसिंह वाला ने जो पंजाब के बारे में सदन को सूचना दी उससे हम यह अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पंजाब क्यों जल रहा है? तीन साल से लगातार एक बड़े व्यापक षड्यंत्र के माध्यम से पजाब में यह चक्कर चल रहा है और जहां से यह कार्य शुरू हुआ, वैसे तो शुरू से हम पंजाब के बारे में यह देख रहे हैं कि जब-जब पंजाब में कोई आन्दोलन चला; सरकार ने उसके सामने घुटने टेक दिए और उसका परिणाम यह निकला कि आन्दोलन और हिंसा के माध्यम से बात मनवाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ गई। अभी तीन साल से हम बात देख रहे हैं कि पंजाब की सरकार जब थी और केन्द्र की सरकार भी सैकड़ों बार यह कह चुकी है कि अपराधी जो हैं वह अपने विशेष स्थानों में जो पूजा के स्थान हैं, गुरुद्वारे हैं उन में जाकर छिप जाते हैं और इस बात का प्रचार सरकार ने इन तीन सालों में किया है। लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी लगातार आश्वासन देती रही कि हम गुरुद्वारों में बिल्कुल कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, पुलिस नहीं भेजेंगे, फौज नहीं भेजेंगे। तो एक तो मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर कौन सा वह कारण है, कौन सा वह कानून है जिसके कारण अपराधी लोग उसको किला बनाकर बैठे हुए हैं, सैकड़ों हत्याएं करने के बाद भी वहां पर सरकार क्यों नहीं जाना चाहती? क्यों नही कोई इंतजाम करना चाहती? इसका परिणाम क्या निकलेगा? मेरे विचार से और मैं देख रहा हूं कि और भी जो सम्प्रदाय देश में हैं वह भी ऐसे गेंग पैदा करें, वह भी अपने मन्दिरों में और-और चीजों में इसी ढंग से उनको लैस करें और देश में एक नया ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो। जब भी ऐसी बात कही जाती है तो आपके मन में शायद यह विचार आता होगा कि इससे तो झगड़े बढ़ जाएंगे। लेकिन मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में केवल इसलिए झगड़े बढ़ रहे हैं कि जो अपराध करने वाले लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। अभी भिण्डरावाले की बात चल रही है। भिण्डरावाले के ऊपर दर्जनों केसेज चल रहे हैं और सरकार को मालूम है कि भिण्डरावाले कहां बैठे हुए हैं, कहां रहते हैं?

हमारे देश की पुलिस चम्बल के बीहड़ों में डाकुओं को ढूंढ़ती है लेकिन सरकार को मालूम होने के बाद भी कि भिण्डरावाले कहां बैठे हुए हैं, सरकार क्यों नहीं सोच रही है कि भिण्डरावाले को पकड़ लिया जाय? बार-बार इस सदन में यह आवाज उठाई गई है लेकिन सरकार के दिमाग पर यह बैठ गया है कि एक आदमी को गिरफ्तार

[स्वामी इन्द्रवेश]

करने से पता नहीं कितना रक्तपात हो जायेगा। परन्तु उसका परिणाम क्या निकल रहा है ? परिणाम यह है कि सारे देश में मजहब की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछले दिनों हमने देखा कि हरियाणा में कितना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण वातावरण पैदा हो गया। हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि अपराधियों को न पकड़ने की सरकारी नीति के कारण सारे देश में कानून और व्यवस्था के प्रति जनता का विश्वास खत्म हो रहा है। यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि जब पंजाब की पुलिस अफीम की तस्करी का धंधा करती हो तो आप समझ सकते हैं पंजाब के लोगों की क्या स्थिति होगी। आज वहां पर जब लोग दफ्तर या बाजार जाते हैं तो उनके परिवार वाले हाथ जोड़ कर भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें भरोसा नहीं रहता कि शाम को वे वापिस आएंगे या नहीं। जब पुलिस की इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो जाए तो आप बताइए वहां के लोग किसके रहम पर जिन्दा रहेंगे ? और किस तरह से वहां की स्थिति सुधर सकेगी ? आज तो स्थिति यह है कि रोज ही घटनाएं घट रही हैं। अभी-अभी वहां पर सैकड़ों निरंकारी सत्संग कर रहे थे और अमृतसर जिले में आपने खतरनाक वातावरण घोषित कर रखा है लेकिन लोग साइकिल पर आए और वहां बम फेंक कर चले गए। कोई मोटर साइकिल नहीं, कोई गाड़ी नहीं, साइकिल पर सवार लोग बम फेंककर चले गए और उनको कोई भी पकड़ने वाला नहीं है। इसका एक ही कारण है कि सरकार ने तुष्टिकरण की नीति अपना रखी है। उसे तो हाथ ही जोड़ना है चाहे कोई कितना ही गलत काम क्यों न करे। चाहे यह देश बर्बाद हो जाए। आपके दिमाग में यह विचार ही नहीं आ रहा है कि इसका कोई इलाज होना चाहिए। वरना जो घोषित अपराधी हैं, जिनके खिलाफ वारन्ट हैं और जो हत्याओं के बाद में स्वीकार करते हैं कि हम इनाम देंगे; हमारी शरण में आ जाओ तुम्हारी रक्षा की जाएगी—वे आराम से बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं अपराधी कहीं पर भी हो—मन्दिर में, मस्जिद में, गुरुद्वारे में—वहां उस का पीछा होना चाहिए। पहले आप कहा करते थे कि ये केवल 10-12 उग्रवादी ही हैं, फिर आपने कहा दो सौ ढ़ाई सौ हो गए है और अब चार सौ पांच सौ बताएंगे लेकिन जब आप 10-20 उग्रवादियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाए तो चार सौ पांच सौ का मुकाबला किस प्रकार से करेंगे ?

यह जो स्थिति चल रही है, हमारे साथी कह रहे थे कि यह सरकार के धैर्य की परीक्षा थी। एक तरफ लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, हत्यायें हो रही हैं और सरकार धैर्य की परीक्षा में पड़ी है। लेकिन सरकार का अर्थ धैर्य की परीक्षा नहीं होता है, सरकार का अर्थ है कि प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

बहुत पहले से यह सिद्धान्त चला आ रहा है कि हाथ जोड़ने से शासन नहीं चला करता है। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों के सामने आपने घुटने टेक दिए। आज आपने 25वें अनुच्छेद को निकालने के लिए फैसला कर लिया और हो सकता है कल आप खालिस्तान के लिए भी तैयार हो जाएं। जिस तरह का हिंसा का वातावरण देश में पैदा किया गया, हो सकता है आगे इसी तरह का मोर्चा लगे तो इसी ढग से आप फिर कह देंगे कि हम इसको भी मान लेते है। जिस रास्ते पर उग्रवादी आपको खींच कर ले जा रहे हैं वह देश के विभाजन का रास्ता है। यह रास्ता देश को तोड़ने वाला है। देश को तोड़ने की यह नींव रखी जा रही है। इन विचारों से देश में अविश्वास पैदा हो रहा है, इसलिए इसके ऊपर आपको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए। थोड़े से आदमी संविधान को जलाकर जो चाहें करवा लें, आप उसको मानकर बैठ जायें—यह मैं समझता हूं सारे देश के साथ द्रोह है।

सदन में अभी हमारे साथी ने इधर से कहा कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दे देना चाहिए। क्यों दे देना चाहिए ? इसलिए कि वे आदमियों को मार रहे हैं, संविधान को जला रहे हैं और किसी बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं इसलिए उनको राजी करने के लिए चण्डीगढ़ दे देना चाहिए। आपको मालूम है जिस समय शाह आयोग बना तो चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा को दे दिया था क्योंकि चण्डीगढ़ में हिंदी बोलने बोलने वाले 65 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं।

इसलिए पूरी रोपड़ तहसील और चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा को दिया गया था। आज से 13 साल पहले प्रधान मन्त्री ने एक एवार्ड दिया था जिसमें चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दे दिया और फाजिलका और अबोहर के लिए कहा कि वह इधर आए लेकिन पूरे 13 साल बीत गए, इधर भी झगड़ा और उधर भी झगड़ा, पूरे देश का नुकसान हो रहा है, सारा पानी पाकिस्तान जा रहा है लेकिन हरियाणा और राजस्थान की धरती सूखी पड़ी हुई है। पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए नहरें बनकर तैयार हैं लेकिन पंजाब में चूंकि कोई मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है इसलिए टाइम बीत रहा है। नहरें बन गईं, सब कुछ हो गया लेकिन पंजाब के खेतों से नहरें नहीं बन पा रही हैं। तो यह जो सारी चीजें हैं इनका एक ही कारण है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने फैसले पर खड़ा नहीं होना चाही है। अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि सरकार को अपना फैसला देना चाहिए और जो फैसले सरकार ने किए हैं उनको लागू करना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर इस तरह से लोग पिस्तौल और बन्दूक लेकर सरकार के फैसले को नहीं चलने देंगे और टाइम बीतता रहेगा तो सारे देश में अव्यवस्था बढ़ती चली जाएगी। इसीलिए मैं समझता हूं इस सारे वातावरण के पीछे सरकार की तुष्टिकरण की नीति ही जिम्मेदार है। सरकार हर चीज को लटकाने की नीति पर चल रही है। इस वातावरण को देखते हुए सरकार को कुछ फैसला करना चाहिए और उसको लागू भी करना चाहिए। अभी अफीम की बात हमारे सामने आई लेकिन अफीम के साथ-साथ अगर पंजाब में शराब के आंकड़े भी लिए जाएं तो वह भी चौंकाने वाले होंगे।

शराब और अफीम, साम्प्रदायिक भावना को मिलाकर फौज बनाई जाएगी, गैंग तैयार होंगे और सरकार कोई मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगी, तो यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि इस तरह के झगड़ें होंगे और लोग मारे जाएंगे। तीन साल से यह सरकार काम कर रही है, लेकिन एक भी घटना ऐसी नहीं है कि सरकार ने किसी को मौके पर पकड़ा हो या किसी को गिरफ्तार किया हो। यह ठीक बात है कि वहां की पुलिस या जो भी प्रबन्धक हैं, इस समस्या को हल करना उनके बस की बात नहीं है। पंजाब की पुलिस किसी समय में, मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश में बहादुर पुलिस समझी जाती थी। लेकिन आज पंजाब की हालत यह है कि वहां लोगों को पकड़ने से डर रहे हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि सरकार कोई फैसला नहीं कर रही है। तीन साल के बाद हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि पुलिस ऐसी हो गयी है। इन चीजों के लिए आपको फैसला लेना पड़ेगा। हथियार बाहर से आ रहे हैं। ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। लोग ट्रेनिंग लेकर लोगों को मार किले में घुस जाते हैं। आपने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि हम किले को बिल्कुल नहीं छेड़ेंगे। मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि यह कौन सा धर्म है, कौन सा कानून है कि अपराधी लोग गैंग बनाकर और किला बनाकर इकट्ठे हो जायें। निरअपराध लोग मरते जाएं और सरकार आराम से बैठी रहे। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार फिजूल के धर्म संकट में फंस गई है। यह गलत लाइन आपने शुरू से पकड़ी है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि सारा पंजाब तबाह हो रहा है और पूरे देश में तबाही हो रही है। यदि आप इस के ऊपर फैसला नहीं करते हैं और टालने वाली बात करते है तो इसका परिणाम यह निकलेगा कि इसका असर पूरे देश पर पड़ेगा। किसी का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है।

मैं पंजाब में हर बीस दिन में जाता हूं। मैं वहां जाता हूं, तो लोग चिन्ता करते हैं कि स्वामीजी को कोई गोली मार देगा। यह हालत वहां लोगों की हो रही है। कोई पंजाब में नहीं जा सकता है, काम नहीं हो सकता है। कोई भी व्यवस्था नाम की चीज वहां पर नहीं रह गई है। इसके लिए आपको हिम्मत करनी चाहिए। एक बार गृह मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि हम सात दिन में एक्शन लेंगे। उसी दिन बयान आया कि सारे देश भर से लोग इकट्ठे हो जाओ और लड़ाई के लिए मोर्चा बनाओ और तैयार हो जाओ। सेठी साहब ने कहा कि हमने ऐसा नहीं सोचा कि और ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पूरे देश के लिए खतरा बन गया है। इसके लिए आपको अपना मन बनाना पड़ेगा। जो अपराधी व्यक्ति हैं, वे ऐसे

[स्वामी इन्द्रवेश]

कामों में लगे हुए हैं और सी०आर०पी०एफ० व बी०एस०एफ० के लोग कहते हैं कि हमें कोई आदेश नहीं है, हम क्या करें। हमें कोई काम ही नहीं करने दे रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां पर पैदा हो रही है। जनता सोच रही है कि सरकार डरी हुई है। इसके लिए आपको फैसला लेना चाहिए। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि 25वें अनुच्छेद को आप बदलने की बात सोच रहे हैं, तो यह पूरे देश के लिए बहुत ही गलत चीज होगी। इसका परिणाम यह निकलेगा कि देश को तोड़ने की साजिश करने वाले लोग ज्यादा मजबूत होंगे। उधर पाकिस्तान फिर खालिस्तान इस प्रकाम की चीजें हैं। इस प्रकार की नींव आप रखने जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए आपको पुनः विचार करना चाहिए। अपराधी लोगों को जहां भी वे हैं, किसी भी जगह पर हैं, उनको तुरन्त पकड़ना चाहिए। तब जाकर लोगों के अन्दर आत्म विश्वास पैदा होगा। आपने वारन्ट जारी कर रखे हैं, फिर हम आपसे मांग करते हैं, चाहे भिंडरावाला हो या चाहे कोई भी हो, जो भी अपराधी है, उसको आपको पकड़ना चाहिए। यह बात किसी की समझ में नहीं आ रही है। हर आदमी दुखी है। लोग कह रहे हैं कि हमको मरवाया जा रहा है। पंजाब के लोग मांग करते है कि हमको सुरक्षा मिलनी चाहिये। वहां 24 घन्टे की भूख हड़ताल की गई, जिसमें हजारों कार्यकर्ता शामिल हुए, मैं भी उनके साथ बैठा। उनकी सिर्फ एक मांग थी कि हमको हथियारों के लाइसेंस दे दो, जब सरकार हमारी रक्षा नहीं कर सकती तो हमारे पास हथियार होंगे तो हम खुद अपनी रक्षा कर सकेंगे। लेकिन सरकार न उनको हथियार देना चाहती है और न खुद रक्षा करना चाहती है, कोई फैसला नहीं करना चाहती है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा—पंजाब में दबाव में आकर यदि आप चण्डीगढ़ उसको दे देंगे, पानी का कोई फैसला नहीं होगा, यदि हरियाणा के साथ इस तरह का अन्याय करने की कोशिश की गई तो वह बहुत ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा···

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सभापति जी, आप घन्टी बजा रहे हैं, लोक दल सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है—उसको ज्यादा टाइम मिलना चाहिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): श्रीमन्, यह वाजिब बात नहीं है, आपको माननीय सदस्य को बोलने के लिए पूरा टाइम देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : बहुत सारे साथियों को बोलना है, मुझे टाइम का ख्याल रखना होगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप मुझे बतलाइए — आपने क्या समय निर्धारित किया है?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या आप समझते हैं कि लोक दल का टाइम सबसे कम है?

सभापति महोदय : आपने लोक दल की बाबत पूछा है—उनका टाइम 15 मिनट है और स्वामी जी 16 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : 15 मिनट में काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने फिर भी उनसे निवेदन किया है कि हो सके तो टाइम का ख्याल रखिए।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने वादा किया था कि जितना समय लगेगा आपको दे देंगे और इस पर पूरा डिस्कशन होगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप हाउस में चाहे जो फैसला कर दें, लेकिन मेरे पास जो चीज है मैं उसी के हिसाब से चलूंगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मुझे आप पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन इनको आधा घन्टा दे दो।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पंजाब की आज जो स्थिति है, उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि पंजाब की व्यवस्था गलत लोगों के हाथों में है। मैं समझता हूं—पुलिस के बजाय वहां पर बी० एस० एफ० के लोगों या फौज की टुकड़ियों

के हाथों में वहां की व्यवस्था सौंपिए। आज बहुत से लोग पंजाब को छोड़कर इधर आ रहे हैं। सैंकड़ों व्यक्ति मुझसे मिले हैं—व्यास में, तरन-तारण में, पट्टी में, लुधियाना में। लोग कहते हैं—स्वामी जी, पहले हम पाकिस्तान से लुट-पिटकर आए, अब हमें यहां से भागना पड़ेगा। आज जो वातावरण वहां बना है इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इसकी भी एक लम्बी कहानी है। यह संयोग की बात है, प्रधान मंत्री जी की नीयत के बारे में मैं क्या कहूं, 1966 में प्रधान मंत्री जी सत्ता में आयीं और तभी पंजाब का बंटवारा इनके हाथ से हुआ। इन्हीं के टाइम में पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल अलग-अलग राज्य बने। अलग हो जाने के बाद भी जो फैसले प्रधान मत्री ने किए, वे कभी भी लागू नहीं हुए। मुझे याद है जिस समय यह 70 का अवार्ड दिया, मुझे जेल में रहना पड़ा था। उस समय कितने ही लोगों को गोलियां लगीं, सब कुछ हुआ और कुछ लोगों ने अपनी बात कहनी थी विरोध की वह कही, लेकिन आज 13 साल हो गए, उसको लागू नहीं किया गया। न ही आज लागू का सोचा जा रहा है। यही पानी की स्थिति है। सौ करोड़ रुपए लगाकर हरियाणा में पक्की नहर बनकर तैयार है, 40 करोड़ रुपया पजाब को दिया जा चुका है, दो साल पहले प्रधानमंत्री जी कपूरी गांव में उद्घाटन करने के लिए गई थीं हरियाणा में पानी आने के लिए; पंजाब क्षेत्र मे नहर बनाने का। आज दो साल पूरे हो गए पर एक कस्सी भी नहर बनाने के लिए नहीं चलाई गई। ढाई सौ इन्जीनियर, ओवरसियर, हजारों मजदूर हरियाणा सरकार से तनख्वाह ले रहे हैं। अब क्या नहर निकालने के लिए हरियाणा के लोगों को जाना होगा। वहां पर जब भी ये लोग नहर बनाने के लिए जाते हैं तो इनका सामान छीन लिया जाता है। पाकिस्तान में पानी जा रहा है तो जाने दीजिए लेकिन राजस्थान और हरियाणा को पानी नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

अकालियों ने, उग्रवादियों ने शोर पैदा कर दिया, लोगों को मार दिया तो कहा जा रहा है कि चंडीगढ़ तो इनको दे ही देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि ये जो सारी चीजें आज हो रही हैं, यह अन्याय हो रहा है। अगर यह इस तरह से चलता रहेगा तो हरियाणा में भी झगड़े शुरू हो जाएंगे। हरियाणा के लोग भी बेचारे जेलों की तरफ चलेंगे। इस स्थिति को बदलने के लिए आपको कुछ करना चाहिए।

अपोजीशन की तरफ से कोई बात कही जाती है तो उसको दूसरा रूप दे दिया जाता है। आदरणीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने यह कहा था कि पुलिस और फौज को अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए हर जगह पर जाना चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री जी पंजाब गई और वोट इकट्ठे करने के लिए यह कहा कि अपोजीशन वाले कह रहे हैं कि गुरुद्वारों में चले जाओ लेकिन मैं बिल्कुल ऐसा नहीं होने दूंगी। यह नहीं हो सकता। आखिर यह देश कैसे चलेगा। कल को और लोग भी अपना गेंग बनाकर बैठ जाएंगे। आप उनको कैसे रोक सकेंगे। जब आप एक संप्रदाय के सामने घुटने टेक देंगे और हर बात उनकी मान लेंगे तो कैसे काम होगा। आज बिना लायसेंस के हथियार उनके पास हैं। वे अपराध करके चले जाते हैं। इस स्थिति को देख कर आज देश को आशंका हो रही है। आपको कोई न्यायोचित फैसला लेना चाहिए। देश को बचाने के लिए कोई फैसला लेना चाहिए।

अभी हरियाणा में भी यही हुआ। विधानसभा के उपाध्यक्ष पर हमला हुआ। दिल्ली में भी घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इन सारी चीजों को रोकने के लिए कोई फैसला आपको लेना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि सबसे पहले आपको उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए जो गुरुद्वारों में बैठे हुए हैं। जो हिंसा को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। 25वें आर्टिकल को बदलने की जो बात है, यह राष्ट्र को तोड़ने वाली बात है। इसके ऊपर आपको पुनर-विचार करना चाहिए। हिन्दू-सिक्ख एकता के लिए आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करना चाहिए। थोड़े से उग्रवादी हैं, उनकी बात को तो रोज आप तूल देते हैं और जो आम आदमी गांव का है, किसान है, मजदूर है, सिक्ख है पंजाब का, जिसके मन में मजहब का जहर नहीं है, उनके प्रति सोचने वाला आज कोई नहीं है। पंजाब की

[स्वामी इन्द्रवेश]

आवाज आज उग्रवादियों की आवाज मानी जा रही है। यह सारा जो गलत प्रचार हो रहा है, इसको रोकने में सरकार फेल हो रही है। इसलिए या तो सरकार को कोई फैसला लेना चाहिए या जैसा कि प्रस्ताव आ रहा है, सरकार को छोड़कर कोई दूसरा रास्ता सोचना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैंने बड़े गौर से अपने विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं के भाषणों को सुना। मैं, ऐसा मानती थी कि जिन कठिन परिस्थितियों से हम गुजर रहे हैं तो कुछ निश्चित सुझाव सरकार के सामने आएंगे। लेकिन, जैसा कि पिछली बहसों में होता रहा है, केवल सरकार के ऊपर तथ्यों के बिना दोषारोपण हुआ।

उसी टोन में आज सब बातें कही गई हैं। आज, हम सबको, चाहे इधर के या उधर के सदस्य हों, इस बात का जिक्र है कि कैसे पंजाब का मसला हल किया जाए? यह पंजाब का ही नहीं बल्कि देश को किस तरह इकट्ठा रखा जा सकता है, इसका सवाल है। मैं यह मानती हूं कि पंजाब में जो विशेष परिस्थिति है उसका हल ढूढ़ना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए क्या रास्ता हो सकता है, अलग-अलग तरीके से सोचना पड़ेगा? आज सवेरे जो हमने अखबार में पढ़ा, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं :

'Punjab has been declared 'dangerously disturbed' area.'

मैं समझती हूं, सरकार ने एक सही कदम उठाया है। इसमें जितनी सख्ती हो सकती है। कानून के अन्तर्गत, उसको सरकार को अवश्य करना चाहिए।

> "Under the Orders, security forces have been empowered to arrest without warrant, enter and search without warrant premises which are being used to wrongfully confine any person or for storage of stolen property, arms and ammunition. They have been empowered to stop, seize and search any vehicle suspected of being used by proclaimed offenders."

मैं सरकार से बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहती हूं कि पंजाब में सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेस को इतनी पावर्स दी गई हैं तो फिर ऐसे विख्यात अपराधी को, जिसको सारा देश जानता है और एक-एक बच्चे की जुबान पर है और वह अपने आपको इतना बड़ा संत कहे, मैं यह मानती हूं कि वह कातिल के दर्जे में आते हैं। उन्होंने एक्सट्रीमिस्ट फोर्स को तैयार किया है। मैं ऐसा मानती हूं कि दूसरे देशों के लोगों के द्वारा भी प्रभावित होकर काम हो रहा है। अब सवाल यह है कि ऐसे व्यक्ति जो किसी ऐसे स्थान पर जाकर बैठे हुए हैं तो क्या करना चाहिए? यह सारे राष्ट्र में बहस की चीज बनी हुई है। मैं समझती हूं राष्ट्र के जीवन में ऐसे मौके भी आते हैं जिनको हल करने के लिए रूथ-लैस तरीके से कानून लाना पड़ता है। जब डी० आई० जी० अटवाल मारे गए थे तो सारे देश में एक आवाज आई थी कि गुरुद्वारे की तरफ से गोली आई है या अपराधी उधर गया है तो सरकार को हिचकना नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन, उस तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। अब दोबारा दो दिनों के अन्दर ही श्री खन्ना और हमारे राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री तिवारी जी की हत्या हुई। बहुत ही नृशंस तरीके से उनको मारा गया। आज फिर सारा देश यह अपेक्षा करता है कि गृह मंत्री ऐसे कदम उठाएंगे, जिन से जान पड़े, लोगों को लगे कि कानून का पालन हो रहा है। कानून का पालन करने के सम्बन्ध में अब हमें इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए कि अपराधी किस स्थान में हैं। लोक सभा की सारे दिन की बहस सरकार को यह ताकत देती है, इस हाउस का कान्सेन्स है, इस हाउस के बाहर भी सारे देश का जनमत है कि सरकार यह कदम उठाए। पूरी पार्लियामेंट और देश की जनता उसके साथ होगी।

सवाल हिंदुओं और सिखों का नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हम किन सिद्धान्तों पर अपने देश को चलाना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश में केवल एक जाति और धर्म के लोग नहीं रहते हैं। यहां पर अनेक जातियों और धर्मों के लोग रहते हैं। उनके अलग-अलग स्थान हैं। अगर आज कुछ उग्रवादी लोग एक स्थान में रहने लगें, तो इसके मानी ये होंगे कि

हम दूसरों को भी ऐसे तत्वों को पनाह देने की दावत देते हैं, इसका रास्ता दिखाते हैं। इसलिए अगर हमने इस प्रवृत्ति को यहीं पर रोक लिया, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से दोबारा बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहती हूं कि इस समय पंजाब में केन्द्रीय शासन है और उसकी सीधी जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए वह इस बारे में उपयुक्त कदम उठाए।

अब स्टेटमेंट से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आज भारत की जनता एक्शन चाहती है। भारत की जनता सोच रही है कि अब और कितनी जानें जाएंगी। मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि जब श्री तिवारी की हत्या के बाद सी० आर० पी० के साथ मुठभेड़ में 9 लोग मारे गए, तो लोंगोवाल साहब ने उनके साथ सहानुभूति दिखाई। लेकिन एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट जिन निहत्थे लोगों को मार रहे हैं, उनके बारे में न लोंगोवाल, न भिंडरावाले और न दूसरे अकाली नेता बोले हैं। व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं यह भी नहीं मानती कि भिंडरावाले, लोंगोवाल या दूसरे अकाली अलग-अलग हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि ये सब मिलकर काम करते हैं। कोई किसी आवाज में बोलता है, कोई किसी आवाज में बोलता है। उनके साथ हमें अपराधी की तरह बात करनी चाहिए। पहले तो यह देखना होगा कि अपराधियों के साथ टेबल पर बात होनी चाहिए या नहीं। बात पोलीटिकल पार्टीज के साथ होनी चाहिए। पहले हमें अपराधियों को अलग करना पड़ेगा और फिर देखना पड़ेगा कि कौन राजनैतिक दल और लोग यह काम कर सकते हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या आपकी सरकार में ऐसी हिम्मत है, यह दम है ?

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : हमारी सरकार को और इधर के लोगों को इस बारे में उतनी ही फिक्र है, जितनी कि माननीय सदस्य को। बल्कि हमें ज्यादा फिक्र है, क्योंकि हमारे ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है, हम शासन को चला रहे हैं। कोई भी सरकार नहीं चाहेगी कि ऐसी स्थिति एक दिन भी रहने पाए।

मैं मानती हूं कि आर्टिकल 25 को लेकर देश में आज बातें चल पड़ी हैं, लेकिन यह नान-इस्यु है। अकालियों के सामने यह इस्यु था ही नहीं। आप जानते हैं कि पहले 1973 से आनन्दपुर साहब रेजोल्यूशन को लेकर बात चली। शुरू में लोंगोवाल साहब और दूसरे अकाली नेता अपने स्टेटमेंट्स में कहते थे कि खालिस्तान से हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है, कोई कैनेडा या बर्मिघम में बैठा कोई स्टेटमेंट देता है, तो हमें उससे मतलब नहीं है। धीरे-धीरे पता चला कि संधू साहब गुरु नानक निवास में हैं। बाद में उन्हें वहां से हटाया गया। भिंडरांवाले पहले गुरुनानक निवास में रहते थे। अब वे अकाल तख्त में पहुंच गए हैं, वह ऐसी जगह पहुंच गए हैं, जहां वह समझते हैं कि आदेश देकर किसी को भी मरवा सकते हैं।

कल 15 पन्द्रह-बीस निहंग सिख मेरे पास आए। वे सब हथियार बंद थे। किसी के पास भाला था, किसी के पास कोई दूसरा हथियार था। हमारे साथ बैठ कर उन्होंने कहा कि हम गांवों के रहने वाले लोग हैं, हमारे यहां हिन्दू और सिख के बीच में कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। हमलोग इसके साथ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं और वह बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ यह कह रहे थे कि हम लोग पंजाब में हिन्दू सिख एकता के लिए वातावरण बनाने के लिए आपके पास पूछने के लिए आए हैं कि हमें क्या करना है। हमने कहा कि यह जो आपने काम किया है हमारी पार्टी हमेशा ही कम्यूनल हारमनी में विश्वास करती आई है, आप इस काम को करना चाहते हैं तो जरूर करिए। उनके लीडर ने कहा कि हमारे गांव में यह चीज नहीं है। जो थोड़े से लोग बदमाश किस्म के हैं, ये उसके लब्ज हैं कि जो थोड़े से बदमाश किस्म के लोग हैं वह इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों को उनसे कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह न समझा जाय कि सारे सिख यह कर रहे हैं। जब उनका मुखिया इस बात को कह रहा था तो बाकी सब लोग जो उसके साथ आए थे, सबने सिर हिलाया जिसका मतलब था कि जो उनका मुखिया कह रहा है वह ठीक कह रहा है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगाएं कि थोड़े से लोग जो एक्सट्री-

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

मिस्ट्स हैं वह इस तरह की चीज कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उस आतंक के वातावरण में जो साधारण व्यक्ति है, जो निहत्थे लोग हैं वह तो रोज-रोज उनसे लड़ाई नहीं ले सकते।

अभी भिण्डरावाले ने और संत हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल सबने यह कहा कि यह जो सिख स्टूडेंट्स फैडरेशन को बैन कर दिया गया है उस बैन को वापस लेना चाहिए और साथ-साथ एक और धमकी आई है, यह दसमेश रेजिमेंट नाम की कोई एक नयी चीज और आ गई। कहा यह गया कि हम रोज एक न एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लोगों को मारा करेंगे। यह भी धमकी दी जा रही है। तो यह स्थिति ऐसी है कि जिसमें सरकार को अब पूरी तरह से ऐक्शन लेना है, वह ऐक्शन चाहे जिस रूप में भी हो और उसमें मैं समझती हूं कि इधर और उधर के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का समर्थन होगा। उस समर्थन के लिए हम आज इस बात को कह रहे हैं।

मैं श्री गिरिलाल जैन के एक आर्टिकल का उद्धरण देना चाहती हूं जो उन्होंने संविधान के आर्टिकल 25 के ऊपर लिखा है। उसका आखीरी पैराग्राफ बहुत ही विचारणीय है और मैं उससे सहमत भी हूं :

> "Finally, the attempt to make a political community out of the Sikhs must involve ..carving out a territory where the majority and domination are permanently assured. The implications are too grim to be stated, but they are obvious."

कुछ लोग जो ऐसी बातें कह रहें हैं वह एक बार कुछ कहते हैं दूसरी बार कुछ कहते है और दूसरी तरफ वह कुछ ऐसी चीजों को करने की कोशिश भी कर रहे हैं जिससे ऐसा वातावरण वहां बन रहा है।

संविधान का जो आर्टिकल 25 है इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि यह हमारा जो प्रजातंत्र है, डेमोक्रेसी, सेकुलरिज्म और अब हम सोशलिज्म को भी मानते हैं, इन तीन खम्भों के ऊपर हमारा इंडियन रिपब्लिक टिका है और यह सेकुलरिज्म उसका एक बहुत मजबूत खम्भा है जिसमें राइट टु फ्रीडम आफ रेलीजन फंडामेंटल राइट्स के अन्दर स्पष्ट तरीके से लिखा गया है कि भारत एक धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य होगा। सब धर्मों को यहां आजादी दी गई और उसके बारे में कहा गया है :

> right to freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, freedom to profess, practise and propagate religion.

इतना स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है और इसके ही एक्सप्लेनेशन में यह दिया है जिसको लेकर झगड़ा मच रहा है :

> "The wearing are carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion."

तो किसी भी जाति, धर्म या ऐसी किसी भी चीज के लिए हमारे कांस्टीच्यूशन में बड़े एलेबोरेट ढंग से, बड़े विस्तृत तरीके से वह सारी चीजें डाल दी गई हैं जिसकी आए दिन जरूरत है। साथ-साथ जिन बातों से समस्या का हल हो सकता है या आगे कोई समस्या खड़ी हो सकती है, संविधान बनाने वाले लोगों ने उसको भी देखा था। सैक्यूलर इंडिया में, भारत में, हर धर्म के लोगों को आजादी दी जा रही है। उसमें जो शब्द हैं :

> "Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law :
>
> (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice ;"

सवाल यह उठता है कि जो हमारे देश के बुद्धिजीवी हैं, वे आर्टिकल के बारे में जनता को बतायें कि देश को तोड़ने की स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है। पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दू-सिख परिवार एक साथ जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उसको विभा-

जित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी साजिश है, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि इस आर्टिकल को बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझा जाए। सरकार ने कहा है कि हम बातचीत करेंगे, मैं समझती हूं कि इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम उनकी बात मान ही लेंगे। बातचीत करना एक चीज है और किसी चीज को मान लेना दूसरी चीज होती है। डैमोक्रेसी में बातचीत के लिए रास्ता खुला होता है। यदि किसी चीज को लेकर कोई बात खड़ी होती है, हमारे संविधान की पुस्तक के खिलाफ कोई काम करता है, उसके आदर, उसके सम्मान के लिए कोई व्यक्ति काम करता है, चाहे जलाकर या फाड़कर या फिर कुचलकर, तो यह संविधान की अवहेलना करना है। जिसको हमने काफी सोच समझ कर बनाया है। हमने देश में स्टेट रिलीजन को नहीं माना है, भारत में मैजोरिटी हिन्दुओं की है, लेकिन हमने हिन्दू को भी अपने भारत का स्टेट रिलीजन नहीं माना है, इस देश में हिन्दू भी हैं, मुसलमान भी रहते हैं, सिक्ख भी रहते हैं, बौद्ध और जैन भी रहते हैं, तरह-तरह के लोग रहते हैं। हमारा यह पवित्र कान्स्टीचूशन है, हम इसको सर्वोपरि मानते हैं। इसके अन्दर जनता के अधिकार निहित हैं। हमने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और जिसको लेकर त्याग और बलिदान किया। हमने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया और मैं भी फ्रीडमफाइटर हूं। उस वक्त हमने तिरंगे झंडे की रक्षा की और उसके बाद यह कान्स्टीट्यूशन बना है। इस संविधान में हमें प्यार है, मोहब्बत है, और यह भारत की एकता का प्रतीक है। यदि कोई संविधान के टुकड़े करना चाहता है या उसकी अवहेलना करना चाहता है, तो उसको न तो इस देश की जनता बर्दाश्त करेगी और न जनतन्त्र शक्ति इसको बर्दाश्त करेगी।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम इस प्रकार की स्थिति जनता के अन्दर पैदा करें, जिसमें कि जनमानस में विश्वास पैदा हो सके। जहां पर ऐसे कत्ल और अपराध होंगे, वहां पर आपको एक्शन लेना चाहिए। जो भी तरीका हो, यह मैं सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ती हूं, सरकार के पास हर तरह की शक्ति है। यह जो एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट है, इनसे बात करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है, बात पोलिटीकल पार्टियों से हो सकती है। दूसरे एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट के जो नेता हैं, उनको आपको अलग करना पड़ेगा और अलग करके उनको आजन्म कैद के अन्दर रखें और इस तरह की चीज आपको करनी चाहिए। ऐसे लोग जो राष्ट्रद्रोही हैं, उनसे आपको बातचीत करने की जरूरत नहीं है, बात करने के लिए हमेशा पोलिटिकल पार्टियों का रास्ता खुला है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirghat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the time is going by and the debate is drawing inevitably towards a close, we are realising now that because as Prof. Ranga and some others keep on repeating, the Prime Minister has got some very serious engagements elsewhere, important engagements, we are realising that we are not going to have the benefit, and the country is not going to have the benefit, of any intervention from her or any lead from her. Well, I do not want to go on pressing this point because that is the way they want to function ; they are welcome to do it. It is very unfortunate in my opinion because the whole country knows that this debate is taking place today, they know what happened yesterday and any ordinary citizen would expect that on a life and death question like this, the Prime Minister would have something to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Scant respect for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway, I don't go into all that, scant respect and how her father would have behaved on a similar occasion, I am sure he would not have behaved this way. Anyway, I am not going into all that. I was more anxious that she should say something because I had remarked yesterday that she is due to leave the country day after tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are also leaving today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But unfortunately you have not made me Prime Minister here. Then I would not have left.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, it is for the people of the country. They know who is the best.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now, Sardar Buta Singh, who is known to all of us in this House, informed me the other day—I hope I am not giving away any secrets, other people were present also, but then he was trying to educate me and really I was educated. He told me that 'you people do not know that this Akali Dal Party in its Conference held in 1973, which was 11 years ago, has basically changed, amended its constitution, the constitution of the Akali Dal.' If I have misunderstood him, he could tell me correctly because I was very much interested to hear this, I did not know, I am an ignorant fellow in these matters. So, I was learning from him. He said, it has basically changed its constitution in 1973 and has incorporated certain ideas and principles into the constitution which later were reflected in the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. So, he said that today's Akali Dal is not the same Akali Dal of a few years ago, it has changed its character. And therefore, I agree with what Shrimati Bajpai has said just now that we should not try to go on making artificial distinctions between who is a moderate, who is an extremist, who represents some reasonable point of view, who represents some extremist point of view. These are all different aspects and different tactics within the Akali Dal for tackling this problem. Now it is becoming clearer every day where they are going. I find Mr. Longowal did not even condemn, at least I did not see any statement, he did not condemn the murder of Sardar Manchanda.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He will do it tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes. And now we have to come to Article 25. Sir, last week-end, Saturday and Sunday, I happened to be touring some places in the Punjab. I was in Jullunder, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Khanna, Govindgarh and Chandigarh, and everywhere when we were holding meetings, I was asking the audience composed of Sikhs and Hindus both : How is it that never in all these years the Akali leadership has breathed a word about this Article 25, even when they were in the Ministry twice and Prakash Singh Badalji was the Chief Minister ? From the vantage position of a Ministry they could have agitated this point if they were serious about it, if they have understood everything about it. They never raised this point. Now, all of a sudden, when they need some other issue on which to agitate, on which to rouse the passions of the people, they have come to this Article 25.

Now, our Home Minister has given them some sort of a loophole, I should say, by the statement he has made. He must tell us now something more about what they are thinking and what the Government proposed to do. He should have made a statement, I think, today also before this debate began, a more concrete and specific statement.

As Mr. Vajpayee has pointed out earlier, the statement that Shri Sethi made on the 2nd April says--

> "Regarding Article 25 Government had not received any formal communication from them in this regard before the 18th of March, 1984"

It means on 18th March they have received some communication. But the Home Minister has not taken the House into confidence. What is this formal communication ? What is their demand ? How do they define it ? What do they want ? What have they written here ? I hope he will tell us. While I was in Punjab, I heard from some sources that behind the scene some kind of exchange of proposals passed between the Government and the Akali Dal leadership—that if the Government agrees in principle to sit down and discuss an amendment of Article 25, then Shri Longowal will be agreeable to say that he is calling off the movement which was to begin on 2nd April. It is good thing that he called off the movement. But what is the worth of it ? The same day, in the afternoon, the bombs were thrown at Rayya. Of course, one did not have an inkling of what was about to happen. Everyday was feeling some sort of a sense of relief that the movement has been called off. Then the Government has to answer this

question. This gethering of Nirankaries at that particular place is a regular weekly feature every Sunday. It takes places every Sunday. It is known to the Government. The particular thing of the function is that a very large number of children and women are always present. They came and threw bombs and killed three women and a child. There is no security arrangement. Nobody could be caught. Nothing could be done. This President Rule in Punjab is becoming a big mockery. You can add to it all these notifications which you are making now—instead of disturbed area it has become dangerously disturbed area and troops, soldiers and security forces have been given special powers and all that. They are incapable of doing anything, it seems.

16.02 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*)

Now about Article 25, as I understand it, if this Article is read as a whole and the subheading of it is—freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion, not a particular religion but all religions. If one studies this Article, I think it is quite clear—what it is emphasising is not religious separatism. What it is stressing is certain commonality of religious rights and freedoms here in this Article. I should warn Shri Sethi that if the Government is intending to go in for some kind of amendment to this Article, which will encourage the forces of religious separatism, then he will be doing a big dis-service to the Constitution and to the unity of this country. He must tell us what they have objected to because now they are in correspondence with each other.

As far as throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of public character to all sections of Hindus and saying that this will also apply to Jains and Buddhists is concerned, some Sikhs told me, as far as Sikh religion is concerned, it is irrelevant. As far as Gurudwaras are concerned, there is no restriction of any kind on any member of community entering the gurudwaras unlike Hindu temples. Many people cannot enter Hindu temples, we know that. But in the case of gurudwaras, I am sure, all including Mahazabi Sikhs and everybody are free to go and they can do it. Those who are Scheduled Castes among the Sikhs, there is no restriction on them on entering gurudwaras.

If the Sikh says that this particular part of the clause—throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus has no meaning in being applied to Sikhs – that is a point which can be taken up. Are we sure that this is the kind of technical change which the Akalis want ? Is it only the question of wording ? In his Statement Shri Sethi says :

> "There seem to be misgivings among members of the Shiromani Akali Dal that wording of Explanation 2 of article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution does not reflect the distinct identity of the Sikh community."

Is it only the wording they are worried about ? In that case some words here and there can possibly be changed and it has to be looked into without changing the substance or the meaning. If they do not like everybody being lumped together in one sentence, that sentence can be divided into three or four sub-sentences or sub-clauses. That is not the point. Do you seriously believe that this Akali Dal leadership, the way it is moving now, is concerned only with the wordings of this article ? You have already said here :

> "Government will be prepared to consult the S.G.P.C. and other representatives of the Sikh community as well as legal experts and undertake such legislation by way of amendment as may be necessary to remove the doubts on this point."

So, we are in the dark. We do not know how the Government is thinking. How far it is proposing to go ? Because, it is quite obvious that if Mr. Sethi thinks that simply by changing a word here or there they will be satisfied, I don't think so at all. If it is a question of changing the substance as far as providing for social welfare and reform is concerned, there is a clause in article 25 (2) (b). Personal law is also there. So, we have to

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be very careful. It is common talk in Punjab. Everybody is talking about that. What the Akalis actually want is that a distinction from Hindu community be made in such a way that the doors are open for claiming separate personal laws. A separate personal law, which in essence, means—this is what they want, to disinherit women from the right of property. That is the main thing. We know which section of the Sikh community is the spear head of the agitation which is going on now. So, I would like to say that Mr. Sethi, it is better you be pretty careful because your first loyalty is not to the Akalis. First loyalty should be to the Constitution and to Parliament. And Parliament means, the majority and the consensus of views which are being expressed here in this House. His first loyalty has to be to that And if there is any section in the ruling Party which is thinking—I know they are very angry on this—in terms of paving the way for future Congress-I Akali *rapproachment* and compromise, may be a coalition government in future, before the elections are held in Punjab, then that is not the way to proceed on the matter like this at all. That is opportunism and nothing else. As it happens now, Sir, neither the Congress Party alone nor the Akali Party alone can give a stable government to Punjab. That is the political situation and you know it very well. The Congress Party with the majority in the Assembly could not maintain its government and then the Presisent's rule has to be imposed by themselves. The Akali Party by itself cannot obviously run the government in Punjab today. So, I am told that there are quarters which are advising that they should pave the way for a coalition between Aakalis and the Congress-I to bring about a joint government in future. If that is your strategy, please tell us. If that is what you are thinking, please tell us.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : They do not tell you. They will do it only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, I want them to deny it. Let him say that he does not propose to do anything like that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry. The situation in Punjab is so serious and dangerous, we cannot afford to think of such cheap tactics.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want to know what expensive tactics are you thinking ? Please tell us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH ; Only Vajpayee Ji and you know who have been entering into powers with the Akalis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We know with whom you have entered into powers in many States.

All that I am saying now is that you have given an open public assurance to the Akali Party that now you are prepared to sit down with their leaders, legal experts and the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee people and all those people to consider an amendment.

So, you must tell the House because, after all, an amendment will have to come here. Ultimately, it will have come to this House for approval. You must tell us along what lines you are thinking and you must give an assurance that no amendment will be brought before the House which will in any way strengthen the forces of religious separatism because that is not the meaning of article 25 at all.

The withdrawl of "Azad Panth Week" movement by Sardar Longowal has had no effect at all. As you have seen, the killings began the next day. As I said on a previous occasion, it may be that there is a kind of division of labour between the so-called moderates and extremists. The moment one section wants some kind of a discussion or negotiation or wants to come and have talks or something like that, the other section starts the killing campaign in order to wreck those talks. You know what happened last time when tripartite talks took place. It was done by other communal forces, mainly Hindus, unfortunately. We were going to meet in the tripartite conference. After a lot of difficulties, the tripartite conference had again been called. The day the talks were to begin, this thing took place in Panipat, in Haryana. The whole thing was wrecked

and this gave an opportunity to the Akalis to walk out of the meeting. It was planned by Hindu communal forces. Of course, you do not want me to spell out who they were, and all that. That has been said in this House many times.

I agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate that if you are making this offer and sit down for talks with them, why did you not do it earlier ? Why did you do it at the eleventh hour, a few hours before the movement was to begin which gave Sardar Longowal an opportunity to say in a public statement that it is a great victory for them and that the movement has forced the Government to yield. What kind of tactics was this, Mr. Buta Singh, cheap or expensive ? What was it ? It has proved to ve very expensive because whatever ultimately happens is that innocent people are losing their lives every day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These are sophisticated tactics !

16.12 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, another aspect of it is that the people in Punjab are beginning to realise what serious consequences for Punjab are implied in this whole development that is taking place. The entire agricultural operations which have over the years become dependent on imported agricultural labour from Bihar mainly and to some extent U.P. and some other States are going to be affected. Obviously, if these conditions persist, those people are not going to come to Punjab Why should they risk their lives to come and work in Punjab ? The new wheat crop is going to be harvested in a few days time and, I am sure, this year there will be a big fall in the number of non-Punjabi agricultural labourers who used to come in large numbers. If this situation continues and if it worsens, in future, they will not come at all. Is it not going to affect seriously the agricultural conditions of Punjab ?

Secondly, I found, in Amritsar, that a number of factory owners—of course, they are Hindus—of textile mills and others are already making preparation to shift their factories out of Punjab, to go to Haryana or Delhi or some place like that. They do not want to remain there. The banks do not want to give loans any more because the whole situation is so insecure and uncertain. The trading community, shop-keepers and all that are suffering. There is a lot of dislocation there all the time. The transport is dislocated most of the time.

So, everything that was built up in Punjab by the toil and sweat of Punjabis of which the whole country is proud of, the big progress and prosperity which they have achieved, is in danger now. The Akali leadership is to be thanked for what they are doing. They should be made to realise what they are doing in their own State. The people understand it. I am sure, one day the people of Punjab will bring the Akali leaders to book for what they are doing.

The game is quite obvious. If Hindus are driven out of Punjab or forced to leave Punjab—somebody said just now that those refugees who had come as refugees from West Pakistan will be made refugees again—the backlash of that will be there. They are saying it openly that it does not matter if the Hindus go away. A situation would be created where lakhs of Sikhs who are spread out throughout the country in other States would be forced to come back to Punjab. That means people should run away from Punjab ! The people who thus run away from Punjab would go and propagate what happened to them in Punjab, among the other States and throughout the country. It is the thinking of the extremists in Punjab that the result would be there would be pressure on the Sikhs in other States, attacks on the Sikhs, insecurity for the Sikhs in other States and that they would be forced to go back to Punjab and Punjab thus would become a purely Sikh State and that is the meaning of Khalistan ! Therefore, the Hindus are to be made refugees a second time leaving Punjab, and the Sikhs are also to be made refugees a second time. Once they came from Sialkot, Gujrawala and Lahore and other places and they have settled down in various parts of the country. Now, as a consequence of this development, they will all be forced to leave all those

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places and run for their lives and come for shelter back to Punjab ! Is this not madness ? What kind of game is going on ? This needs to be exposed to the people. That is why I said on a previous occasion that you are not going to solve this problem simply by security forces. Security forces, in any case, have miserably failed. That is a different matter. But you cannot solve this problem of Punjab only by security forces. We have to go to the people and explain to them all the consequences and implications of all that is now happening in Punjab, that it would all have very disastrous consequences for the people of Punjab and for the people of the country.

I do not repeat again about the Pakistani threat across the border. It is strange the Government goes on telling us every day about it, about the arming of Pakistan and supply of sophisticated arms and that we must be ready. It is all right. What is happening there on the border, 30 miles away where Mr. Zia is sitting and where he is acquiring all these weapons ? If a border State is allowed to be dragged into a crisis and chaos like this, what could be a bigger help to the Americans and to the Pakistani military regime ? I do not understand. So, the Government should show more sense of urgency and wisdom and there should be some determined efforts to solve this problem.

There is, in my opinion, a serious danger of communal disturbances spreading to other parts of the country because of this. Delhi is one sensitive area now, I suppose, because of the composition of the population here. And these killings have spread to Delhi itself. We are talking here of how to maintain law and order in Punjab ! You cannot maintain law and order in Delhi, the capital of the country ! And if this state of affairs is allowed to continue, you will never be able to prevent people from being provoked to take the law into their own hands and the consequences of that will be the communal disturbances which will really destroy the entire national fabric of this country.

Therefore, please be up and doing. Please tell us what you propose to do in the matter of the Punjab crisis. You have not told us till now what measures you are proposing to take to bring about normalcy in Punjab. There is nothing in the statement about any concrete measures that you propose to take, apart from sitting down and discussing amendment of the Constitution of Article 25.

Enough has been said about Punjab Police. Shri Nihal Singh has said enough. There is nothing more to be said.

The Punjab Police force is not only inefficient, it is corrupt, cowardly, in league with criminals and is totally incompetent to deal with the situation of this magnitude. I do not know what you can do about it. You cannot remove the entire Punjab force from Punjab. I agree. But in the higher posts of all your Police as well as security forces, there must be people brought in, whose bona fides should be above suspicion and who would be really non-communal and secular and committed to their job. If necessary, they should be brought from other States. They must be professional people who would be able to discharge their responsibilities attached to such high positions. Nowadays you know what is happening People of your own party are demanding removal of certain very high police officials. Why ? The reason is those officials prove to be utterly unworthy and incompetent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : This aspect has not been properly looked after.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know what for the constables stand there. They do not do anything when somebody is committing murder and dacoity.

You tell me : is your police force constituted like that ? Have they any sense of commitment ? They are poorly paid people and they think, "Why should I risk my life ? I have my own wife and children at home ; why should I risk my life ". Unless that man has some feeling of commitment, he will never do anything. You cannot now re-educate your police force in the middle of this turmoil which is going on. Let the

high posts at least be occupied by worthy people who are really committed to the unity of the country and who are prepared to fight communal and divisive and terrorist forces, no matter what risk they have to face. This must be done. You must clean up the higher posts at least and take the people to task if they do not discharge their responsibilities properly.

I do not want to take up more time. As for as the students are concerned, the Sikh Students' Federation, one of the Ministers was telling us the other day, "It is not possible for us to arrest all Sikh students just because they are Sikh students ; we cannot just go and arrest all Sikh students". Obviously you cannot. But, I think, your intelligence service has failed completely. To fight terrorist activity of this type which strikes here today, there tomorrow and somewhere else the next day, you require a very highly professionalised and competent intelligence authority. I cannot forget for a moment the way Government dealt with the Naxalite boys in West Bengal. They were misguided youth. They were not communal ; they were fighting with some ideas of their own ; they were misguided. Most of them today have realised that they had followed wrong methods at that time. Among them were some brilliant students, brilliant boys and girls. But how did you finish them off ? You finished them off ? I know those police officers who worked out certain tactics and certain forms by which they finished off all those boys. So, do not tell be that you do not know how to do it. In their case you were prepared to do, but in this case you are not prepared to do. You have no intelligence service. You cannot infiltrate into the Sikh students organization and find out. (*Interruptions*) I do not mean you, Prof. Ranga. It is difficult for you. But there are other people who can do it. You must not think in the old, traditional, routine ways. You may not be able to cope with them. These people are highly trained. Each operation they are carrying out shows that they are highly trained. They never miss ; their bullets never miss the mark and they act so quickly ; they do not hesitate for a single moment. Do you think that this can be done by any student ? If you give the gun to a student and ask him to go and kill somebody, can he do it ? They are people who are highly trained, and if you want to combat them effectively, you must have highly trained and professionalised security arrangements. I still maintain, and I repeat, that these security measures by themselves will not solve this problem at all. The people will have to be roused against what this Akali leadership is doing, which means, the destruction of the Punjab, which means ultimately disaster for the Sikhs themselves, which means the whole country being ruined. They must be made to understand that. At least now when we are again approaching the anniversary of Jalianwala Bagh after a few days, let us rouse the people of this country, let us rouse the conscience of the people. The blood of the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Muslims flowed together at Jalianwala Bagh, but now an attempt is being made to see that from people's mind these traditions of old history are completely wiped out and a brother is made to fight and kill a brother.

I would appeal to the Government to rise above narrow political considerations and party considerations. This is not a party matter and this is not a matter affecting one State or one community only. It is going too far now. Therefore, I would expect the Government, I would expect the Prime Minister also, to give the country some assurance that they are going to take such type of effective measures and steps, both political and administrative, which will really help to bring about a normal state of affairs in the Punjab, that the Akali Dal extremism will not be encouraged in any way, that the Government will not surrender to it and that the Government will not allow religious separatism to get the upper hand. This conviction, this confidence, we must get from the Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : The problem of Punjab was discussed in this House in the past and to-day's discussion arises in view of the situation that has taken place only yesterday and I am sure the House irrespective of Parties is very much unhappy about the incident that has taken place in Punjab.

My friend, Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty in his speech asked a question whether the

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Opposition is dead. He put the question before the House. I do not think the Opposition is dead, but only their physical position is remaining, the reason being that the speeches we have heard from the Opposition Members to-day have not contributed in any way to solving the Punjab problem.

Prof. Dandavate has raised certain questions. With a lot of emotion he has spoken and he has through you warned the Government 20 times. 20 times he warned the Goverment about the consequences that might happen in Punjab because of the present situation. I do not dispute with him. But, unfortunately, not a single time he has contributed by giving a suggestion regarding the solution.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta, while participating right now, has pointed out certain things and he has accused the Government that we are trying to hobnob with the Akalis. May I ask one question to the Opposition Leaders ? Which are those political parties who had conclaves with the Akali Dal in Calcutta, Kashmir, Vijayawada and Hyderabad ? Which are those political parties which had discussion with the Akali leaders ? They not only had discussion with them but they have encouraged them and also lent support to their movement and to continue the movement. ...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They are going to meet again.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : They are going to meet in Madras also. Now they are coming forward with the accusation that we are trying to hobnob with the Akalis and we are trying to have a coalition Ministry there. That is basically a wrong accusation which they are indulging in.

In the discussion Prof. Dandavate has mentioned that Chandra Sekharji has sent a letter through Mr. Fernandes to Mr. Longowal to explain certain things. I appreciate that. This is a good thing. But when the Government has declared about certain moves about Art 25 and invited the Akali leaders to have a discussion, they are very much agitated. But the point is that after that declaration we have seen that the Akalis have withdrawn the agitation and this was appreciated by all. Now, the question comes whether this Art 25 should be amended or not. It will be debated in the House. So there is no need to be agitated about. The motive behind the Government move was to take a step at the right time to see that the situation does not aggravate further. I appreciate the step taken by the Government and I am sure the Opposition should not feel hurt that they have been completely ignored, because the amendment, if at all it is to be accepted, will be discussed in this House and naturally the Opposition will take part in the discussion and they will have their say.

A lot of things have been said here about the Punjab Police. From my experience in Assam I would like to request the Home Minister and the Home Ministry that in Assam such allegations were also brought in the height of the agitation and such a situatlon did prevail and at that time the Assam Government gradually during the President's rule took certain steps whereby the Assam Police were involved more on desk work and work in offices than in the field. C.R.P. and B.S.F. were employed to counter the terrorist activities and also those activities of the agitationists which are not good for the cause of the country. I think that the time has now come when in view of these things that have been brought out by some members of our party as also from the Opposition, irrespective of the party to which they belong, when certain serious allegations have been brought against the Punjab Police, the Government should not take it as a prestige. The police there had been motivated by the emotions of the people there. It happened so in Assam also. We are now glad to see that the Assam Police are acting according to the rules and they have been able to get the confidence of the people there. In Punjab also, Government should think on that line whereby the Punjab Police should be deployed in certain areas. Certain national papers have been making certain propaganda and, I think that most of them are baseless, that the CRP's action is against a particular community. The Punjab police goes there for action against a particular community.

That is not good. I cannot disbelieve the national press that all its news are wrong because there must be some truth somewhere. In view of this, certain positive steps should be taken by the Government regarding the Punjab police.

Sir, Prof. Chakraborty has urged upon the Government to do one thing. He asked as to why don't they give Chandigarh to Punjab ? Better let them do that. He said it. But, he has forgotten to mention about one thing. He mentioned about the Prime Minister's award. It was not only for Chandigarh but it was also about Abhor and Fazilka which fact he has forgotten. A member sitting here asked : 'Why don't you give Calcutta to Bihar ? What will be your reaction to this ?'

Certain people in Assam are demanding a certain portion of North Bengal. We do not support it. But, what about the reaction of his Government ? It is easy to say in Parliament why don't you think of the demands of the people who are extremists in the real sense of the term ? If you say that Chandigarh is part of India—whether it goes to Punjab or Haryana, it will be in India—it is not that easy. You have to judge the whole situation in its totality. If you have to judge it in its totality, you have to see that there is a permanent solution. This *ad hoc* way of solving a problem will not help at all. It needs a permanent solution. I want to draw your attention to one thing. When there was a non-aligned conference in Delhi, an incident in Nellie happened. Naturally, there are certain political parties and, even the AASU and AGSP which wanted to make it an international issue now when our Prime Minister is due to go on a tour as the Chairman of the NAM to certain countries—Algeria and Libya. At that time, certain forces were creating a situation in Punjab whereby they wanted to create a situation outside the country namely that the whole of Punjab and the country are in a very bad position. Which is that force ? I would like to urge upon the Government to consider what Mr. Vajpayee in his speech has said, namely the young boys who are involved in this terrorist movement are the persons who actually came with the revolvers—they snatched the stenguns from the security personnel. That means they have got training from somewhere. In this House when many Members from our side were accusing Government of Kashmir for giving a chance to these Sikh boys for training, there was a hue and cry coming from the Opposition. It was told by the Home Minister that there were some foreign people who might be giving training. At that time there was a hue and cry coming from Dr. Swamy and others and they asked from the Government whether it had any definite information about Pakistan. Wherefrom, the training is given ? Is it from the Heaven ? These Sikh youths wanted to utilise the arms. Have they been born with this training ? They must have got some training from somewhere. It was said that they had been trained in Kashmir. It was said that it was given by some foreign power. It was in order to step that, that the Government tried to take action. The Opposition is making a hue and cry and are now telling that Government is inactive ; it is not taking any action.

When Government is trying to debate this issue and come to a solution what happened ? Yesterday, Sir, you were absent ; the whole House was in a doldrum upto 3 O'clock. What was the purpose ?—to discuss the Punjab issue. Sir, when Mr. Madhu Dandavate spoke I have counted. There were 53 members in the opposition and 156 on this side of the House. Now with the progress of the debate you can see the attendance. They were shouting yesterday upto 3 O'clock. What they are going today ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : How many are you now ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You count it youself. You were wasting the valuable time of the House. Where are those people who were sitting on the desks and shouting and mocking at the Deputy Speaker ? After all, this is a national issue. And when this is debated, they must have been present here.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Where is the Prime Minister ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Not a single Cabinet Minister is present here. When the gentleman is speaking here, not a single Cabinet Minister is here.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is serious. Not a single Cabinet Minister is there.

MR. SPEAKER : The whole House is responsible. We are all responsible people. Nobody should be singled out. We are all responsible.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I am sorry that I had to mention it. I take your suggestion, Sir, and I will not mention it any more.

About the Punjab situation, discussions have been held by all parties. Certain suggestions have been given by the opposition parties. I might tell the House and the Home Minister especially that discussion in this House in my humble opinion does not help the situation. I come from Assam. The discussion which has taken place today and the whole tone of the opposition will only inspire the terrorists in the eastern region. It has been said in the House that the terrorists are all students. It is wrong. It is wrong to say that terrorists are Sikh students. Small number of boys may be there. But they should be dealt with by the Government firmly. I am sure Government will take some positive steps in this direction to stop this terrorist activity. Keeping this in view I hope that the Government, in the stand which it has taken, will be firm and they will act in a manner that terrorists will not get further encouragement and will not go on with their activities which are detrimental to the cause of the whole country.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चेल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ कहने से पहले पंजाब में जो हत्या का दौर चला है, उसकी मैं कटु निन्दा करता हूं। लोकतन्त्र में इसके लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है। इन हत्याओं के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और ये क्यों हो रही हैं, इस ओर से विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जहां तक सुझाव देने का सवाल है, इससे पहले भी सदन में कई बार बहस हो चुकी है और सुझाव दिए गए हैं। यह कैसे समझा जाए कि सरकार इन सुझावों के प्रति गम्भीर है ? अगर गम्भीर होती तो पिछले जितने सुझाव दिए गए थे, उन पर सरकार ने क्या किया ? इसका जबाव आज सरकार के पास नहीं है क्योंकि उनको छुआ ही नहीं। विजयवाड़ा से लेकर दिल्ली होते हुए काश्मीर तक और समुद्र से पहाड़ तक चले गए, लेकिन सरकार को विपक्षी दलों के सुझाव दिखाई नहीं दिए। सरकार के लिए यह कहना आसान हो जाता है कि विपक्षी दल पंजाब की समस्या के लिए सुझाव नहीं दे रहे हैं। लेकिन, जो दिए गए, वे कब क्रियान्वित हुए ? प्रधान मंत्री जी और उनकी सरकार विरोधी दलों पर बराबर आरोप लगाती रही हैं। इसके बावजूद भी विपक्ष ने देश की महत्ता और पंजाब की कीमत को ज्यादा समझा है और सुझाव दिए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का दामन साफ है ? त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता का क्या हुआ ? एक तरफ तो दिल्ली में यह वार्ता चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ हरियाणा में हिंसा की जाती है। मुख्य मंत्री से यह क्यों नहीं पूछा गया कि किसके इशारे पर हिन्सा की गई ? त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता करने के लिए सरकार की नीति तो थी लेकिन उसके द्वारा समस्या का हल निकालने की नीयत नहीं थी। समस्या सिर्फ पानी और क्षेत्र की है सारे देश में यह शोर मचाया गया अखबारों, रेडियो टी०वी० के द्वारा कि सिख खालिस्तान चाहते हैं। किसने क्या कहा, यह किसी ने नहीं सुना ? लेकिन सरकार ने असली मुद्दे को पीछे धकेल दिया और नकली मुद्दे की ओर आगे बढ़ गई। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती गांधी ने 1970 में यह फैसला किया था कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को और फाजिलका और अबोहर हरियाणा को दे दिया जाए। यह भी कहा था कि पांच साल के अन्दर ही यह फैसला लागू हो जायेगा। आज 14 साल हो गए, क्यों नहीं इसको लागू किया गया ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री के पास इसका जबाव है ? तीन साल के लिए जब जनता सरकार आई तो उस समय कोई समस्या नहीं उठी। लेकिन, 1980 में इस सरकार के आने के बाद यह समस्या फिर उठने लगती है तो प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार की नजर कहां है ? पंजाब की आग से सरकार क्यों खिलवाड़

कर रही है ?

आपकी सरकार की नीयत क्या है, आपके कारनामे यह साफ बताते हैं। पंजाब के बारे में बदकिस्मती यह है कि पंजाब की समस्या के हल के लिए लोंगोवाल और प्रधान मंत्री को सीधे वार्ता करनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन भारत की प्रधान मंत्री सीधे वार्ता न करके अपने कारिन्दों से वार्ता कराती हैं और इस तरह पंजाब की समस्या को हल करना चाहती हैं। श्री दरबारा सिंह के बारे में कहा गया कि समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाए और इस लिए कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार होते हुए भी उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया। उसके बाद पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन, केन्द्रीय शासन, लागू किया गया। वह भी इसमें नाकामयाब रहा है। पंजाब में 220 लोगों की हत्या हो गयी है। इस स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी बर्खास्त क्यों नहीं किया जाता ?

प्रधान मंत्री का कहना है कि यह पंजाब और देश के प्रति बहुत लायल हैं। अगर वह देश के प्रति लायल हैं, तो क्यों नहीं वह अपनी कुर्सी को छोड़ देतीं और अपनी सरकार को बर्खास्त कर देतीं ? वह इस लायक नहीं हैं कि देश की समस्याओं को हल कर सकें।

सेठी साहब से मुझे कोई गिला नहीं है, क्योंकि वह तो गृह मंत्रालय की मुहर हैं। फैसले तो होते हैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय में। आप तो केवल वहां पर तैयार किए गए बयान को पढ़ देते हैं आप रीयल गृह मंत्री नहीं हैं। मुझे इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय में जो उनका चहेता हो, जिस पर उन को बहुत विश्वास हो, उसको वह गृह मंत्री बना दें। लेकिन वह पंजाब की बर्बादी न होने दें, पंजाब को जलने न दें। देश की हालत बदतर हो रही है। वह देश पर रहम करें और स्थिति को और बिगड़ने न दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : हकीकत कड़वी लगती है, लेकिन मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए। दूसरे सदस्यों को बहुत टाइम दिया गया है।

1980 से भारत की प्रधान मंत्री कुर्सी पर आई हैं। जब से वह कुर्सी पर आई हैं, तब से समस्याओं का निराकरण होने के बजाए समस्याओं की आंधी आ गई है और चारों तरफ समस्याएं ही समस्याएं हैं। आप कहती हैं कि आपके परिवार ने देश की आजादी के लिए बड़ी कुर्बानी दी है। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि यदि यह सरकार उनसे चल नहीं पा रही है, तो, जैसा श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है, आप अपनी सरकार का नेतृत्व अपने ही दल के किसी और व्यक्ति के सुपुर्द कर दें, लेकिन देश को बर्बाद न होने दीजिए। वह प्रधान मंत्री पद से तत्काल इस्तीफा दे दें, यह मेरी उनको नेक सलाह है। अगर इसके बावजूद उन्हें कुर्सी का लालच है, वह प्रधान मंत्री का पद छोड़ नहीं सकतीं और उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर बने ही रहना है, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि वह कारिन्दों से बात कराने के बजाए स्वयं लोंगोवाल से बात करके समस्या का समाधान करें और पानी के इस्यु को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुपुर्द कर दें।

सरकार अपनी हठवादिता को छोड़े। देश आप की हटवादिता से ज्यादा कीमती है। पंजाब की समस्या का राजनैतिक हल निकाला जाना चाहिए। मैं समयाभाव के कारण अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, लेकिन मैं श्री सेठी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप आज कुर्सी पर हैं, कल नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन आज जो पंजाब जल रहा है, उसका सब आरोप और कलंक आप पर लग रहा है। आप रीयल होम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, आप रबर स्टाम्प हैं, लेकिन फिर भी बदनाम आप हो रहे हैं। इसलिए आप से अनुरोध है कि आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिए या रीयल होम मिनिस्टर बनकर रहिए और पंजाब की समस्या का हल निकालिए।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कारिन्दा शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है, जो अनु-

[प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह]

चित और असंसदीय है। आप इसको रिकार्ड से हटा दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down ; there is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : The demands of Akalis have taken a new dimension. One of the demand is now being welcomed by the government. I do not know the reasons for it. They may be trying to evolve some formula politically or in some other way. When the government has carried out the decision of the majority, the interest of the minority also should be taken into consideration. As far as Akalis are concerned, they are not only religious minority but also linguistic minority in India. Therefore, the minority interest should be protected.

With regard to killings and other atrocities, we had already condemned them ; the whole House, particularly the opposition had condemned the killings of the extremists. But what are the reasons for these activities which have been followed by the extremists ? Why have they emerged ? Have they emerged all of a sudden or is there any background ? That has to be examined by the government. Government is always thinking that if an issue is delayed, that issue may die down gradually. These are the tactics of the government. The government had succeeded in the issue of Assam, but in the case of Punjab, I doubt whether they will succeed ; they will not succeed in this matter because our friends have stated here that some- we donot know— people are ready to face even the armed forces of our State Government or the Central Government. Therefore, the Central Government should not think it an easy task and that it could be handled in the way in which they are doing.

For many issues like State autonomy, we had tripartite meetings where all the leaders of the opposition parties, government, representative and Akalis were represented and discussed this issue, particularly with regard to the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Instead of examining the issue immediately, Sarkaria Commission was appointed thinking that the issue will be settled or they will not raise this issue once again. This is the patch up work by the government. In the same way, they wanted the water dispute to be referred to a tribunal, which has not been done so far. In the same way, the Chandigarh issue and other issues, the government thinks that this can be a live issue for ever for political purposes. They may think that if all these issues are settled, then some other issues also may be raised. For a political purpose, they may do it, but the comman man will judge it from a different angle. Certainly, they will not cooperate with the Akalis, they will not support the Akalis, if the government comes forward with a sincere attempt to solve them. Certainly, the people will not cooperate with the Akalis ; they will support the government. But, on the contrary, the government is taking a different view in this matter.

As far as Article 25 is concerned, they say that they want to have their identity. The Hindu Code which is now applicable to the Sikhs, under explanation 2 of Article...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under the law itself, under the Act itself, not because of it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Yes ; The Hindu Code is applicable to Sikhs. And a majority of the Sikhs may like to have a separate entity. It is up to them to decide. Therefore, the Government should think it over as friends have stated here to amend the Constitution and to accept their demand in this case.

As far as the other issues are concerned ; our friends here have already stated them, and I do not want to go into the details, but one important thing I would like to say here. Many accusations and counter accusations have been hurled as to who is responsible for all these killings, whether it is Bhindranwale or the Akali Dal or whoever it may be. I have come across a report of what Mr. Longowal has stated, dated November 11, 1983. He wanted a Commission to be constituted under the Chairmanship of a Supreme Court Judge to find

out who is responsible for all these killings, right from the murder of Lala Jagat Narain up to now, which have taken place. And that was rejected by the State Government. So, I would appeal to the Government to appoint a Commission under the Chairmanship of a Supreme Court Judge so that they can go into the details and it could be found out, who is responsible for all these killings and murders. Then only we can know the real culprits. In this regard, I want that the Government should submit a report after getting the findings, and I think the Government will take the House into confidence and do the needful.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sunder Singh.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं क्या बोलूं ? उधर से दण्डवते साहब और दूसरे लोग बड़ा सुन्दर बोले हैं और सचेश्चन्स भी दिए हैं। लेकिन अपोजीशन को रगड़ने के चक्कर में जो असली बात है उसको हम भूल ही जाते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) अपोजीशन के लोग जो कह रहे हैं वह ठीक ही कह रहे हैं। अपोजीशन का भट्टा जो बैठा वह तो इसलिए बैठा है कि वे स्ट्रांग नहीं है और उनके पास कोई लीडर नहीं है वरना आपका ही भट्टा बैठ जाता।

> "Be of good cheer and believe that we are selected by the Lord to do great things and we will do them. Hold yourself to do the great things that is be pure and holy and love for love's sake. Love the poor, the miserable, the downtrodden, God will bless you."—*Swami Vivekananda.*

यह कोई बात है ? उनके हाथ में तो कुछ भी नहीं है और आपके हाथ में सब कुछ है लेकिन फिर भी आप अपना कुसूर नहीं मानते हैं। इससे तो बुराई और भी बढ़ती जाती है।

> "Follow the truth, wherever it may lead you. Carry your ideas to the utmost logical conclusion. Be good and do good things. Be not cowardly and hypocritic. You shall surely succeed." - *Swami Vivekananda.*

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है कि अपनी गलती मान लेनी चाहिए। जो मानता है वही आगे बढ़ता है। जो नहीं मानता है वह निकम्मा है इसीलिए वह अपनी गल्ती से निकलने की कोशिश नहीं करता है। बात यह है कि आपने कहा है कि काम करो, तो काम करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि जो भाई मिसलीड हुए हैं, वे अपने भाई हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मारने के लिए जाता है, वह बहादुर है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि उधर भी यूथ हैं और प्रेजीडेंट बन जाते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि यूथ पैदा किए और यूथ प्रेजीडेंट हैं, तो वे भी युथ करने लगे हैं। यूथ वे हैं, तो मारने लगता है, जो मार खा रहा है वह यूथ है। यूथ वे हैं जो मारते हैं। स्पीकर साहब, लगता है आपने कभी नहीं सुना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चौधरी साहब, 14 साल हो गए, सुनते-सुनते।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : एक भी कतल होता है, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का कसूर है, सिर्फ सरकार का कसूर नहीं है। चाहे अपीजीशन हो या कोई भी हो। अपोजीशन स्ट्रांग होगी तो सरकार स्ट्रांग होगी। जब अपोजीशन स्ट्रांग नहीं है तो सरकार जो मरजी आता है, वह करती जाती है। फिर भी हमारे साथ लोग रहते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि तुम्हारे में कोई नुक्स है। उन्हें पानी की फिक्र है, अबोहर और फाजिलका की फिक्र है, हमें हरिजनों की फिक्र है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि खालिस्तान लेना है, तो लें, हमारी भी बीस करोड़ की आबादी है, तो हमें भी चार जिले पंजाब में और चार सूबे पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में दे दें, तो हम भी अपना डवेलपमेंट करें। हमारा धर्म यह है कि हम महात्मा गांधी को मानते हैं, हमारे साथ बेइन्साफी हो रही है। डा० अम्बेडकर को एक तरफ कर दिया। इन्होंने कहा कि हमारे साथ मिलकर लड़ाई करो। हमने कहा महात्मा गांधी का दिल साफ है, हम उसके साथ हैं और इसको नहीं माना। महात्मा गांधी हरिजनों के बगैर नहीं रह सकते थे, इसलिए हरिजन उनको मिल गए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं जो लड़ाई कर सकता है, उसको लड़ाई करनी चाहिए। मैंने देखा है कि रोहतक में चार हजार आदमी मार दिए। उसको ठीक कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वट कड दित्ते-सी ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : चार-चार आदमी जाते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री को सलाह देने वाले अच्छे समझदार सलाहकार होने चाहिए ।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं—आज कितनी अच्छी तकरीरें हुई हैं, उनको सुनकर नशा हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं ज्यादा तजावीज नहीं देना चाहता हूं । इसमें सरकार का कसूर नहीं है, जो जुल्म सहता है उसका ही कसूर है । यही बात महात्मा गांधी जी ने कही है । मुझे कांग्रेस वालों ने जम्मू-काश्मीर भेजा था, वहां पर हरिजन बिगड़े हुए थे । वे कहते थे कि हमें कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं डालना है, क्योंकि हमारे साथ जुल्म हुआ है । लेकिन मैं वहां गया, मुझे अपने पर कान्फिडेंस था—

> "Who has faith has all, who lacks faith lacks all. It is faith in the name of the Lord that works wonders for the faith is life and doubt is death"—*Swami Vivekananda.*

मैंने उनको बुलाया और बातचीत की और कांग्रेस को वोट देने के लिए राजी कर लिया । वहां पर हमने दो सीटें जीतीं ।

कांग्रेस वालों में भी सिख हैं । उनको खुद लोगों में जाकर लोगों को बतलाना चाहिए । अपनी बिरादरी को खुद ठीक करना चाहिए, अपने भाइयों को खुद सम्भालना चाहिए । हिन्दू गलती करें तो हिन्दू सभाले, हरिजन गलती करते हैं तो हम सम्भालते हैं । इसी तरह से सिख गलती कर रहे हैं तो सिख सम्भालें । इस मामले पर चाहे जितनी तकरीर कर लो, लेकिन उससे काम नहीं चलेगा, इसका हल सोचना चाहिए । मैं एक बात कहता हूं —आप अपोजीशन वाले सारे मिलकर तय कर लो कि इसका यह हल हो सकता है, मैं इनकी मिन्नत करूंगा और कहूंगा कि उस हल को मान लो । हिन्दुस्तान सबका है, इन बातों का दुख आपको भी है और हमको भी है । इससे तुम्हारा नाम हो जाएगा, तुमको वोट मिल जाएगी ।

लेकिन एक बात बतला दूं, वोट फिर भी हमको ही मिलती है । मैं हमेशा जीतता रहा हूं, मैंने कभी झूठ नहीं बोला । जब इलैक्शन के लिए जाता था तो पहली बात यह कहता था कि मैंने कभी आपका काम नहीं किया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, क्या आप इतने निकम्मे हो कि फिर भी मुझे ही वोट डालते हो । इसलिए कहने की बात यह है कि सच्चाई बड़ी चीज है । गांधी जी ने कहा है कि सच बहुत ऊंची चीज है, यही परमात्मा है ।

MAHATMA GANDHI says :

> "God and truth are convertible terms. If anybody told me that God was the God of untruth, or God was the God of torture, I would decline to worship Him. Therefore, in position also we should have to establish the kingdom of Heaven."

इस तरह से आप भी संत बन जाएंगे । इसलिए मैं फिर यही कहना चाहता हूं—आपके पास कोई प्रपोजल हो तो ले जाओ, हम गवर्नमेंट को उसे मानने के लिए कहेंगे और यह भी कहेंगे कि वह सारा काम अपोजीशन ने किया है । लेकिन वोटर फिर भी वोट हमें ही डालेगा । अब इसके लिए मै क्या करूं ।

आपको अपनी गलती को ठीक करना चाहिए । जो अपने आपको ठीक करता है वही आगे बढ़ता है । मैंने महात्मा गांधी से यही सीखा है और उसी पर चल रहा हूं ।

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Speaker, I always listen attentively to my friend, Shri Sunder Singh and, I must say, I accept what he said at the end. If anyone has done something wrong, he can correct himself. I am sure they have now an opportunity to correct their own thinking any policy on this strategic problem.

A month ago we had an opportunity to discuss this question. But, during the last few weeks, and more particularly for the last ten days or so, there has been a qualitative change in the situation. During this week the crisis has further escalated, and

the situation has further undergone a major change. We discuss this question today under the shadow of the loss of an esteemed colleague, not to mention the various other people who have lost their lives. According to the reports I have here, yesterday alone 16 to 18 people were killed, while the official figures stand at 10 or so.

The nation, not just a party or this House, finds itself at the cross-roads today, because this issue and its implications are not confined to the territory of Punjab, or its neighbouring States or this region. The entire nation and its future is at stake. Therefore, it is very important that, when we consider this issue, the differing dimensions of this problem, as well as certain fundamental issues at stake, should be considered, and it is only in the background of this can we consider this question.

One of the most important things that comes to my mind is the very secular foundation of our policy. We cannot allow this to be compromised in any way, because we would cease to be a nation if we cease to be secular. Our future as a nation is inexorably linked with our being a democratic polity and a secular nation.

The religious temperament and outlook of the people of India attracted the attention of many commentators abroad for a long time. Historians and philosophers and other people have said that in this sub-continent there has been more addition towards religion or religious temperament. The famous historian, Arnold Toynbee, said that its civilisation itself is fundamentally religious. It is true that throughout history, there has been a religious trend or direction in our outlook.

It was the freedom movement of Mahatma Gandhi which basically changed this. In our freedom struggle against the British imperialism, our attitude underwent a basic change and we opted to have a secular state under Jawaharlal Nehru. Even though Mahatmaji was a deeply religious man, he used to call himself a sanathana. Mahatma Gandhi wrote in the *Young India* in 1924 that the Sikh religion was not a religion but was basically and essentially a part of Hinduism. Many Sikh leaders protested against it. When he went to Punjab he said "I was wrong". He said "I shall fight for your rights ; I shall fight for your place in this sub-continent". That is what Mahatmaji had said.

The meaning of what he said was that the Sikh has an identity and we have to respect that identity. He has also an identity as a Punjabi, which has also to be respected. But we cannot forget the identity of his being an Indian as such. This was the secular outlook and perspective of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom movement, and we have to accept the dimension of this identity and accept this fact. We should not forget that one merges into another. Therefore, if any of these are weakened, we are only weakening ourselves.

A section of the Sikhs rightly or wrongly feel that their religious identity is at stake. This is an era of fundamentalism, be it Islam, Sikhism or any other sect. We find that there is a religious revival even among the Hindus of this country.

Sir, I have not been to a temple for a long time, except on social occasions. I find that these days the temples are used for marriages. This is also a custom in the South to perform marriages in the temples. Still I find that the crowds in the temples are growing more and more. Therefore, basically there is a revival. The question is whether we respect it. Of course, it is no business of the State under secular era or a State with secular foundations to promote any particular religion, but it is equally important that their grievances will have to be attended to even if they are imaginary.

Sir, the Indian Constitution has accepted as a Directive Principle the need to have a uniform Civil Code. Some of us are committed to this idea. Even if you accept that as a Directive Principle of State Policy, still in a secular State, it cannot be imposed by majority on any minority or any sect. There are some of us who are committed to this idea of having a uniform civil code. We think that is a qualitative distinction of the Indian citizenship if we can evolve a uniform civil code, but we cannot impose it. Recently in Kerala, there was an uproar because there were some remarks made by Shri

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

E.M.S. Namboodiripad on Sheriat, certain practices in Islam. There is no question of disturbing these even though we may be committed to a uniform Civil Code. But we have every business to persuade our people, if we have a commitment. Therefore, if a large section of Sikhs feel strongly, it is time that we took notice of their demands. We can and we ought to. But at the same time this Parliament and the Government cannot forget that there are so many religious categories in this country even within Hinduism. It is the broad umbrella, because Hinduism embraces a vast variety of sects, a vast variety of beliefs. There can be many who might demand that their demands must be accepted, but basically there can be no recourse to violence to get these demands accepted.

Sir, Article 25 of the Constitution is so adequate that it actually leaves much scope for meeting many of the needs of the Sections of the Sikh population themselves, but it has been misunderstood and wrongly interpreted. That is why some of us earlier suggested a Presidential reference on this question. But the mindless Government that we have, refused to do this and overnight compromised on this behind the back of Parliament. That is my charge today that behind the back of the Parliament you made the announcement that you are prepared to consider certain amendments. That is why I ask, is this the Government that has a mind ? Is this the Government that works ?. Is this the Government which has any concern for any majority or minority opinion ? This Government has absolutely gone berserk and it is not capable—leave alone other problems—of solving this problem. That is where it has come to.

Another major question is the escalation of communal tensions in the Punjab region. The fact is that a few armed hoodlums and criminals are called extremists. I don't know what kind of extremists they are. What do you mean by calling them extremists ? Let us understand ourselves. Are you saying that this is a section of the Akali Movement ? If that is so, that has been denied by a section of the Akali leadership. But I would like them to clarify themselves. Don't take protection under various arguments that they will be weakened in their very movement.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, the expression berserk is unparliamentary. This should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think it is.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Yes, it is. It is a very wrong choice.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Order please.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : But I must say with deep regret that the Akali leadership has not responded to our call and request to pull up these extremists or to make it very clear that they have nothing to do with it either.

Now, I would like to know what are the steps that this Government has taken to curb these violent tendencies and the growing communal tensions in the State. When the Government discussed the Punjab situation earlier, I had made a request then also that the Government and the House ought to know the details of the activities of the so-called extremists and the violence in Punjab. Why is it that the Government has not come out—as it has done on many occasions—with a White Paper on the activities of the extremists in Punjab ?

People are entitled to know. It is not that they need know only through the newspaper reports which are inadequate, which do not give any impression of the activities of certain, not extremists, but I would call 'secessionist organisations' in Punjab, those who are promoting deliberately a cult of violence in Punjab. That would have clarified many issues. But nobody knows. People of Punjab, as you will agree with me, are sitting on a valcano. Their nerves have been tested by a gang of determined criminals who, according to the Government or their spokesman, are few in number. I would not like to charge today and say that they are fiddling, but I would certainly like to say

that this Government is wobbling. Sir, it is not just a question of the Golden Temple or those who are in Guru Nanak Niwas, it is a wider question of ensuring peace and security to every citizen in that State and also removing fear which has spread even to this Capital. Therefore, I would like to know what are the specific measures that this Government propose to adopt.

I do not want to go into the question of replacement of Darbara Singh Government because his only crime was, he has a national disregard. That is why he was removed summarily and President's Rule was imposed because they thought that the Administration with their own imprimatur will work wonders in that State. Is it ? What am I to say about the Governor ? I do not want to show any disrespect to him, a man who went to Punjab which is burning talked about improving the industrial climate of the State, not once but twice, when a small but determined minority of violent criminals are on the rampage killing people. There, assasins have been let loose. Now, where are the officials who have gone there from here to improve the situation and those who have come back and have been amply rewarded ? What do they have to say about the present situation ? In other words, one question is : Who is in charge of this State ? They have to answer this because today President's Rule has been imposed in Punjab.

Sir, this Government has no moral authority left, now it has no authority at all of any kind in that State of Punjab because its presence is just not felt by anybody in that State. There criminals' gangs are moving about in towns and obviously they are not just confined, as I said, to those who are in Golden Temple. What is true ? It is for you to say about the intelligence outfit that they have, called Intelligence Bureau, or the one that you have in Punjab. Are they worth anything ? It is not enough to tap our telephones, I know most of our telephones are tapped, and they put surveillance around a dozen of us. What is it that they are doing in Punjab ? What is it that they are doing in Haryana ? What is it that they are doing in Delhi ? This is the question I would like to pose. Sir, this is not the first time anywhere in the world that there has been violence of this kind. There was IRA in U.K., there had been a similar situation in Malaysia and there were a number of situations in democratic countries where they had faced them on a wider seale, violence of this kind, but there were methods to deal with, and I am sure there are people in the Government who know this, but why is this silence ? Why is it that above all, Punjab today remains a volcano ? Sir, I would say that it is the consistent and persistent refusal of the Prime Minister—I do not want to say anything about her—and her advisers just to see the writing on the wall, rather than to carry on a political dialogue. When there were opportunities, they refused to accept the fact that there are opportunities because, after all, it was a manoeuvre, everything is a manoeuvre, a manoeuvre to get votes, how you manoeuvre in that particular situation. If this is the only concern, then there is no other solution I would say, basic solution other than a political solution for this problem. If that is so, it is an extraordinary performance by any Government, this monumental failure. Sir, people today look upon them with total disbelief. They do not think that the Government exists. It is now time that we tell Mr. Sethi—I do not want to tell him, but tell the Prime Minister : 'For God's sake, do something or quit.'

What is at stake is not just certain offices just to share amongst us. What is at stake is our very future, our future as a secular State, our future—entire credibility of this country. So the future is at stake.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : We have debated the Punjab situation on previous occasions also. But I want to confine myself to the statement which has been made by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

The burden of the statement which he has made is that the Government is prepared to consider the proposal of amending Article 25 of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*) In the course of statement he says—there seems to be mis-giving among the Shromani Dal. My first question is what are the misgivings which have been expressed by him ? Unless those mis-givings are made abundantly clear, how does the Government pro-

[Shri Chitta Basu]

pose to amend and in what way ?

So far as Article 25 is concerned, I have got no objection to have consideration of it, to discuss the matter. About the misgivings no issues have been settled (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the amendment, nobody knows.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What is the basis ?

So far as the present provision in the Constitution is concerned, many Sikh jurists and legal luminaries have expressed their views and argued that there is nothing which does not give proper identity of the Sikh religion in the Constitution. As a matter of fact there is distinctiveness of the Sikh religion as is in the present Article.

Even during the debate, as has been mentioned earlier of this Article which was then Article 19, which is now Article 25, it has been said—no representative of the Sikh may offer any objection or raise the demand of having some other form in the matter of expressing the proper identity of the Sikh religion other than the present one. They did not also move any amendment to that effect. As a matter of fact it was made abundantly clear during the debate that the Constituent Assembly did accept a distinct identity of the Sikh religion. There was no doubt about it. As a matter of fact the Sikh religion has distinctiveness, as has been accepted by the Constitution by providing that the Sikhs can bear kirpan. This is the distinctiveness which has been guaranteed or provided for in the Constitution. So far as the sub-Clause (b) is concerned, it is a fact that it imposes liability on the management of the Hindu religious institution of the public character, not to refuse entry to such places but this inclusion of Sikhs in the expression of Hindus is restricted only to that particular sub-clause(b). Even after that when these things have been made clear, if some mis-givings are lurking in the minds of Sikh community, there is ground for consideration. My charge against the Government is have you been communicated about the mis-givings in so many words ?

It is because, after all, we have to consider the amendment. He is not the person to just draft the amendment and get it through. Therefore, I want to know what has been the misgiving expressed by him because the Minister says that there was a communication between him and the Shiromani Akali Dal sometimes on the 18th of March. Therefore, this House is entitled to know whether there has been any such communication between the Government and the Shiromani Akali Dal. If the question is to remove some misgivings, I have got no objection. But if there are other implications, as have been pointed out by many hon. Members and if these things are allowed on the question of secular belief, then other religious communities may also raise about distinctiveness in the Constitution. Therefore, what is at stake is the question of secular idea. You should agree what is obtaining in Punjab today is nothing but sharp and fast polarisation on the basis of communal lines. What is worrying and causing anxiety is that the secular values are under assault. What is the reason which is causing worries to us is growing linkage of those separatist forces within the forces with the forces working from outside. Recently, you might have known at Washington, on 7th March, there has been a reception organised by Mr. Ganga Sharan Dhillon where about 200 Sikh representatives drawn from different countries abroad assembled. 6 members of the U.S. Congress were also there. I am told that Mr. Dhillon has talked about Punjab going to rebel. What about this *Azad Panth* ? In what way is it different from Khalistan ? Therefore, even at this stage, we are to make it clear that the official leadership of Akali Dal has not made abundantly clear that they are opposed to the growing escalation of extremist activities. The line of difference between the so-called moderates and extremists is becoming thinner and thinner and is likely to be obliterated soon. Therefore, I would appeal to the Akali Dal leadership that in the interest of the Sikh community as a whole, in the interest of the unity and integration of the country as a whole and in the interest of the general masses of our country, they should join the mainstream of the democratic movement. It is only through the democratic movement, these minority sections of our country can fulfil their hopes and

aspirations.

I hope that the Akali leadership will respond to it and see that the problem is solved through negotiated settlement. We should all fight together against the growing activities of extremists.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chandrajit Yadav. He is the last speaker. He will be followed by the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At what stage the Prime Minister will intervene ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Prime Minister will not intervene. She came to listen to the speeches.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब की स्थिति दिनोदिन बिगड़ रही है। बजाए इसके कि स्थिति कुछ सुधरे, खतरा और भी ज्यादा गम्भीर हो गया है। इसलिए आज केवल इस सदन में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में इस बात की चिन्ता है कि पंजाब की स्थिति आज एक गम्भीर राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गई है। सरकार को इस बात पर सोचना चाहिए कि क्या वजह है कि आज तक इस स्थिति का हल नहीं निकल सका है। दरबारा सिंह की सरकार को हटाना पंजाब की समस्या का कोई हल नहीं था, और न उससे कोई हल निकल ही सका है। पंजाब के कई जिलों को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया घोषित करने से पंजाब की समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकेगा।

ए०आई०एस०एस०एफ० के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से पंजाब की समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता है। इसलिए यह गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि कारण क्या है और पंजाब की समस्या दिन-प्रतिदिन इतनी बिगड़ती हुई चली जा रही है और इतनी गम्भीर। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने अपनी बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा नहीं किया है। इसलिए जिस समस्या को ले कर पहले आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, चण्डीगढ़ की समस्या, जमीन की समस्या, पानी की समस्या, उस समस्या का गम्भीरता से हल निकालने के लिए सरकार ने कभी परवाह नहीं की। सरकार ने बुनियादी रूप से यह समझा कि यह समस्या सिक्खों की स्वर्ण मन्दिर से चलाई गई उनकी धार्मिक मांग है। इसलिए उनकी धार्मिक समस्या को मानो और उसका हल निकालने की कोशिश करो। इसलिए पहले उनकी धार्मिक मांगों को स्वीकार किया गया ···(व्यवधान)··· मैं ट्रिपार्टाइट के उस वक्त भी खिलाफ था। मेरी उस वक्त भी राय थी कि यदि गोल्डन टैम्पल में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने की बात आप मानेंगे या वहां से रिले करने की बात आप मानेंगे तो उससे हिन्दुस्तान के धर्मनिरपेक्षता के लिए खतरा पैदा करेंगे। फिर यह मांग उठेगी कि मन्दिर में ट्रांसमीटर लगाओ, मस्जिद में ट्रांसमीटर लगाओ, चर्च में भी लगाओ। हमने उसको गलत समझा था। सरकार ने उस मांग को माना। लेकिन जो मुख्य समस्या थी, जमीन की, चण्डीगढ़ की, पानी की, सरकार ने नहीं माना। अब फिर सरकार संविधान की धारा-25 के अमेंडमेंट की दूसरी गलती करने जा रही है। सरकार यह समझती है कि इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद हम सिखों को खुश कर लेंगे, उनकी समस्या हल हो जाएगी। लेकिन धारा-25 में अमेंडमेंट करके सरकार दूसरी गलती करने जा रही है। चण्डीगढ़ की समस्या से आंख बन्द कर लीजिए, पानी की समस्या से आंख बन्द कर लीजिए, जमीन की समस्या से आंख बन्द कर लीजिए, लेकिन संविधान में परिवर्तन करके सरकार यह दूसरी गलती करने जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गोल्डन टैम्पल में रिवाइवलैजिम और सिख फंडामैन्टलिज्म के आन्दोलन की शुरुआत हुई है, अगर सरकार उसके सामने झुकी, तो मुल्क में एक प्रतिक्रियावादी और रिलीजियस फैनेटिक ताकतों के सामने घुटने टेकने की बात होगी। आज सारे देश के अन्दर अशान्ति की भावना है। आप कल यहां पर नहीं थे। यहां विरोधी दल के लोगों में दुख था। इस तरह से सदन में कभी ऐसा सीन देखने को नहीं मिला। वे जानते थे संसद सदस्य जिसकी कि कल हत्या हुई है, ऐसा आदमी जिसकी देश से प्यार था, देश भक्त था, उसकी घर में घुस कर हत्या कर दी गई उसके पहले बी०जे०पी० के नेता की हत्या कर दी गई। लोगों के ऊपर ठेस लगती

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

है, विरोधी दल के लोग अपनी भावना को उत्तेजित होकर स्पष्ट कर रहे थे। लेकिन शासक दल के लोगों में भी वही दुःख था, वही चिन्ता थी। इस प्रकार की स्थिति से देश के लोगों में अशांति है और भय की भावना पैदा हो रही है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या के हल के लिए सरकार को राजनीतिक हल के लिए कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए। चण्डीगढ़ का कब निराकरण होगा। पंजाब की जमीन, पानी की समस्या का हल कब निकाला जाएगा। त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के अन्दर जो ठोस सुझाव दिए गए थे, मैं समझता हूं कि आज भी देश के अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा वही सुझाव बेहतर हैं। सरकार उसके ऊपर फिर से बातचीत करे। अकाली दल के नेता नहीं आना चाहते हैं तो आप विरोधी दल के नेताओं से बातचीत करिए। यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, देश का सवाल है। आज ऐसी ताकतें जो देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरा पैदा कर रही हैं, आज दुनिया के दूसरे देश चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो, हमारी सीमाओं के ऊपर पैदा हो। जब दुनिया में ऐसी खतरनाक स्थिति हो रही है, तब यह चिंता का विषय है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझकर विरोधी दल के नेताओं के साथ बैठकर बातचीत करे। जिसको और आप बुलाना चाहते हैं, बुलाइए। हरियाणा को बुलाइए और पंजाब को बुलाना चाहते हैं, तो बुलाइए और इसके ऊपर निर्णय करिए कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब के साथ रहेगा या हरियाणा के साथ रहेगा या केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश बना रहेगा।

अबोहर और फाजिल्का का क्या होगा, उनके बारे में निर्णय कीजिये। पानी की समस्या का निर्णय कीजिये। इन समस्याओं के प्रति आंखें बन्द करके, इनके ऊपर पर्दा डाल कर, यदि आप समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहते हैं तो ये समस्याएं और ज्यादा गम्भीर बन जाएंगी। आम जनता इन बातों से और ज्यादा चिन्तित है। उन को मालूम नहीं था कि संविधान की धारा 25 क्या है। इस देश में 25 सालों तक यह सवाल नहीं उठा, त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में नहीं उठा, एकदम से यह सवाल कहां से आ गया? लेकिन इसके सामने सरकार ने घुटने टेकने शुरू कर दिये—यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। यदि सरकार की मंशा थी कि हम संविधान में संशोधन कर सकते हैं, इस के लिए बातचीत कर सकते हैं और इसके लिए आप ने सिरोमणी अकाली दल के लोगों को बुलाना स्वीकार कर लिया, जिन्होंने दो महीने पहले संविधान को जलाया, तो आपको इसे केवल अपनी पार्टी की समस्या नहीं बनाना चाहिए था। पार्टी के हित को देखकर आपने बहुत नुकसान कर लिया है, देश का बहुत नुकसान कर लिया है, किस तरह से आपको वोट मिले, कौन हमारे साथ रहे, कैसे किसको खुश रखना है—इस तरह से राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के समाधान नहीं हो सकते हैं।

आज लोग पूछना चाहते हैं—स्वर्ण मन्दिर में सैकड़ों की तादाद में स्टेन-गन वाले लोग कैसे घुस गये? स्वर्ण मन्दिर पर स्टेन गन्ज़ लगा दी गई हैं, अगर हवाई जहाज से हमला होगा तो हम हवाई जहाज को भी शूट करेंगे—यह तैयारी कहां से हो गई, आप के वहां होते हुए ये चीजें वहां कैसे पहुंच गई? कितने लोग मारे गये हैं, कितने लोगों पर मुकदमा चला है, कितनों को पकड़ा गया है और कितनों को सजा हुई है—लोग इन बातों के जवाब चाहते हैं। यह समस्या अब केवल पंजाब की समस्या नहीं रह गई है, पंजाब से बाहर जा रही है। एक बात आज साफ हो जानी चाहिये—अकाली दल के नेतृत्व को और एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स को यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि सरकार खालिस्तान नहीं बनने देगी। सरकार को एक बार फिर घोषित करना चाहिए कि देश को चाहे जो कीमत चुकानी पड़े लेकिन खालिस्तान को नहीं बनने दिया जायगा।

आज देश को इस बात से बहुत ज्यादा चिन्ता है कि देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि अकाली दल के नेतृत्व ने, संत लोंगोवाल और प्रकाश सिंह बादल ने यह गलती की है कि जब कभी भी हिंसा

हुई; लोगों की हत्याएं हुई, ऐसे सवाल पर वे बराबर मौन धारण करते रहे। मैं खुद जब अमृतसर में उनसे मिलने गया, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि हम सरकार और एक्ट्रीमिस्ट्स दोनों से साथ-साथ नहीं लड़ सकते। अगर सरकार उनसे नहीं लड़ सकती है तो एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने को तैयार नहीं है। उनकी यह बात गलत है, उनको एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स से अलग होने का साहस दिखलाना चाहिए था और यही कारण है, आपने इस सदन में देखा कि हम लोग जो अकाली दल का चण्डीगढ़ और दूसरे मामलों में समर्थन करते थे, आज वे आइसोलेटेड हो गए हैं। आज वे एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स के हाथ में खेल रहे हैं। इस देश में ऐसी ताकतें पैदा हो रही हैं जो देश की आजादी के लिए खतरा पैदा कर रही हैं। मैं आज भी कहूंगा—बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स को इस मुल्क में आइसोलेट करना चाहिए।

अगर आप ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि 25वीं धारा पर उन से बात करने को तैयार हैं तो आप थोड़ी राजनीतिक हिम्मत दिखाइये। आप अकाली दल के नेताओं को जेलों से रिहा कीजिए और उन से कहिए कि हम आपसे बात करना चाहते हैं। आप क्या चाहते हैं, आपका क्या मकसद है, एक बार हमें लिखकर दीजिये और उसके बाद एक्रास-दि-टेबिल उनके साथ बात कीजिये। मेरी अपनी राय यह भी है—प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक बार संत लोंगोवाल को बातचीत के लिए निमन्त्रित करना चाहिए। देश बड़ा है, देश की सरहद के चारों तरफ ऐसी शक्तियाँ सक्रिय हैं जो देश में अशांति की भावना पैदा करना चाहती हैं। जब मैं अमृतसर गया था और वहां से आने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला था तो मैंने उनसे कहा था कि संत लोंगोवाल ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी मुझे बुलाएंगी तो मैं दिल्ली आकर उनसे मिलूंगा।

उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी मुझे लिख कर के निमन्त्रित करें तो मैं आऊंगा। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने भी मुझ से कहा था कि मैं एक सवाल को प्रेस्टिज नहीं बनाती। मैं लिखकर उनको बुला सकती हूं, लेकिन मुझे इस बात का अहसास हो कि इसका कोई हल निकल सकता है। मैं सोचता हूं कि प्रधानमंत्री को आज एक राष्ट्रीय नेता, प्रधानमंत्री होने के नाते संत लोंगोवाल को लिखकर बुलाना चाहिए, किसी भी तरह से उनको निमन्त्रित करना चाहिए ताकि देश यह जान सके कि नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री ने अपील की, लेकिन संत लोंगोवाल ने आने से इन्कार किया। उनकी पार्टी के साथियों का इरादा कुछ और मालूम होता है। आज एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स को आइसोलेशन में डालना पड़ेगा, एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स से लड़ने के लिए।

आज पंजाब की आम जनता इस बात के खिलाफ है। सिख और हिन्दू दोनों इस बात के खिलाफ हैं। यहां भी हमारे बहुत से भाई सिख हैं। वे भी कहते हैं कि यह गलत हो रहा है, हिन्दू आज डरा हुआ है, भयभीत है, उसकी स्थिति खराब हो रही है। कोई नहीं चाहता, जहां आधे हिन्दू और आधे सिख पंजाब में रहते हैं, देश का खुशहाल इलाका हो, सबसे अच्छे खाते-पीते लोग वहां रहते हों, वहां ऐसी बात हो। इस अशान्ति से लोगों के दिल में डर पैदा हो रहा है।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के जो एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स हैं, उनको आइसोलेट करने का एक ही तरीका है कि अभी भी अकाली दल के नेतृत्व से, जो एक राजनीतिक पार्टी है, उससे आगे बातचीत करनी चाहिए, हल निकालने के लिए। अगर वे नहीं मानते हैं तो एक पक्षीय घोषणा करिए। सरकार ने रिलीजियस मांगों के बारे में भी यूनीलेटरली घोषणा की है, स्टेट सेंटर रिलेशन के बारे में भी यूनीलेटरली घोषित किया है, आर्टिकल 25 के बारे में भी एकतरफा घोषणा की है, तो इस देश के हित के लिए, पंजाब के हित के लिए एकतरफा घोषणा करनी चाहिए। ताकि पंजाब की आम जनता इससे बाहर आ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार स्थिति की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए इस तरह के राजनीतिक कदम उठाएगी।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, पंजाब की समस्या को सामने रख कर आज सुबह से इस हाउस में चर्चा हो रही है। इस हाउस में इस पर परेशानी और गम्भीरता का इजहार किया गया है, उसमें मैं भी सम्मिलित हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज वहां की हालत बहुत बिगड़ रही है। पिछले दिनों हरबंश लाल खन्ना और हरवंश मनचन्दा और वी०एन० तिवारी मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेंट जिन हालात का शिकार हुए, वायलेंस का शिकार हुए, उससे एक बहुत बड़ी चिंता पैदा हुई है पूरे मुल्क में।

आज सरकार को दो बातों का खयाल रखना चाहिए। एक बात तो यह कि अपनी ताकत का इजहार करे। आज पंजाब के लोग जिस परेशानी का शिकार हैं उसको आप सब जानते हैं। आज वहां लोगों की जान और माल सुरक्षित नहीं है। वहां सरकार का फर्ज बनता है कि उनकी जिंदगी की पूरी हिफाजत का इंतजाम करे। इस काम में आज सरकार कामयाब नहीं हो रही है। हालात बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ रहे हैं। सरकार को अपनी ताकत और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का पूरे तरीके से इस्तेमाल करना होगा। पंजाब में जो विरोध पक्ष के लोग हैं उनके साथ हमें वाकायदा डायलाग का रास्ता खुला रखना होगा। धारा 25 में सिखों के हुकूक को तलफ नहीं किया गया है, इसके बावजूद सरकार ने जो फैसला लिया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। कुछ लोग जो सोचते हैं, जिनके मन में इसके बारे में कुछ चिन्ता है, परेशानी है, शंका है, उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने मुनासिब कदम उठाया है। हालांकि सरकार ने इस मामले में पार्लियामेंट को एतमात में नहीं लिया, बल्कि कुछ ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिए कि हमारे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की जमात बी०जे०पी० को भी इन हालात का शिकार बना दिया। ये भी खुले मैदान में आ गए।

जब यह देखा कि पूरे मुल्क में धारा-25 की इज्जत नहीं हो रही है, तो अपोजीशन तथा मैंबरान पार्लियामेंट ने आपका साथ दिया। लेकिन आपने, उनको अपने साथ नहीं लिया। आपने पंजाब को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया माना है, लेकिन इसको सुधारना आपका फर्ज है। जिन राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, चाहे वह जम्मू-काश्मीर, बंगाल या कोई भी स्टेट हो, उनको बिगाड़ने की तरफ ध्यान मत दीजिए। उनकी सरकार को गिराने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए।...(**व्यवधान**) अपोजीशन आपके साथ है और चाहती है कि मसले का कुछ-न-कुछ हल किया जाए। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगों की लाइफ-लाईन पंजाब के साथ जुड़ी हुई है। इसकी वजह से ट्रेफिक, कम्युनिकेशन और टूरिस्ट वगैरह बरबाद हो रहा है मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी सोल्यूशन ढूंढे क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में अब यही रास्ता रह गया है।

श्री عبد الرشید کابلی (श्रीनगर) جناب اسپیکر صاحب پنجاب کی سمسیا کو سامنے رکھ کر آج صبح سے اس ہاؤس میں چرچا ہو رہی ہے۔ اس ہاؤس میں اس پر پریشانی اور گمبھیرتا کا اظہار کیا گیا ہے۔ اس میں میں بھی سمیلت ہوں۔ میں کہنا ہوں کہ آج وہاں کی حالت بہت بگڑ رہی ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں ہربنس لال کھنا اور ہربنس سن چندا اور این دی تیواری ممبر آف پارلیامنٹ جن حالات کا شکار ہوئے وائلینس کا شکار ہوئے۔ اس سے ایک بہت بڑی چنتا پیدا ہوئی ہے پورے ملک میں۔

آج سرکار کو دو باتوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہیئے۔ ایک بات تو یہ کہ اپنی طاقت کا اظہار کرے۔ آج پنجاب کے لوگ جس پریشانی کا شکار ہیں اس کو آپ سب جانتے ہیں۔ آج وہاں لوگوں کی جان اور مال سرکشت نہیں ہے۔ وہاں سرکار کا فرض بنتا ہے کہ ان کی زندگی کی پوری حفاظت کا انتظام کرے اس کام میں آج سرکار کامیاب نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ حالات بہت زیادہ بگڑ رہے ہیں۔ سرکار کو اپنی طاقت اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کا پورے طریقے سے استعمال کرنا ہوگا۔ پنجاب میں جو روڈھ پکش کے لوگ ہیں ان کے ساتھ ہمیں باقاعدہ ڈائلاگ کا راستہ کھلا رکھنا ہوگا۔ دھارا ۲۵ میں سکھوں کے حقوق کو تلف نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اُس کے باوجود سرکار نے جو فیصلہ کیا ہے میں اُس کا سواگت کرتا ہوں کچھ لوگ جو سوچتے ہیں جن کے من میں اس کے بارے میں کچھ چنتا ہے پریشانی

ہے شنکا ہے۔ اس کو دور کرنے کے لیے سرکار نے مناسب قدم اٹھایا ہے جالانکہ سرکار نے اس معاملے میں پارلیامنٹ کو اعتماد میں نہیں لیا بلکہ کچھ ایسے حالات پیدا کر دیے کہ ہمارے اٹل بہاری واجپائی کی جماعت بی جے پی کو بھی ان حالات کا شکار بنا دیا۔ یہ بھی کھلے میدان میں آ گئے۔

(اڈوانی شیکش مہودے پیٹھا سین ہوئے)

جب یہ دیکھا کہ پورے ملک میں دھارا ۳۵۶ کی بے عزتی نہیں ہو رہی ہے تو اپوزیشن تتھا ممبران پارلیامنٹ نے آپ کا ساتھ دیا۔ لیکن آپ نے ان کو اپنے ساتھ نہیں لیا آپ نے پنجاب کو ٹرسٹ ایریا مانا ہے لیکن اس کو سدھارنا آپ کا فرض ہے جن راجیوں میں کانگریس کی سرکار نہیں ہے چاہے وہ جموں کشمیر بنگال کا کوئی بھی اسٹیٹ ہو ان کو بگاڑنے کی طرف دھیان مت دیجیے۔ ان کی سرکار کو گرانے کی کوشش نہیں ہونی چاہیے..... (انٹرپشنز).....

اپوزیشن آپ کے ساتھ ہے اور چاہتی ہے کہ مسئلے کا کچھ نہ کچھ حل کیا جائے۔ جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں کی لائف لائن پنجاب کے ساتھ جوڑی ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے ٹریفک کمیونیکیشن اور ٹورسٹ وغیرہ برباد ہو رہا ہے۔ میری گزارش ہوگی کہ پنجاب کی سمسیا کا حل کرنے کے لیے جلدی سے جلدی سالیوشن ڈھونڈھیں کیونکہ ڈیموکریسی میں اب یہی راستہ رہ گیا ہے۔

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : When this discussion under Rule 193 was raised yesterday, so much agitation was displayed here. We are under the impression that the Opposition wants to give a concrete solution for the solution of Punjab. ....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why should Opposition give ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You abdicate your responsibility ; we will give suggestion.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) : Why should the Opposition give ? You are the Government. You should reply.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I will give the reply. But I am observing that the entire effort of the Opposition...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : That is the tenet of Parliamentary democracy and we expect it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Now you talk of parliamentary democracy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are thankful about being reminded about the basic tenet of parliamentary democracy. Thank you.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We were under the impression that they would create some positive situation. But, instead of that, what we have been noticing is that the Opposition is trying to use every forum available to them to malign Congress and to denegrate the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. ...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : We are talking of the government and not Congress.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Government consists of Congress Party. And they throw the entire blame on the Congress Party.

I would like to recapitulate that we have not failed in our efforts to find a solution to the demands put forth by the Shiromani Akali Dal. The Shiromani Akali Dal (Longowal Group) had supplied a list of 45 demands in September 1981 which were narrowed down to 15 demands by the Dal, shortly thereafter. When the Government received this list, Prime Minister expressed her concern about the feelings of an important minority community and suggested to the Akali leadership to open dialogue instead of resorting to confrontation on such issues. Talks were held with them at Prime Minister's level and then at Ministers' level but they did not make much headway.

Then, the Prime Minister, later, met the Akali leaders on two occasions at New Delhi. In order to solve the issue amicably, a Committee of Union Ministers also had discussions with the Akali Dal Delegation twice in the month of January, 1983 and, when they refused to come here, a sub-Committee went to Chandigarh. The Prime Minister convened a meeting thereafter of

[Shri P.C. Sethi]

the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament on 21-1-1983 and, as decided there, the tripartite talks were arranged in New Delhi. I must admit that during the tripartite talks, the Opposition tried to help in narrowing down the differences.

But, as far as those meetings are concerned—24th January to 20th February 1983—in order to understand the implication of various demands and in paving the way to find a solution, the Union Ministers and leaders of Opposition also had meetings with the Chief Ministers and Leaders of Opposition of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The Akali dal leadership, however, did not continue the talks after 20th February 1984. In the hope of solving some of the issues, the Prime Minister announced Government's decision regarding the religious demands of the Shiromani Akali Dal on 27th February 1983.

Sarkaria Commission was also appointed by Government to examine the question of Centre-State relations. In May 1983 Government again took initiative to find a peaceful solution and I addressed the President of Shiromani Akali Dal to resume discussions. The President of the Akali Dal however did not respond to the Government's invitation for restarting the negotiations. In an effort to find a peaceful solution, however, a statement was made by me on 22-6-83 reiterating that the doors for negotiations were still open specifically mentioning that Government are willing to refer Ravi-Beas Water dispute to a tribunal to be appointed under the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956 and the whole issue of the territorial claims could be referred to the tribunal for decision. It was also clarified that Government's position regarding these two disputes was that any arrangement acceptable to Punjab and Haryana leading to a final settlement of the disputes would be also acceptable to the Government of India.

Government have always expressed their readiness to find a solution through negotiations. It was in that spirit that the Prime Minister held a meeting of the leaders of the Opposition Parties on 7th February 1984 and invited leaders of Opposition Parties to participate in phased talks with the Akali Dal. Some useful suggestions emerged at the meeting on 14th February 1984. But, as communal violence broke out in various parts of Punjab at the meeting it was decided, following the suggestions made by the Opposition Leaders and the Akali representatives, to adjourn for a shortwhile to enable the Akali leaders to return to Punjab and help in restoring peace and normalcy. General expectation was that the meeting would be resumed after three or four days and it was learnt with regret that the Akali Dal would not participate further in the tripartite talks. In a statement given before this House on 28-2-1984, I had reiterated the Government's readiness to find a solution through negotiations. And, even now, the Government's position is that we are ready to find a solution through negotiations and if it is necessary, to take the advice and help of the Opposition, we are prepared to do that provided the Akalis are agreeable to any useful negotiation.

Sir, mention has been made about the statement which I made. In my statement, I have not made any commitment. What the statement has said is that considering anything which is causing some misunderstanding in the minds of the Akalis, the Government would like to consider the case in consultation with the S.G.P.C., Akali leaders and the legal experts and will have a discussion of this and thereafter, this will be brought to Parliament. It will definitely have to come to Parliament where the leaders of the opposition will have an opportunity to express their opinion and participate in it. Therefore it is not true that we have...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You said you will undertake legislation.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We are very sorry for the various incidents which have taken place in the last few days. As far as Article 25 is concerned Shri Vajpayee wanted to know about the communication dated 18 March from Sant Longowal. In this letter they referred to the demand for suitable amendment to Article 25 of the Constitution of India. Sir, I had mentioned to the House that this was the first communication from

the Akali Dal to the Government on this subject. We are not clear what the problem is and what the object is. We had no discussion with them on Personal Law. On this, Sir, we have not made any commitment to them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What was in their letter ? What was the content of Akali Dal's letter ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Undertake legislation,—means what ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We have written to them in reply to their letter...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What is their letter ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you please lay it on the Table of the House ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Home Minister, you have categorically stated that you will undertake the responsibility of bringing the proper legislation before Parliament. So let us know what exactly is the commitment.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The commitment is to have a discussion. After the discussion, if an agreement takes place, then, we will certainly come to the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : What I have understood is this. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है, गृह मंत्री महोदय जो रवैया अपना रहे हैं उससे उन पर आरोप लग सकता है कि वह अपनी बात से मुकर गए। जो पुराना बयान है उसको मैं कोट कर दूं :

"Government will be prepared to consult the SGPC and other representatives of the Sikh community as well as legal experts and undertake such legislation by way of amendment as may be necessary to remove doubts on this point."

—Is this not a commitment ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't talk all of you. Now, what I have understood is, if it is agreed in those discussions, if there is any agreement, he will come before Parliament. What you have stated, Mr. Home Minister, is that you will have the dialogue and discussion with these people and if there is any necessity arising out of that, you will do this. Is it right ? Arising out of discussion, you will bring it. Is that right ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Should we not know what is the content of the communication sent by Akalis on the 18th March ? He has not told us anything about it.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the steps taken by the Government are concerned. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. They are asking about the letter. Mr. Mayathevar, please sit down. They say, what is the content of the communication of the 18th March, if you can communicate.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the letter of the 18th March concerned, we have had no discussion so far. They have mentioned about Personal Law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a communication on the 18th March. Please read it out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : They have mentioned about personal law. But we have not communicated to them anything. We have only said about Article 25 that we shall discuss with them.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Please let the country know about it. Sir, he said that the first communication he got was on 18th March on this issue. Now we want to know what was that communication of Akali Dal – the contents of that letter.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I am saying, whatever may be the communication, as far as our responsibility is concerned. . .

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We want to know the contents. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I rise on a point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Parliament should not be kept in the dark.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has referred to the communication. (Cd by O4). I demand that the communication should be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The communication should be laid on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the hon. Minister makes a reference to any communication, I think I have my right to ask him to place it on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a distinct rule about it and I will go according to the rule. The rule is so simple. I will read out Rule 370—

> "370. If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, of a summary thereof on the Table."

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am perfectly within my rights. On the basis of the rule that you have quoted, I demand that the hon. Minister should lay the communication on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, he has mentioned about the commitment. We must know what the commitment is of the Akali Dal.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : My submission is that this Rule 370 would not apply because here where is the opinion or advice ? Is there any opinion or advice ? It is neither an opinion nor an advice. How would you say that ? Is it an answer to a question ? Here during the debate when the hon. Minister discloses the advice or opinion, it is neither the advice nor an opinion. How can you apply this rule ? (*Interruptions*) I have also a rule here to quote. I want that Rule 368 should be read with this. Please refer to Rule 368. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not correct, Sir.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Is it an advice or an opinion ? You have been a lawyer. Tell me whether the contents of the letter would form advice or opinion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you should talk to each other. You have to address me. I have to give permission.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, he has not quoted anything from the letter.

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 368 says like this :

> "368. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table :
>
> Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest :"

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, here, has he quoted anything from the communication ?

MR. SPEAKER : It further says—

> "Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such dispatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

So, if you don't want to quote and if you have not quoted, then you are right.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह नियम का मामला नहीं है। हम एक गम्भीर मसले पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, सदन को पूरी तरह से विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिए।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is clear here. I am bound down by the rules. I will not transgress the rules. I will not do it. It is upto him now.

(*Interruptions*)

Let him say so.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am raising a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ? Why don't you sit down ? There can be a point of order.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : How can there be a point of order, when he is replying to the debate ? Under what rule, Sir ? I must know from you.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? Out of his reply.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : If it is your discretion, 'yes'. It is your pleasure. But under the rules, there is no point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask him. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, what is your point of order ? After hearing you, I will give the ruling.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : My point of order is that the Home Minister made a statement on the 2nd of this month that about Article 25 of the Constitution, he wanted to consult ; and if necessary, the amendment would be brought. That was the purpose.

Now, in regard to that, he said to-day on the floor of the House that for the first time, the Akali Dal sent the first communication about their demand regarding Article 25. The whole discussion here is about Article 25. The demand of the Akali Dal has become the basis of the entire agitation. He has written to them, made a statement ; they withdrew their agitation. Now, once they have written something, this country and this House has the right to know what is their demand. The Government is now in possession of it. Therefore, I am seeking your permission, Sir, to say that the. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you interrupt me in my role ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I say that the Home Minister should take the House into confidence, and that that communication should be placed on the Table of the House, or at least. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : He is not bound to. I over-rule you, Sir. According to the rules, he is not bound to lay it on the Table of the House. Over-ruled.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Does it mean that the House should be in the dark ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is not laid down, either if it is not in public interest, or he has given an extract of it. Otherwise, he is obliged to lay it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : On what ground can he withhold it from the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : According to the rules, he is not bound to do it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The rule says :

> ". . . he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table :
>
> Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest ;"

MR. SPEAKER : No ; no question. According to the Manual of Business, the Minister cannot be required to lay a document on the Table from which he has not quoted, but he was only giving his own version of it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He has quoted.

MR. SPEAKER : He has only given his own version. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This debate will be meaningless, until and unless we know what was written in the letter, because it concerns Article 25.

MR. SPEAKER : Morally you may be justified. But I cannot force him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is all right. How can there be a meaningful debate otherwise ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One clarification about your ruling : it is true that in rule 368, the latter part says that in public interest if the Minister does not want to reveal it, he need not do so. Do you know that in public interest he is not revealing it ?

MR. SPEAKER : No ; overr-uled. I will not digress from the rules.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Even in my statement on 2.4.1984. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You cannot compel him to lay on the Table. But he has made a reference.

MR. SPEAKER : I have over-ruled. He can quote his precise summary, or his own version.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should he not inform the House of the contents of that communication ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is not bound to do it. It is in his discretion. He can give his own version. But he cannot be compelled.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want to know. Let him say that he is not going to tell the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I accept what you say that he will not read it ; he will give his own version. Let him give the version of the letter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force him.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Akali Dal is not a foreign government. It is a letter from a political party. Therefore, what is the public interest ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not satisfied.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I did not quote from the letter. I only referred to the letter and therefore any quotation from the letter does not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी आपने कहा है कि उस कम्यूनिकेशन में सैंप्रेट पर्सनल लॉ का उल्लेख है। पार्लियामेंट को अन्धेरे में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : He can give his version.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has made a concrete reference to Personal Law. That means he has quoted something from the letter. Why does he want to keep us in the dark ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I have over-ruled it.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the public interest ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The administrative measures taken by government are : (1) Para military forces have been deployed in the State. (2) Mobile patrolling has been intensified and mobile squads have been provided with wireles sets for quicker communication ; (3) Checkposts have been established at a number of points to intercept extremists ; (4) Nakabandi and searches have been organised ; (5) Restrictions on carrying of arms have been imposed in certain areas ; (6) District Magistrates all over Punjab have been directed to regulate plying of motor-cycles and scooters ; (7) Armed guards have been provided in buses and trains ; (8) Patrolling of railway tracks has been arranged ; (9) Village Defence Societies have been re-activated ; (10) Arms licences have been issued to people in villages and to members of village defence societies.

As far as the recent promulgation of the law is concerned, I would like to say that it is only a disturbed area law and not dangerously disturbed area. I think, as far as the notification is concerned, this does not mention it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For information, please do not adjourn it. I had asked a specific question. In the last 19 months. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 5, 1984/Chaitra 16, 1906 (Saka)

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